

2018年广西普通高中学业水平考试

大纲与说明

英 语

一、考试性质、目的和对象

广西普通高中学业水平考试是根据《教育部关于普通高中学业水平考试的实施意见》（教基二[2014]10号）和自治区教育厅颁发的《广西普通高中英语学科教学指导意见（试行）》的相关精神和要求设置的，由自治区教育厅组织实施的省级国家教育考试。考试以教育部2003年印发的《普通高中课程方案（实验）》、《普通高中英语课程标准（实验）》为依据，是面向广西全体普通高中学生的标准参照性考试。

凡具有广西普通高中（含综合高中）学籍且修完英语课程的高中学生均须参加本科目的测试，按照广西普通高中学籍管理条例规定，在本考试中取得合格及以上等级是广西普通高中学生毕业的必备条件之一，也是普通高中同等学历认定的主要依据之一，本考试结果也是高等学校招生录取的重要参考之一。

本考试结果以A、B、C、D四个等第形式报道，其中D为不合格。

二、考试目标

广西普通高中英语学业水平考试参照《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》高中英语学业质量水平一的要求，着重考查学生在具体社会情境中运用英语理解和表达意义的能力，同时通过语言材料的选择、考查重点的设置、考试项目和考试形式的设计等，直接或间接地考查学生的文化意识、思维品质和学习能力。在语言知识方面，主要考查学生识别、理解并正确运用词汇及语法知识。在语言技能方面，主要考查学生的听力、阅读以及写作能力。听力和阅读理解能力着重考查学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力。在阅读理解部分，试题适当选择涉及文化背景和文化差异、情感态度和价值观的语篇，引导学生对其中的文化差异进行理解和判断，对语篇反映的情感态度和价值观进行分析和阐释。写作着重考查学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力，试题引导学生对现象、观点、情感态度进行比较和分析，并在此基础上发表或表明自己的观点、态度和价值判断，达到考查学生思维能力的目的。

具体考试能力目标如下表所示：

能力项目	能力描述
语言知识运用	1. 能在简短的语境中正确运用语法和词汇； 2. 能有效地运用语法知识准确地理解句子和语篇意义，并能依据具体语境得体 and 准确地表达意义； 3. 能有效地运用词汇知识来理解和表达与各种主题相关的信息和观点； 4. 能灵活运用英语交际用语。
听力	1. 能获取话语中的事实性的具体信息； 2. 能理解话语的主旨大意； 3. 能根据话语中的重要线索进行判断； 4. 能识别不同语气所表达的不同态度和情感。
阅读理解	1. 能理解文章中的事实信息； 2. 能确定文章或段落的主旨大意； 3. 能根据文本线索和语言知识，猜测句子或词语的含义； 4. 能对文章所表达的观点、意图、态度和情感作出简单推断； 5. 理解文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义。
写作	1. 能根据中（英）文提示、图画或表格等所信息，进行简单的表达； 2. 能按照情景要求对人物或事件作出简单描述或评论； 3. 能用正确的格式写出便条、日记或信函等。

三、考试内容

广西普通高中英语学业水平考试以《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》所规定的必修课程的内容和高中英语质量水平一为主要依据。考试内容反映学生学科核心素养的发展水平。试题难度严格依照学业质量标准的基本要求设定，不过于强调试题的区分度。题型设置力求突出考查学生英语语言运用能力的特点。同时，在试题中渗透对文化意识、思维品质和学习能力的考查。英语理解能力主要包括考生对口头和书面语篇的理解能力、从口头和书面语篇中获取信息的能力，以及对口头和书面语篇作出反应的能力。试题主要从理解的对象和理解的层次设置考查点，理解的对象包括语篇直接或间接提供的事实、观点、情感和态度等信息。理解的层次包括识别、归纳、分析、阐释和评价等。英语表达能力主要考查考生用英语进行书面表达的能力，特别是在真实语境中传递与沟通信息、再现生活经历、表达观点、意图和情感的能力，主要考查书面表达实际效果，兼顾表达的准确性、流畅性、衔接性、连贯性和得体性。

广西普通高中英语学业水平考试的词汇范围参照《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》规定的2000个单词（含义务教育阶段要求掌握的1500个单词和高中英语必修课要求掌握的500

个单词); 语法考查范围参照《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》对高中英语学业水平考试的规定, 主要涵盖义务教育阶段学习过的语法项目(参见《义务教育英语课程标准》(2011年版)) 和高中必修课程要求学习和掌握的语法项目, 围绕必修课程所涉及的功能意念和主题语境, 考查学生在熟悉的情境中, 使用所学的语言知识理解不同类型的语篇所传递的意义, 并以书面的形式陈述事件、传递信息的能力。

(一) 语法知识

序号	一级项目	二级项目
1	名词	可数名词和不可数名词、名词的复数形式、专有名词、名词所有格
2	代词	人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词
3	数词	基数词、序数词
4	介词	必修阶段所学的介词
5	连词	必修阶段所学的连词
6	形容词	比较级和最高级
7	副词	比较级和最高级
8	冠词	冠词的一般用法
9	动词	动词的基本形式、系动词、及物动词和不及物动词、助动词、情态动词
10	时态	一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、过去将来时
11	被动语态	一般现在时的被动语态、一般过去时的被动语态、一般将来时的被动语态、现在进行时的被动语态、现在完成时的被动语态、情态动词的被动语态
12	非谓语动词	动词不定式、动词 ing 形式、动词过去分词
13	句子种类	陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句
14	句子成分	主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、补语
15	简单句的基本句型	主语+系动词+表语、主语+不及物动词、主语+及物动词+宾语、主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语、主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语
16	主从复合句	宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句、主语从句、表语从句
17	并列句	必修阶段所学的并列句型
18	构词法	合成法、转化法、派生法
19	特殊句式和结构	倒装句、强调句、省略句, there be 句型

(二) 主题语境

序号	主题语境	主题语境内容
1	人与自我	个人情况、家庭、朋友与周围的人、周围环境、日常活动、学校生活、兴趣爱好、个人感情、人际关系、计划和愿望
2	人与社会	节假日活动、购物、饮食、健康、文娱与体育、旅游和交通、语言学习、热点话题、历史与地理、文学与艺术
3	人与自然	天气、时间与环境、科普知识与现代技术

（三）功能意念

序号	功能意念	内容
1	社会交往	问候、介绍、告别、感谢、道歉、邀请、请求允许、祝愿和祝贺、提供帮助、接受和拒绝、约会、打电话、就餐、就医、购物、问路、谈论天气、语言交际困难、提醒注意、警告和禁止、劝告、建议
2	态度	同意和不同意、喜欢和不喜欢、肯定和不肯定、可能和不可能、能够和不能够、偏爱和优先选择、意愿和打算、希望和愿望、表扬和鼓励、责备和抱怨、冷淡、判断与评价
3	情感	高兴、惊奇、忧虑、安慰、满意、遗憾、同情、恐惧、愤怒
4	时间	时刻、时段、频度、时序
5	空间	位置、方向、距离
6	存在	存在与不存在
7	特征	形状、颜色、材料、价格、规格、年龄
8	计量	长度、宽度、高度、数量
9	比较	同级比较、差别比较、相似和差别
10	逻辑关系	原因和结果、目的
11	职业	工作、单位

四、考试形式

考试采用闭卷、笔试形式，全卷满分 100 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

（一）听力理解的考试形式

听力理解主要考查学生从口语语篇中获取信息和观点的能力。语言素材涉及到日常对话、演讲、报告、广播通知等。主要考试形式是：考生在听录音的过程中或听完录音之后，根据录音提供的信息和试题上的问题，从三个选项中选择正确的一项。

（二）英语知识运用的考试形式

英语知识运用主要考查学生结合上下文语境理解和运用英语词汇与语法的能力。该部分考试形式主要包含两种：第一种为单项填空，要求考生从语言的准确性和得体性出发，从四个选项中选择最佳选项。第二种为完形填空，要求考生根据所给语篇信息，选择符合语篇意义与连贯的最佳选项。

（三）阅读理解的考试形式

阅读理解主要考查学生理解书面语篇的能力，其中包括对语篇内容、语篇结构的理解和把握，也包括对语篇内容的分析、阐释和评价。阅读理解的考试形式包含两种：第一种要求考生根据阅读文章和问题，从四个选项中选择正确的一项。第二种要求考生根据短文内容，

从短文后的七个句子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。

（四）写作的考试形式

写作部分主要考查学生的写作能力，其中包括写作的流利性、准确性和得体性。主要考试形式包括短文改错和书面表达。短文改错要求考生从一段语篇中找出十个语法错误并加以改正。书面表达要求考生根据所给信息提示写一篇作文，要求达到作文内容的完整性以及语言表达的准确性、连贯性和得体性。

五、试卷结构

（一）题型结构

内容		节	题型	题量	答题方式	计分
第一卷	第一部分 听力理解	一	简短对话	5	三选一	20
		二	长对话或独白	15		
	第二部分 英语知识 运用	一	单项填空	10	四选一	25
		二	完形填空	10		
	第三部分 阅读理解	一	阅读理解 (第一节)	10	四选一	30
		二	阅读理解 (第二节)	5	七选五	
第二卷	第四部分 写作	一	短文改错	10	找出短文 错误并改 正	10
		二	书面表达	1	作文	15
总计				65+1		100

（二）难度结构

容易题、中等难度题、较难题的赋分比例约为 7:2:1。

六、题型示例

第一部分 听力理解

一、听短对话

【例】

1. How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £15.9. C. £9.15.

【答 案】C

【能力要求】能获取话语中的事实性的具体信息。

【知识内容】该题依照《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》学业质量水平一的要求，着重考查学生在熟悉的社会情境中运用英语获取说话人所表达的具体事实的能力。社会交往是英语功能意念项目的内容之一，该题设定的场景为社会交往中关于购物（Shopping）的情景。这类试题属于听力理解考试中的事实识别型试题，试题的题干围绕时间、地点、人物、数据、职业等事实性信息来设问。听力理解的短对话一般只设定一个话轮，即一问一答。

录音原文：

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

二、听长对话

【例】

1. What's wrong with the woman?

- A. She has a fever. B. She has a toothache. C. She has her leg broken.

2. Where will the woman go?

- A. The library. B. The park. C. Her home.

【答 案】1. A 2. C

【能力要求】能获取话语中的事实性的具体信息。

【知识内容】该试题设定的场景为社会交往中关于请求与允许（Asking for permission）的交际情景。话题包括说话人所要表达的意义、意图等内容，该试题难度依照学业水平一的要求设定。这类试题的题干设定两个到五个话轮，通常围绕理解、归纳、简单判断等几个微技能来设问。该题具体情景为工作场所情境中，员工因病向部门主管告假，对话过程涵盖了请

求和允许的功能意念。

录音原文：

W: Excuse me, may I come in?

M: Come in, please. What's up?

W: Mr. Green, I'm not feeling well. May I ask for a leave?

M: Oh, your voice sounds like you have a cold. Do you have a fever, too?

W: I think so.

M: You'd better see a doctor.

W: Well, I'll just go home to take some medicine and see how it goes.

M: All right. Have a good rest and don't worry about your work.

W: Thank you.

三、听短文

【例】

1. Who is speaking to the visitors?

A. A teacher. B. A guide. C. A policeman.

2. Which city will the visitors arrive in?

A. London. B. Paris. C. New York.

3. What's the population of the city?

A. About 5 million. B. About 6 million. C. About 7 million.

4. What does the speaker think of the people in the city?

A. Friendly and helpful. B. Busy and healthy. C. Happy and rich.

5. Which place does the speaker suggest?

A. The Chinatown. B. The British Museum. C. Windsor Castle.

【答案】 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B

【能力要求】 能获取话语中的事实性的具体信息。

【知识内容】 该题考查内容为英语社会交往中关于介绍 (Introduction) 的情景, 具体情景为一位导游向游客介绍到伦敦旅游的行程安排、景点以及对伦敦人的印象。该类试题属于中等偏易难度的综合型试题, 主要考查考生领会听力语篇的事实性信息, 以及在听的过程中迅速辨认关键信息的能力。这类试题通常选择与考生生活相关度较高的话题作为命题的语料, 以消除学生对话题内容的陌生感, 题干通常围绕考查考生对听力语篇的整体把握、提取信息等

几项能力来设问。

录音原文

Hello, ladies and gentlemen! I'm Mary, your guide today. First, I'd like to tell you about London before we arrive. As you know, London is the capital of England. It's a very big city with a population of about 7 million. The people are usually friendly and helpful, especially the policeman. They are always glad to tell visitors about their city.

London is a very busy city. People work in offices, banks or for companies. They are in a hurry all the time. London is also a beautiful place. It has a lot of parks and gardens. When you are in London, you should visit the British Museum. It can tell you a lot of interesting stories. You may also visit many other places of interest such as Big Ben and so on. OK, thank you. I wish you a pleasant journey.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

【例 1】The boy bought a bicycle _____ was newly repaired.

- A. whose B. which C. who D. where

【答 案】B

【能力要求】能在简短的语境中正确运用语法和词汇。

【知识内容】该题考查英语语言知识中的语法知识，要求考生学会在具体的语境中运用所学的语法知识来构建意义。该题具体考查了必修阶段语法知识的限制性定语从句，要求考生能在具体的语境中理解和使用关系代词 *that*、*which*、*who*、*whom*、*whose* 和关系副词 *when*、*where*、*why* 引导的限制性定语从句。语法知识包括词法和句法知识，词法知识关注词的形态变化，如名词和数、格，动词的时态和语态变化；句法知识关注的句子结构，如句子的成分、语序、种类等。该类试题依据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 年版）》必修阶段语法知识内容要求命制。

【例 2】He _____ his clothes in a hurry when the alarm clock rang.

- A. put up B. put out C. put on D. put down

【答 案】C

【能力要求】能在简短的语境中正确运用语法和词汇。

【知识内容】考查英语语言知识中的词汇知识，词汇是语言知识中词和词组的总和。高中必修阶段的词汇知识的要求是，在义务教育阶段学习成果的基础上，学会使用 500 个左右的新

单词和一定数量的短语，重点是在语境中培养学生词块的意识。该题具体考查了动词 put 构成的短语，要求学生结合语境，选择恰当的词组填空，以构建完整的意义。

【例 3】 To Edward's _____, Gina didn't turn up at his birthday party.

- A. disappointment B. disappointing C. disappointed D. disappoint

【答 案】 A

【能力要求】能在简短的语境中正确运用语法和词汇。

【知识内容】考查英语语言知识中的词汇知识，要求考生依据所设定的情景，运用符合语境和语法规则的词性。该题具体考查了必修阶段的词汇“disappoint”的四种词型变化。该类试题依据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 年版）》关于必修阶段词汇知识的内容要求命题，要求考生了解词汇的词根、词缀、词性，并运用于理解和表达有关主题的信息和观点的交际活动中。

【例 4】 — Could you tell me how to get to the Great Wall, please?

— _____

- A. Thank you all the same. B. Don't ask me.
C. You're welcome. D. Sure. You can take the No.5 bus.

【答 案】 D

【能力要求】能灵活运用各种英语交际用语。。

【知识内容】该题考查内容为英语语言知识中的语用知识。语用知识是指在特定的语境中准确理解他人和得体地表达的知识。这类试题要求考生依据交际场合和交际身份，选择得体恰当的语言表达形式，以达到交际的目的。该题设定的交际场景为问路与指路，考生根据询问，指导对方搭乘直达长城的公交车。

第二节 完形填空

【例】

Justin, my brother, has been missing for two weeks. Now I 1 him very much. I'm worried that something 2 has happened to him. I'm sure he 3 that night at about 11 o'clock, because I heard him playing his favorite CD in his bedroom. But where has he gone?

Yesterday a girl named Marvies told me that 4 was once taken away by aliens (外星人) from outer space. They did some research on her. Marvies said that the whole experience was really terrible, 5 luckily they returned her home. If Justin has been taken away by aliens too, I hope they will 6 him soon.

My parents have been worrying about Justin. Soon after he was found missing, they called 7. However, the police are not making 8 in the case. They are very puzzled, saying Justin might have been murdered. Dad is very 9 with them. He doesn't think they are doing their job well. Mum is so worried that she 10 sleep well. I hope Justin will come home soon and tell us what happened to him. I want all of us to be together again.

- () 1. A. dislike B. respect C. hate D. miss
- () 2. A. bad B. good C. nice D. simple
- () 3. A. came home B. went out C. fell asleep D. fell ill
- () 4. A. he B. they C. it D. she
- () 5. A. and B. so C. or D. but
- () 6. A. kill B. hurt C. return D. catch
- () 7. A. the police B. the teachers C. the firemen D. the doctors
- () 8. A. sense B. a mistake C. a living D. much progress
- () 9. A. delighted B. disappointed C. satisfied D. pleased
- () 10. A. shan't B. can't C. needn't D. mustn't

【答 案】1.D 2.A 3.A 4.D 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.D 9.B 10.B

【能力要求】能有效地运用词汇知识来理解和表达与各种主题相关的信息和观点。

【知识内容】完型填空是一道综合型测试题。其题干以《高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》必修阶段的词汇、语法和语篇知识为标准进行命题，围绕考生必备的语言知识进行考查。试题备选项以单词或词组来呈现，考生需要运用语篇知识、语法知识和词汇知识，构建意义连贯的语篇。该类题共设10个空，所涉及的知识涵盖高中必修标准规定的词汇。

第三部分 阅读理解

【例 1】

A

Dads have Father's Day. Moms have Mother's Day. Kids have Children's Day. But, do our grandparents have a special holiday? They do!

Double Ninth Festival (重阳节) is a special day for older people in China. This holiday is on the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar calendar (阴历). This year it falls on October 16. On this holiday, younger people usually show love and respect for older people.

There are many ways in which Chinese people express their respect. When an older person

enters a room, everyone stands. People are introduced from oldest to youngest. When presenting a book to an older person, two hands are used. Young people always offer their seats to older people on a crowded subway or bus.

Respecting older people is a tradition in China. That's because the Chinese know that older people have knowledge and experience that young people can learn from. So, Chinese people are proud of being old.

In Western countries, however, older people seldom think they are old. They are called "seniors". They'd rather do everything themselves. Even after retirement, they take on hobbies, part-time jobs and new activities to keep their bodies working well.

Westerners respect their older people, too. Usually, "seniors" ride trains and buses for free. They are given discounts (打折) in stores and restaurants.

But Western seniors don't often live with their children—they live alone. For holidays, the family usually gathers at the grandparents' home, and a great smile and warm hug for their parents are enough for grown children to show their respect.

1. Double Ninth Festival is a special holiday for _____ in China.

- A. fathers B. mothers C. children D. grandparents

2. What does the underlined word "senior" in the fifth paragraph mean?

- A. Older people. B. Younger people. C. high school students. D. parents.

3. Older people in Western country countries _____.

- A. are proud of being old
B. liked to be called "senior"
C. never take on hobbies after retirement
D. usually live with their grown children

4. Which of the following is NOT a way to respect the older people?

- A. Stand up when older people come into the room.
B. Introduce people from youngest to oldest.
C. Use two hands to present things
D. Offer seats on buses or subways.

5. What does the story mainly tell us?

- A. We should show love and care for older people.

- B. Only Chinese people respect older people.
- C. Western seniors live a better life than Chinese older people.
- D. The Chinese and Westerners respect the old in different ways.

【答案】1.D 2.A 3.B 4.B 5.D

【能力要求】理解文章中的事实信息，根据文本线索和语言知识来猜测词语的含义，并依据文本意义确定文章或段落的主旨大意，做出简单推断。

【知识内容】学业水平考试英语阅读部分的测试主要是基于语篇的考查，要求考生能有效地获取文本信息、理解文本内涵、做出简单判断。阅读文本的主题围绕人与自我、人与社会、人与自然三大主题来选择。文本的语篇类型也以高中学生比较熟悉的记叙文、说明文为主。该类题依据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》设定的课程内容和语言技能的要求进行命题，主要围绕必修阶段必备的理解性技能进行考查。本题是一篇关于中外文化风俗的话题说明文，具体内容是介绍西方父亲节和中国重阳节，以及中外敬老文化的差异。

【例2】

It's not easy to disagree with your parents. Here are a few quick tips on how to show your opinions in the right way.

 1 Don't let angry words fly out of your mouth if you don't really want to say them, or you will have a lot of work to do later.

Think about the problem from your parents' point of view. 2 Why do they do that? Is it really bad?

Try to stay calm. If you find yourself getting too angry, ask for some time to be alone. 3

Learn to listen. Maybe your parents aren't as persuasive as you think. 4

Pay attention to needs rather than problems. 5 Tell your parents that you want to discuss the problem with them rather than work against them.

- A. Think before you speak.
- B. Never listen to your parents.
- C. How would you feel if you were your mother or father?
- D. It's quite common to disagree with one's parents.
- E. Hear them out and decide how to deal with the problem.
- F. Be clear about what you need, rather than focus on why you disagree.
- G. If you can, try to discuss the problem with your parents at another time.

【答案】1.A 2.C 3.G 4.E 5.F

【能力要求】理解文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义。

【知识内容】该题是阅读理解试题的第二节，文本所选材料是考生熟悉的话题，一般多为结构较为紧密、逻辑性较强的说明文和议论文。文章的第一句一般不会设空，所留空白处是段落主题句、段落总结句、承上启下句、关键论点支撑句或者全篇概括归纳句。该题依据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017年版）》必修阶段关于语篇知识的要求进行命题。本题的语篇主题是家庭、朋友和周围的人（family, friends and people around），具体内容为“如何消除与父母间的冲突”。

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

【例】

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你的同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处增加一个漏词符号，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：

每处错误及其修改仅限一词；

只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

At about 9 o'clock last night, I was doing my homework. Suddenly, I heard my neighbour shout and laughing loudly. He was watching a football game on TV. He couldn't go on studying and became impatient. I covered my ear, trying to keep the noises out, and failed. So I decided to go to my neighbour's because I still have a lot of homework to do. I knocked his door and said, "Good evening, Mr. Yang! Could you please turn off your TV a bit? I am doing my homeworks."

"Oh, I'm very sorry to have disturbed you. I'll do as you say." My neighbour said polite and so he did it. "Thank you very much." I said and went back to continue our study in a good mood.

【答案】At about 9 o'clock last night, I was doing my homework. Suddenly, I heard my neighbour shout and laughing loudly. He was watching a football game on TV. He couldn't go

shouting

I

on studying and became impatient. I covered my ear, trying to keep the noises out, and failed. So

优势项目	足球、篮球、跑步
运动益处	1. 强健体魄；2. 加强同学间的友谊；3. 有利于学习效率的提高；4……

【参考答案】

Hello, everyone! Welcome to our school!

Sports are very popular in our school. From 5:00 to 6:00 every afternoon, students have different kinds of sports, such as football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, running, swimming and jumping. Most students are good at football, basketball and running. We hold a sports meeting every year. And also, we often have matches against other middle schools. The reason why most of us like having sports is that it can't only keep us healthy, but also help us make more friends. Of course, it is quite good for our study. The most important of all, we can develop the ability to get along with others by having sports.

That's all. Thank you for your attention. Have a good time in our school!

【能力要求】根据中（英）文提示、图画或表格等信息，进行简单的表达。

【知识内容】依据学业水平考试的基础性定位，该题为限制性写作题。试题尽量以汉语的方式限定表达内容，以避免层次较低的学生因无话可写而降低试题的效度和信度。该题以任务为驱动，要求考生以应用文的方式进行语言表述，体现“用英语做事”的教学理念，引导学生表达真情实感，描述周围的人和物，表达意见和陈述观点。

附：书面表达评分原则及各档次的给分范围及要求

一、评分原则

1. 本题满分为 15 分，按 6 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言的使用情况初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
4. 词数少于 60 或多于 120 词的，从总分中减去 1 分。
5. 如书写较差以致影响交际，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档（13-15）	紧扣写作要求，覆盖所有要点，内容充实，语法结构多样，词汇丰富，行文流畅，显示出较强的语言运用能力，允许有个别语言错误，但不影响意义表达。
第四档（10-12）	紧扣写作要求，覆盖所有要点，内容较充实，行文较流畅，语言有少量错误，但基本不影响意义表达。
第三档（7-9）	紧扣写作要求，基本覆盖所有要点，达到写作目的，但语言错误已影响了部分意义的表达。
第二档（4-6）	要点不全，内容不完整，行文不够连贯，只有少量语法基本正确的句子。

第一档（1-3）	内容混乱，或主要内容偏离写作要求，但尚能够写出少数与内容相关的可读词句。
0	内容太少，无法评判；所写内容与写作要求完全无关。

37. A. one B. two C. some D. all
 38. A. dog B. cat C. bird D. rabbit
 39. A. kind B. angry C. sad D. happy
 40. A. similar to B. the same as C. different from D. hard on

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 30 分。）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。

A

Some British and American people like to invite friends for a meal at home. You should not be upset if your English friends don't invite you home. It doesn't mean they don't like you! Dinner parties usually start between 7 pm and 8 pm, and end at about 11 pm. Ask your hosts what time you should arrive. It's polite to bring flowers, chocolates or a bottle of wine as a gift.

Usually the evening starts with drinks and snacks. Do you want to be especially polite? Say how much you like the room, or the pictures on the wall. But remember — it's not polite to ask how much things cost.

In many families, the husband sits at one end of the table and the wife sits at the other end. They eat with their guests.

You'll probably start the meal with soup or something small, then you'll have meat or fish with vegetables (main dish) and then dessert is followed by coffee. It's polite to finish everything on your plate and to take more if you want.

Did you enjoy the evening? Call your hosts the next day, or write them a short "thank you" letter. British and American people like to say "thank you" all the time!

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

41. If your English friends don't invite you home, _____.
 A. it means they like you B. it means they don't like you
 C. it doesn't mean they like you D. it doesn't mean they don't like you
42. When you are invited to dinner in the UK, it's polite for you to bring _____ with you.
 A. nothing B. much money
 C. a small gift D. an expensive gift
43. It is not polite for you _____ when you visit someone's home in the UK.
 A. to say you like his room B. to say you like his pictures
 C. to finish everything on your plate D. to ask how much things cost
44. Which of the following is the right order when you are at table in the UK?
 A. Soup → main dish → dessert → coffee B. Soup → coffee → main dish → dessert
 C. Dessert → main dish → soup → coffee D. Dessert → main dish → coffee → soup
45. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. What to eat at the dinner party.
 B. How to behave at the dinner party.
 C. How to give gifts at the dinner party.

D. How to talk to the hosts at the dinner party.

B

Saya, the life-like woman robot started her work as a teacher at a primary school in Tokyo, Japan several days ago. She gave technology lessons to the pupils there. You won't hurt it if you touch it, hit it or play with it.

Dr. Hiroshi Kobayashi of Tokyo University of Science, who built Saya, said she didn't mean to replace human teachers with Saya, but to show the joys of technology. "We didn't want to do all the work of a teacher, but to build this robot to teach children about technology. And Saya may be a help to the schools which have not enough teachers."

"In some villages and small schools, there are children who know little about new technology and also there are some teachers that can't teach these lessons," Kobayashi said. "So we hope the robot can make the children become interested in new technology."

Many of the children were interested in Saya, and did not take their eyes off her when they were listening to her report. When class was over, some students touched her face and felt her.

Japan hopes that they can build more and more robots in the future. And they hope to build some robots to look after the older people.

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

46. From the passage, we know Saya is _____.

- A. a student B. a city C. a robot D. a school

47. Saya came to the primary school to _____.

- A. give technology lessons B. listen to the report
C. visit her teachers D. play games with the students

48. Many of the students were _____ when she came to their school.

- A. afraid of Saya B. interested in Saya
C. impolite to Saya D. helpful to Saya

49. Kobayashi hoped that Saya _____.

- A. might become more interested in teaching
B. would help the school to make a lot of money
C. could replace human teachers to do everything
D. would make the children interested in new technology

50. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Life-like Woman Robot B. A Technology Lesson
C. An Interesting Scientist D. A Primary School in Tokyo

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to Make Friends at a New School

Starting with a new school can be difficult. Everything seems to be different, and you don't even know where to go for your own classes. 51 However, if you use these skills, you can quickly turn some of those strangers into friends.

● Be yourself. 52 If some people don't accept you, they're not the kind of friends you need. People often stay together because they have similar interests. For example, someone who does a lot of sport may make friends with those who also run or swim a lot.

● 53 Remember to be nice to the people you meet at your new school. If you think that you will say something that may make them feel sad, do not say anything and just nod your head if they talk to you. Also, remember to be as helpful as possible!

● Believe in yourself. A smile goes a long way. When you walk in the halls, don't keep your eyes on the floor. Raise your head and make eye contact with other people. 54 Introduce yourself. Tell them your name and where you're from.

● Remember people's names. You like it when people use your name, and so do other people. 55 Besides, ask them in a kind way if they have a nickname. You'd be surprised how often this might come in handy.

- A. Be friendly to others.
- B. Making new friends can be hard, too.
- C. Join after-school activities you like.
- D. Never change who you are to try and fit in.
- E. If you see someone you know, smile or say "Hi".
- F. People may become angry if you just begin by saying "Hey" each time.
- G. Don't sit at the back of the classroom where other people don't notice you!

第 II 卷

第四部分：写作(共两节，满分 25 分。)

第一节 短文改错(本大题共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：

1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；
2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Yesterday we go on an organized trip to an island beyond the sea. We set out in the school bus at 7 am. The weather was pleasant and all of us were exciting. After an hour, we arrived at there and begin our activities. First we played games on the beach. Then we swam happy in the sea. Next we held a contest of tell stories in English. The winners were giving beautiful prizes. During the trip, we took many photo there and enjoyed myself very much. At half past five, we returned home. What unforgettable trip!

第二节 书面表达 (15 分)

假定你是李华，你的美国朋友 Jack 在邮件中提到他在学校与同学相处不好，交友有困难，因此感到非常苦恼。请你就如何交友给他回复一封邮件。

内容要点包括：

1. 多与他人交流；
2. 多参加一些集体活动；
3. 适当参加一些讨论。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右，开头和结尾已给出，但不计入总词数。
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
3. 文中不允许出现真实的姓名、校名。

Dear Jack,

Yours,

Li Hua

10. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
 A. Doctor and patient.
 B. Teacher and student.
 C. Salesman and customer.
11. What's wrong with the woman?
 A. She's got a fever. B. She's got a stomachache. C. She's caught a cold.
12. What shall the woman do?
 A. Drink a lot of water. B. Do some exercises. C. Take a walk.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13~15 题。
13. Where did the woman want to go?
 A. To the hospital. B. To the museum. C. To the park.
14. How long does it take to walk there?
 A. 20 minutes. B. 25 minutes. C. 30 minutes.
15. How did the woman go there?
 A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By taxi.
- 听第 10 段独白，回答第 16--20 题。
16. Who will hold a New Year Party?
 A. The Teacher Union. B. The English Club. C. The Student Union.
17. Where will the party be held?
 A. In the Teaching Building. B. In the Art Center. C. In the garden.
18. What will the headmaster do at the beginning of the party?
 A. Play a game. B. Sing a song. C. Make a speech.
19. What kinds of activities can students take part in?
 A. Dancing ,singing and playing games.
 B. Reading, drawing and watching TV.
 C. Fishing, swimming and playing cards.
20. What will they do at the end of the party?
 A. Sing songs. B. Exchange gifts. C. Send flowers.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 25 分）

第一节 单项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —Would you like to join us?
 —_____, but I haven't finished my homework yet.
 A. That's OK B. I'm sorry C. I'd love to D. Why not
22. —Who do you think should get the job, Ruth or Rose?
 —Well, Ruth is _____. I think she should get the job.
 A. smart B. smarter C. smartest D. the smartest
23. David is good at playing _____ piano.
 A. a B. an C.the D. /

24. --- What's wrong with your cousin's _____?
 --- He can't see things clearly.
 A. eyes B. ears C. mouth D. nose
25. There is _____ wrong with my computer. It doesn't work.
 A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
26. Mary _____ in a big city after she graduated from university.
 A. worked B. has worked C. is working D. will work
27. The man went on to finish his work _____ he was tired.
 A. unless B. if C. because D. though
28. My father promised to _____ me to the zoo at weekend.
 A. bring B. take C. send D. carry
29. You _____ lose your way if you walk alone in the mountains at night.
 A. may B. need C. should D. ought to
30. The writer's books are popular. They _____ by many teenagers.
 A. read B. have read C. are read D. were read

第二节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

When I was in primary school, I fell in love with reading. 31 brought me to a wonderful world. The more I read, the more I wanted to know. 32, my parents couldn't afford so many books. I had to solve the 33 myself.

There was a book shop near my home. One day I walked into the shop and 34 a book. I didn't know whether I could read there 35 buying any books. To make sure I wasn't noticed, I put it back after I read a few pages. Luckily, no one 36 me. After that, I went to read there every day. Several days later, while I was reading, the owner of the shop came up and asked, "You love reading?" I looked down and replied 37, "Yes." "Don't worry," he said with a smile. "You may read books here if you help me clean the shop." I felt quite 38, "Really? It's so kind of you!" I was very happy that I was allowed to read there. From then on, after I finished 39 the shop, I could read there. That way, I read lots of books. I became one of the best writers in our school. I even won some prizes in writing.

Now studying in high school, I can 40 books from the library. My hobby of reading is kept. It will make a big difference to my life.

31. A. Movies B. Books C. Music D. Painting
32. A. Therefore B. Thus C. Though D. However
33. A. trouble B. question C. problem D. mystery
34. A. picked up B. took away C. put away D. turned down
35. A. by B. for C. without D. after
36. A. told B. noticed C. remembered D. punished

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 37. A. happily | B. angrily | C. kindly | D. nervously |
| 38. A. surprised | B. sad | C. interested | D. disappointed |
| 39. A. closing | B. visiting | C. cleaning | D. opening |
| 40. A. steal | B. buy | C. keep | D. borrow |

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 30 分。）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。

A

Every year thousands of people get hurt or die when they are crossing the road. Most of these people are old people and children. Old people often get hurt or die because they can't see or hear very well. Children usually meet with accidents because of their carelessness. They forgot to look and listen before they cross the road.

How can we lessen (减少) traffic accidents? All of us must obey the traffic rules. For the drivers, they shouldn't drive too fast. If they drive too fast, it will be very difficult to stop the cars in a very short time. For the pedestrians (行人), it's very important to be careful when they are walking on the road. Therefore, when we walk across the road, we must try to walk along the pavements. We must stop and look both ways before crossing the road. Look left first, next look right, then look left again. Only when we are sure that the road is clear, we can cross it. The right way to cross the road is to walk quickly. It's not safe to run. If people run across the road, they may fall down. Teens should try to help children, old people or blind people to cross the road, and never play in the street.

41. When old people and children are crossing the road, what might happen to them?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. They might fall asleep. | B. They might get lost. |
| C. They might feel tired. | D. They might get hurt or die. |
42. Why do children usually meet with accidents?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Because of their forgetfulness. | B. Because of their carelessness. |
| C. Because of their laziness. | D. Because of the bad weather. |
43. How can we lessen traffic accidents?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. We must obey the traffic rules. | B. We must not drive a car. |
| C. We must drive fast. | D. We must not cross the road. |
44. What should we do before crossing the road?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. We must stop all the cars. | B. We must call a policeman for help. |
| C. We must look right first. | D. We must stop and look both ways. |
45. What is the right way to cross the road?
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. To run quickly. | B. To stop in the middle. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|

C. To walk quickly.

D. To play carefully.

B

Do you know when restaurants were invented? The first restaurants were invented thousands of years ago. However, they were very different from restaurants today.

The first restaurants were in ancient Greece and ancient Rome. These restaurants served food in large stone bowls. People didn't order food from a menu. They shared the food from big bowls. People believe that these places were very popular because most homes in ancient Greece and Rome did not have kitchens.

Later, restaurants began to open in China. In the early 1100s, more than 1 million people lived in the city of Hangzhou, China. It was a very busy city, and people were rich. Smart cooks started cooking and selling food along the big street in the city. Unlike in ancient Greece and Rome, people in China could choose food from a menu. They didn't have to eat the same food as everyone else.

For the next several centuries, there were restaurants all over the world. In the middle of the 1700s, restaurants started opening in Paris. These restaurants were more similar to restaurants we know today. Different kinds of foods were served, and you can buy a variety of foods. Eating in these restaurants was a more enjoyable experience. In the 19th century, restaurants began to appear all over Europe and in other parts of the world.

Now, restaurants are everywhere. You can even have food sent to your door. But remember it wasn't always like that.

46. Where were the first restaurants invented?

A. In Greece and Rome.

B. In Hangzhou, China.

C. In Paris.

D. In Europe.

47. How were the restaurants in Hangzhou different from the first restaurants?

A. Their customers could share food from big bowls.

B. Their customers could cook by themselves.

C. Their customers could choose food from a menu.

D. Their customers had to eat the same food.

48. When did restaurants begin to appear all over the world?

A. In 1100s.

B. In 1700s.

C. In the 19th century.

D. In the 20th century.

49. The underlined word "variety" in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.

A. same qualities

B. same kinds

C. different qualities

D. different kinds

50. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

A. The Changes of Eating Habits

B. The History of Restaurants

C. The Restaurants in Europe

D. How to Choose a Restaurant

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

C

How to Sleep Better

Getting a good night's sleep is one of the most important things you can do for your health. It is suggested that most of us need seven to nine hours' sleep. If you are having trouble sleeping, read this passage. It will tell you how to sleep better.

Keep a regular sleep schedule. 51 Avoid staying out really late on weekends and sleeping in the following morning .

52 To sleep quickly, it's important to make your bedroom or sleeping space as quiet, calm, cool and dark as you can make it. Loud noises, activity, higher temperatures and light all make it difficult to fall asleep and stay asleep.

Pay attention to what you eat and drink. Eating and drinking too much in the evening often have a big influence on sleep. Avoid heavy meals and eat dinner at least three hours before bedtime. 53

Get some exercise in during the day. 54 If you don't have an exercise habit yet, start with at least 30 minutes of exercise daily.

55 To sleep well, you need to consider healthy ways to manage your stress. Try to balance your work and your life. Make changes to free yourself from high stress situations if necessary.

- A. Manage your stress.
- B. Read, write or play a game before bed.
- C. Avoid coffee in the afternoon and evening.
- D. Make your bedroom quiet, cool and dark.
- E. Take a nice warm bath or shower in the evening.
- F. Regular exercise during the day helps you to fall asleep faster and to enjoy deeper sleeps.
- G. It's important that you go to bed and get up at the same time each day, even on weekends or days off, in order to get sound sleep.

第II卷

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 25 分。温馨提示：请在答题卡上作答，在本试题上作答无效。）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Last summer, I learned an basic life skill—cooking. At first, I just watch what my Mum did, and then I tried. However, cooking were not so easy. Sometimes when I cooked eggs, I even burned it. Fortunately, whenever I did something wrong, Mum would be encourage me.

Now I can cook simple dishes, but help my Mum with other housework as well. I needn't depend at my parents as much as before. I am proudly that I can do something to thank my parent for their love. I've got to know how be a good child at home.

第二节 书面表达（满分 15 分）

假定你叫李华，是红星中学的学生。你的老师给你介绍一位美国笔友 Tom，请用英文给他写一封邮件，介绍你的校园生活。内容必须包括：

1. 自我介绍（姓名、年龄、学校）；
2. 学习情况（介绍最喜欢的一门科目）；
3. 课余活动（如体育或艺术活动）。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右，不允许出现真实的姓名和地名；
2. 邮件的开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数；
3. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

It's nice to make friends with you. _____

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

广西壮族自治区普通高中学业水平考试样卷参考答案

样卷（一）参考答案

第一部分 听力理解

1~5 CBACB 6~10 BACBA 11~15 BCABA 16~20 BBCCA

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项选择

21~25 ADCBD 26~30 DBACA

第二节 完形填空

31~35 ACBAB 36~40 DACDC

第三部分 阅读理解

41~45 DCDAB 46~50 CABDA 51~55 BDAEF

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

Yesterday we go on an organized trip to an island beyond the sea. We set out in the school
went
bus at 7 am. The weather was pleasant and all of us were exciting. After an hour, we arrived at
excited
there and begin our activities. First we played games on the beach. Then we swam happy in the
began happily
sea. Next we held a contest of tell stories in English. The winners were giving beautiful prizes.
telling given
During the trip, we took many photo there and enjoyed myself very much. At half past five, we
photos ourselves
returned home. What ^ unforgettable trip!
an

第二节 书面表达(One possible version)

Dear Jack,

I'm sorry to know that you are having trouble in making friends in your class. However, the situation is easy to change if you take my advice.

As far as I'm concerned, talking with others actively is a good way to make new friends. You can begin a conversation by asking about their likes and dislikes. In this way you will find people with the same interests. What's more, it is important to take an active part in different kinds of class activities so that your classmates will know more about you. Finally, be friendly to your classmates. If you have different opinions, you'd better discuss with them.

I hope everything goes on well with you, and you can make many good friends.

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

样卷听力录音稿

样卷(一)听力录音稿

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。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。

Text 1. W: What's your hobby, Jim?

M: I like swimming.

Text 2. W: Listen, who is singing in the next room?

M: It's Lucy. She likes singing very much.

Text 3. W: Did you go to the zoo yesterday?

M: Yes, I saw many monkeys there.

Text 4. M: Anna, could you please take out the rubbish?

W: OK, dad.

Text 5. W: Let's go to the concert, David.

M: Sorry. I'm really tired.

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各个小题将给出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。

Text 6

W: Hey, Tom. You look so happy today. Do you have any good news?

M: Yes. I have a new classmate.

W: A boy or a girl?

M: A boy.

W: What's his name?

M: Bill.

W: What do you think of him?

M: He is outgoing.

听第7段材料，回答第8~9题。

W: Hi, Jack. It's seven o'clock now. Get up quickly. It's time for breakfast.

M: Morning, Mum. What do we have for breakfast?

W: Sandwiches and milk.

M: Great! They are my favorite.

W: Help me set the table, please.

M: OK, mum. Where's dad?

W: He is sleeping.

M: Why? Dad is lazy.

W: No, Jack. Dad worked late last night. Don't wake him up. Let him sleep a little more.

M: OK, mum.

听第8段材料，回答第10~12题。

Text 8

W: Hello, can I help you?

M: Yes, please. I need a skirt for my daughter.

W: OK. What color does she like?

M: Yellow.

W: How about this one?

M: Well, this yellow one is very nice. How much is it?

W: 20 dollars.

M: Oh, good. I'll take it.

W: And what else do you need?

M: Well, I also need a blue sweater for my son.

W: What size do you want?

M: Large, please.

W: What about this blue one? It's 25 dollars.

M: OK. I'll take the skirt and the sweater.

听第9段材料，回答第13~15题。

Text 9

W: Hi, Mike. I'm very happy to see you here in Tokyo.

M: Hi, Mary! It's about ten years since we graduated from university. Glad to meet you here. By the way, you are coming here to.....

W: To see my husband. He was sent to work in Tokyo two years ago.

M: So how long have you stayed here?

W: Not very long. I arrived last week.

M: How about having dinner together this evening? And don't forget to bring your husband.

W: Sure, I won't.

听第10段独白，回答第16~20题。

Text 10

You are listening to Radio South. Here is some information about a pop concert. The group Red River will come to London soon. They will be in London about two weeks. Tickets are really dear—they cost thirty pounds each, but half of that money will go to a children's hospital. To book a ticket, telephone 283-0065 between ten a.m. and five p.m. The London concerts will be in the South Bank Hall. It's very easy to find. The best way to get there is to take the train, and it takes 40 minutes. The concert hall is in Trinity Street. That's T-R-I-N-I-T-Y Street. See you there.

第二节到此结束。

样卷(二) 听力录音稿

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。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。

Text 1

W: Can you believe it's summer already? It's really hot today.

M: Yeah, let's go swimming together.

Text 2

W: What do you need me to do today, Mr. Smith?

M: You can clean the room first.

Text 3

W: Would you like a cup of coffee?

M: No, thanks. I don't drink coffee in the morning. May I have a cup of tea, please?

Text 4

W: Would you like to go to the cinema with us tomorrow evening?

M: It sounds like fun, I will join you.

Text 5

W: I must finish my homework by 5:00.

M: 5:00? You'd better hurry up. It's 4:30 now!

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上的相应位置将该项涂黑。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各个小题将给出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小题。

Text 6

W: Your mom called. She sounded worried.

M: Oh dear, I forgot to call her again! I've been too busy these days.

W: She said you hadn't called her for some time.

M: yeah. I think she misses me.

W: You should keep in touch with her.

M: You're right. I will call her tonight.

听第7段材料，回答第8~9小题。

Text 7

W: Good morning, Peking Restaurant. May I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like to book a table for dinner.

W: Certainly, sir. What time would you like your table?

M: About 6 p.m.

W: Fine, I'll book a table for you at 6 p.m., sir. May I have your name please?

M: Yes, Tom Smith.

W: Thank you, Mr. Smith. We look forward to having you with us tonight. Good-bye.

M: Bye-bye.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10~12 小题。

Text 8

W: Good morning, doctor.

M: Good morning. Sit down, please. What's wrong with you?

W: I feel cold and I have a terrible headache.

M: How long have you been like that?

W: About a day.

M: Let me have a look. Open your mouth and say "ah".

W: Ah...

M: Well, I think you have caught a cold.

W: Oh no. What shall I do?

M: Take it easy. Just drink a lot of water and you will get well soon.

W: Thank you, doctor.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13~15 小题。

Text 9

W: Excuse me, sir. Can you show me the way to the hospital?

M: Oh, my pleasure. Go down this street and then turn right. Go straight on until you see a river.
The hospital is by the riverside.

W: I see. But is it far away? How long does it take to walk there?

M: About 25 minutes.

W: 25 minutes? It's too far for me to walk there.

M: Why don't you take a bus?

W: Good idea. Which bus shall I take?

M: Bus No. 4. Get off at the third stop.

W: Thank you. But where is the bus station?

M: Can you see the bank? The bus station is over there.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You are welcome. Have a nice day.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 16~20 小题。

Text 10

May I have your attention, please? I have an announcement to make. The New Year is coming, the Student Union is going to hold a New Year Party. The party will be held on Saturday evening, December 31st in the Art Center. It will begin at 7:30 P.m. The headmaster will make a speech at the beginning of the party. Then you can take part in all kinds of activities, such as dancing, singing and playing games. You may enjoy the delicious foods too. At the end of the party, you can exchange gifts with your friends. Don't forget: 7:30, Saturday evening, the Art Center. There must be a lot of fun. Everybody is welcome. I'm sure you will have a good time.

听力部分到此结束。