

英语试卷

2017. 11

(考试时间 100 分钟 满分 120 分)

本试卷共 10 页。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上, 在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It's so nice to hear from her again. \_\_\_\_\_, we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. What's more    B. That's to say    C. In other words    D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

1. My grandfather is over eighty, \_\_\_\_\_ he still plays golf.

- A. for    B. but    C. so    D. or

2. —Peter, when shall we talk about our project, Wednesday or Thursday?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll be away in Paris the whole week.

- A. None    B. Either    C. Both    D. Neither

3. People with disabilities are now doing many things \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of their lives.

- A. to improve    B. improve    C. improved    D. to have improved

4. He has no idea what the book is about. He \_\_\_\_\_ have read it very carefully.

- A. needn't    B. shouldn't    C. can't    D. wouldn't

5. You'd better leave your credit cards at home \_\_\_\_\_ you know you'll need them.

- A. once    B. unless    C. although    D. since

6. —Will you accept their offer?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ about it, but I haven't decided yet.

- A. will think    B. had thought    C. was thinking    D. am thinking

7. They stayed up all night chatting, \_\_\_\_\_ explains why they are sleepy this morning.

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

8. \_\_\_\_\_ in several countries, the young man seems to have the experience we're looking for.

- A. Having worked    B. Working    C. Worked    D. Having been worked

9. He isn't a child any longer, so my suggestion is \_\_\_\_\_ we should tell him the truth.

- A. what    B. that    C. whether    D. which

10. We hadn't seen each other in thirty years, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her right away.

- A. recognized    B. recognize    C. had recognized    D. have recognized

11. You can trust him. He is a man \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the business field for his honesty.

- A. having known    B. to be known    C. knowing    D. known



12. \_\_\_\_\_ impressed the tourists most was the peaceful atmosphere and the friendly people there.  
A. When B. That C. What D. Where
13. If we \_\_\_\_\_ another road, we wouldn't have been stuck in the traffic jam for so long.  
A. have taken B. had taken C. took D. take
14. The notice says that customers \_\_\_\_\_ not to take anything into the changing room.  
A. are requested B. request C. will request D. are being requested
15. —It's certainly our fault.  
—Yes, I think we'd better discuss \_\_\_\_\_ the apology is to be made.  
A. that B. why C. what D. how

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As Dream Comes True

I came from a poor family and was disabled. My dream was becoming a typist. I knew the employment field was a highly \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ place. It gave not only competition to a disabled job-seeker but also the unfriendly treatment from the physically healthy. They showed no \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ for the disabled and saw them as the back row of society.

However, I \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ to sit in the back row. I filled in the information in the application form and wrote down \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ as my training course. When I \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ over the form to the interviewer, she looked at my body and then left to discuss with other members of the staff. When she returned, she advised me to \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ my choice. "Why don't you take up dressmaking \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ you can earn while at home?" She said. "Offices prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ smartly dressed, pretty girls with beautiful hands," she added.

I knew I didn't have those \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_. But I was determined to stay with my choice. "I will be a really good typist," I told her. She \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ me into the class to give me one month as a trial period to find out whether I could really \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ the course well. I tried my best to master the machine. Later I was allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ with the course after the trial period.

On the fourth month, I became one of the five students who were \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ to do some typing jobs in the office. While I was taking every \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ to be neat and fast, my other companions spent their time talking and reading. I \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ half of the work given to all of us. More work came to me after this \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_. I was finally taken on as one of the typists after graduation. Having achieved my dream, I set out to achieve others. I worked and studied at the same time, which was no easy task. But the sacrifice proved \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_.

Overcoming challenges gives me self-confidence. The challenges help strengthen my courage and build up my \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward life. I think dreamers should keep \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ for their dreams until they get what they want in life. When they are \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ comfortably, they can sit back and tell the world, "I did it alone."



- |                    |                |                 |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. amusing     | B. developed   | C. popular      | D. competitive    |
| 17. A. power       | B. desire      | C. respect      | D. doubt          |
| 18. A. refused     | B. decided     | C. hesitated    | D. learned        |
| 19. A. dressmaking | B. typing      | C. editing      | D. engineering    |
| 20. A. rolled      | B. looked      | C. knocked      | D. handed         |
| 21. A. make        | B. change      | C. obtain       | D. present        |
| 22. A. so          | B. but         | C. or           | D. until          |
| 23. A. attract     | B. train       | C. hire         | D. follow         |
| 24. A. talents     | B. backgrounds | C. patterns     | D. qualifications |
| 25. A. elected     | B. admitted    | C. persuaded    | D. drove          |
| 26. A. handle      | B. design      | C. teach        | D. provide        |
| 27. A. help        | B. meet        | C. continue     | D. practice       |
| 28. A. reminded    | B. warned      | C. convinced    | D. chosen         |
| 29. A. care        | B. risk        | C. decision     | D. advantage      |
| 30. A. returned    | B. left        | C. finished     | D. expected       |
| 31. A. symbol      | B. test        | C. talk         | D. report         |
| 32. A. rewarding   | B. harmless    | C. simple       | D. formal         |
| 33. A. favorable   | B. aggressive  | C. conventional | D. positive       |
| 34. A. applying    | B. sending     | C. reaching     | D. waiting        |
| 35. A. treated     | B. settled     | C. appointed    | D. exposed        |

## 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

#### Open Farm Day on Prince Edward Island

SUMMERSIDE—Twenty-six Prince Edward Island farms will open their gates to the public on Sunday, October 16, for Open Farm Day.

“Open Farm Day provides the public with a chance to meet local farmers, see life on the farm, and find out how local food is produced,” said Federal Agriculture Minister Gerry Ritz. “It’s a great way for families to learn how Canadian farmers produce some of the highest-quality food in the world.”

The agriculture industry plays an important role in creating jobs and keeping the economy strong. Canada is the world’s fifth largest exporter of agriculture and food products, with exports hitting an all-time high of more than \$40 billion.



"Open Farm Day is a great chance for Islanders and visitors to learn more about the province's number one industry and the important role it plays in our society," said Prince Edward Island's Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, George Webster. "People will have a chance to see what life is like on a modern farm operation, which helps to build awareness and an understanding of Islanders who make their living by producing high-quality food."

The agriculture and food industry is the leading industry in Prince Edward Island. In 2011, annual farm cash receipts came to \$474 million. A total of 125 farms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick are participating in this year's Open Farm Day. The event is being supported by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Sobeys' Inc., provincial governments and agriculture awareness committees in the Maritimes.

"Open Farm Day is a chance to connect with farmers directly and learn about the wide range of products being produced here on the Island," said Julie Mutch, Open Farm Day Coordinator for Prince Edward Island.

A list of Open Farm Day locations in Prince Edward Island is available for visitors at: [www.gov.pe.ca/go/peiopenfarmday](http://www.gov.pe.ca/go/peiopenfarmday).

36. Through the activity Open Farm Day, visitors can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. act as local farmers for some time
- B. learn the history of local agriculture
- C. communicate with the government officers
- D. know how the highest-quality food is produced

37. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all farms in Canada are open to the public
- B. the event is well supported by the government
- C. people hope to have high-quality food in the future
- D. Canada is the largest exporter of food products in the world

38. What is the function of the last paragraph?

- A. To give more assistance to readers.
- B. To change the focus of the passage.
- C. To provide evidence for the passage.
- D. To attract the attention of the public.

**B**

Two graduates from Cambridge University in the United Kingdom found themselves about to graduate, yet with loans (贷款) to pay off. The pair decided to begin a strange, year-long project to battle their debt.



The men, Ross Harper and Edward Moyse, set up the website *BuyMyFace.com* last October as a way to get rid of the £50,000 they shared as student loans. The idea behind the project was to earn money by selling their faces as advertising space every day for a year. Each day, they advertise a different business by painting the brand's name or logo onto their faces and upload the pictures to the homepage of *BuyMyFace.com*, adding a link to the advertiser's website and including a short piece of text about it. After they paint their faces and publish them on the website, Harper and Moyse go out to highly populated areas such as music festivals and theme parks to maximize their faces' exposure. They hope more people will pay attention to the advertisements on their faces.

At this time, Harper and Moyse have advertised their faces for over four months without missing a day and they're more than halfway to their goal. Though they first started charging a minimum of about £1.60 per company, the prices have risen as their popularity increases. For advertising space during the rest of April, they range between £250 and £750.

Terri L. Rittenburg, associate professor of marketing at the University of Wyoming, said that she had heard of people tattooing (纹身) logos on themselves before, but this idea is much better. According to her, at first the idea would be new and unusual and attract attention. People are interested in this particular style of advertisement and would like to try what they advertise. But she is unsure how long it would last.

At least for now, companies that have bought Harper and Moyse's faces have written positive comments on the pair's website. "We had a three percent increase in website traffic on the very day and for two days more afterwards," said one of the companies.

39. At *BuyMyFace.com*, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. enjoy a good chat with your friends      B. buy everything you want to have  
C. share experiences in doing business      D. get information on certain goods
40. Harper and Moyse go to highly populated areas to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offer their help      B. make more friends  
C. show their faces      D. raise more money
41. We can infer from the passage that the two young men \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get on well with their project      B. work hard except on holidays  
C. plan to open their own company      D. may close their website in future
42. Why does the men's idea of advertising prove to work?  
A. Because an expert has highly praised them.  
B. Because people find it unique and appealing.  
C. Because the products they advertise are reliable.  
D. Because they receive great help from businesses.



## C

## Are Happy Meals Really Happy?

Don't we all know a "Happy Meal" when we see one—the famous boxed meal that includes a hamburger, kid-sized French fries, fruits and milk, served with a toy that's extremely popular with children who love to collect them?

A Happy Meal is a form of kids' meal sold at a certain fast-food chain since 1979. A toy is included with the food, both of which are usually contained in a box or paper bag. However, collectors of these little toys will not get them any longer, since the company will replace toys with books, and each of these books will mainly pass on nutritional messages.

Happy Meals are extremely popular with kids, especially for their collectable toys, when you consider that over 1.3 billion of these packages are sold each year! These packages have been very controversial. Health supporters believe that drawing kids to these meals with toys is a clever way of promoting unhealthy food choices. They see it as an advertising strategy of "catching its customers young"—a move that has paid off very well for the fast food company.

Child development experts say that food habits get formed in children by age six and continue through to their adult life. Fatty and sugary foods such as those served in Happy Meals are believed to play a big role in growing health problems such as obesity and diabetes. Public health care costs have gone up and untold amounts of money have been spent on caring for these health problems. On November 2, 2010, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a law requiring that children's meals sold in restaurants must meet certain nutritional standards before they could be sold with toys, to overcome the problem of childhood obesity—in other words, the State of California tried to ban the toys in Happy Meals. However, it was strongly opposed by some as being heavy-handed, and the ban was thrown out by the government.

While some people believe that the fast-food company, with its large following of children, can create a powerful message through the books, others believe its actions are contradictory. Anyway, the company is trying to spread the message of nutrition while it is serving food that is anything but healthy.

43. The aim of the question raised in Paragraph 1 is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give a surprise to the toy lovers      B. get readers' attention to the article  
C. call on readers to buy boxed meals      D. make readers think about the answer
44. Books will be added into Happy Meals to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. introduce the use of the toys      B. increase the cost of the meals  
C. help kids learn about nutrition      D. spread the message of fast food
45. According to Paragraph 3, Happy Meals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have achieved the desired result      B. help the customers stay young  
C. cost more money than ordinary meals      D. receive approval from health supporters



46. What is the author's opinion about Happy Meals?

- A. They bring much fun to children.
- B. They teach children a lot about nutrition.
- C. They do no actual good to children's health.
- D. They are popular with the young and the old.

## D

### Cycling

You need only look at a professional cyclist to appreciate the potential effects of cycling on the body. But what about the mind? It's a question that has long challenged anyone who has wondered how riding a bike can offer what feels close to a state of emptying your mind.

Dr. John Ratey thinks cycling increases "the chemistry in your brain that makes you feel calm," but also that carrying out multiple operations while cycling can be an effective treatment, as shown in a German study involving 115 children, half of whom did activities such as cycling that involved complex movements, while the rest performed more straightforward exercises with the same aerobic (有氧的) demands. Both groups did better than they previously had in concentration tests, but the "complex" group did a lot better.

There have been other interesting findings too. In 2003, Dr. Jay Alberts rode a tandem bicycle, a bicycle built for two riders sitting one behind the other, across the American state of Ohio with a friend who has Parkinson's (帕金森) disease, a condition affecting the nervous system. The idea was to raise awareness of the disease, but to the surprise of both riders, the patient showed significant improvements. Dr. Jay Alberts then scanned the brains of 26 Parkinson's patients during and after an eight-week exercise programme using bikes. Half the patients were allowed to ride at their own paces, while the others were pushed harder. All patients improved, and the group which was pushed harder showed particularly significant increases in connectivity between areas of intelligence responsible for functions such as walking and picking things up.

We don't know how this happens, but there is more evidence of the link between Parkinson's and cycling. A video on the Internet shows a 58-year-old man with severe Parkinson's. At first, we watch the patient trying to walk. He can barely stand and his hands shake uncontrollably. Then we see the man on a bicycle being supported by others. With a push, he's off, cycling past cars with perfect balance. Doctors don't fully understand this discrepancy either, but say that cycling may act as some sort of action that helped the patient's brain.

The science of cycling is incomplete, but perhaps the most remarkable thing for the everyday rider is that it can require no conscious focus at all. The mindlessness of cycling can not only make us happier, but also leave room for other thoughts. On the seat of my bike, I've solved problems at work and made life decisions, as, I'm sure, have countless others.



47. What does the study described in Paragraph 2 suggest?
- A. Cycling has a good effect on physical fitness.
  - B. The tasks involved in cycling can be hard for children.
  - C. Lack of exercise like cycling causes lack of concentration.
  - D. Cycling can improve the ability to focus attention on a task.
48. Studies of people with Parkinson's show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cycling does more good if sufferers put more effort into it
  - B. cycling on tandem bikes has a better effect on the disease
  - C. not every person with Parkinson's will benefit from cycling
  - D. social awareness is more important for Parkinson's sufferers
49. What does the underlined part "this discrepancy" in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. Why Parkinson's affects some people and not others.
  - B. Why someone with Parkinson's can cycle but not walk.
  - C. How cycling could be included in treatment for Parkinson's.
  - D. How a link between cycling and Parkinson's was discovered.
50. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. The effect of cycling is not yet fully understood.
  - B. Cycling is believed to be both complex and mindless.
  - C. Cycling has a significant influence on people's mind.
  - D. People may be more intelligent with the help of cycling.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

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。

**Can Animals Predict Earthquakes?**

The belief that animals can predict earthquakes has been around for centuries. In 373 B.C., historians recorded that some animals deserted the Greek City of Helice in groups just days before a quake hit the place. 51 Fish moving violently and chickens that stop laying eggs were reported. Countless pet owners claimed to have witnessed their dogs and cats acting strangely before the ground shook.

52 It was documented in news reports that three days before the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, thousands of toads (蟾蜍) appeared on the streets in Mianzhu, a city hit very hard where 2,000 people were killed. Also snakes reportedly left their homes and headed for safety several days before the destructive earthquake.

53 Some theories are that they feel movements, or weak "shocks", in the earth before humans do; or that they become aware of gases going out of the earth. Another belief is that



animals are very much in tune with Earth's magnetic (磁性的) field, so they detect electrical signals caused by electromagnetic field changes, causing them to pay attention to the warning that an earthquake is about to happen.

The United States Geological Survey states that there has been no concrete evidence for the fact that animal behavior has a relationship with the occurrence of an earthquake. 54 American experts on earthquakes are also skeptical. They think that animals may have strange behavior at any time due to other reasons—because they are hungry, defending their “countries”, or are about to face a dangerous situation. 55 They continue to follow the “anecdotal evidence”. The hope is that one day what they have learned will prove to be extremely useful in predicting earthquakes more accurately, thus saving millions of lives.

- A. Exactly what animals have sensed can't be fully understood.
- B. The connection between them has never been scientifically made.
- C. Other researchers around the world, however, have not given up on the idea.
- D. It is necessary to know if the animal behavior is an advanced warning signal.
- E. Records of similar animal foretelling of earthquakes have surfaced ever since.
- F. Wild creatures also show various kinds of abnormal reactions before earthquakes.
- G. Perhaps this sense that some animals appear to have can protect us from natural disasters.

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

#### 第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你校将举办“中华优秀传统文化周”活动。请给你班的交换生 Jim 写封电子邮件，希望他一起参加。邮件的内容包括：

1. 介绍活动的安排（如时间、地点、内容等）；
2. 说明活动的目的；
3. 询问对方的意向。

注意：1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 邮件的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

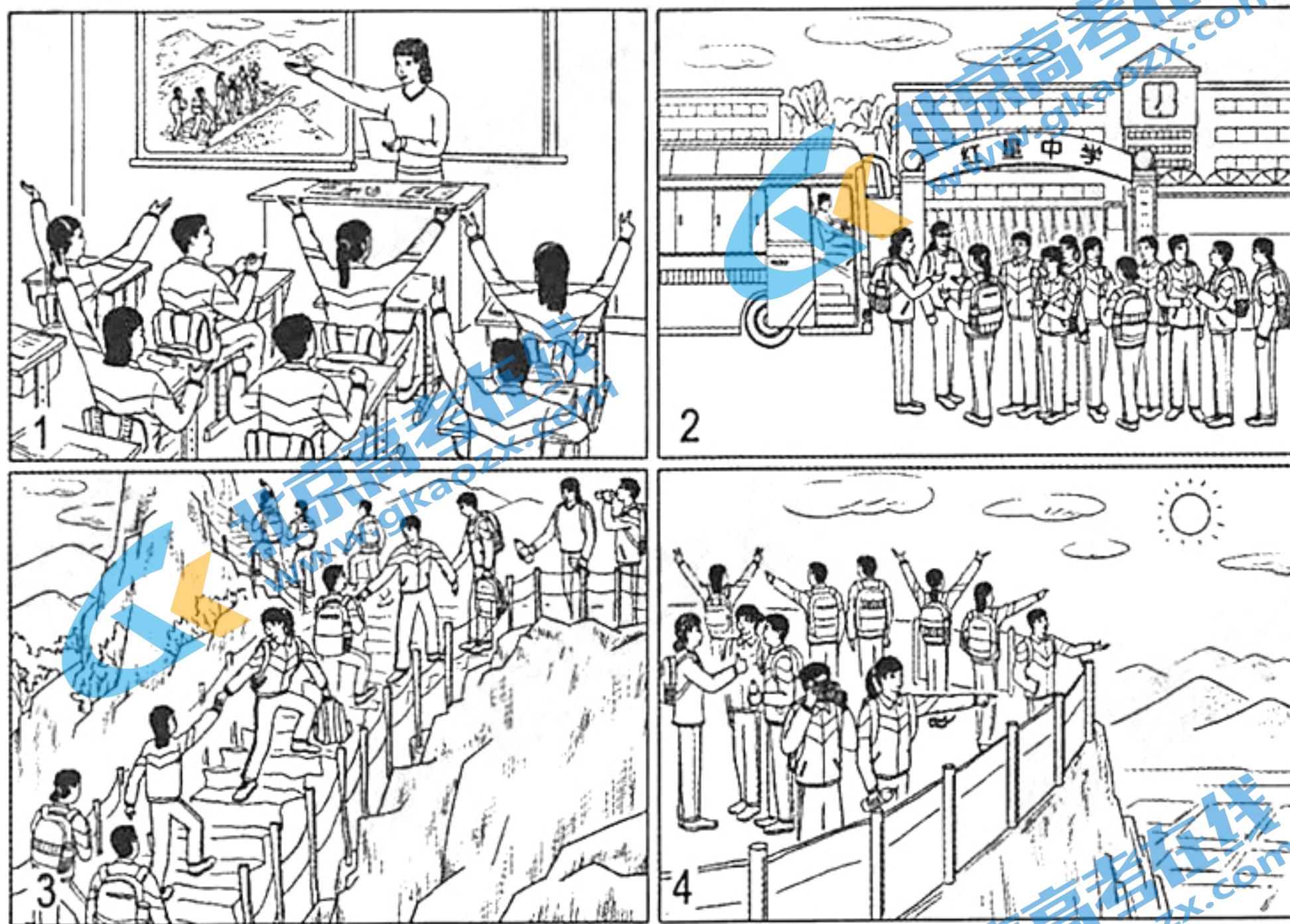
Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）



## 第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 介绍上周末你班组织团队登山活动的完整过程, 并以“*Our Team Mountain-climbing Activity*”为题, 给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件。词数不少于 60。



*Our Team Mountain-climbing Activity*

更多高三期中试题, 请扫描二维码下载



长按识别关注



# 北京市朝阳区 2017—2018 学年度第一学期高三年级期中统一考试

## 英语学科参考答案

2017.11

### 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

#### 第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1—5 BDACB 6—10 DCABA 11—15 DCBAD

#### 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16—20 DCABD 21—25 BACDB 26—30 ACDAC 31—35 BADCB

### 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

36—40 DBADC 41—45 ABBCA 46—50 CDABC

#### 第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51—55 EFABC

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

#### 第一节（15 分）

##### 一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

##### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档 (13 分—15 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 • 内容完整，条理清楚； • 交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
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第二档 (9分—12分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求; • 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求; • 语法或用词方面有一些错误,但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (4分—8分)	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 • 内容不完整; • 所用词汇有限,语法或用词方面的错误影响了对写作内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 (1分—3分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 写了少量相关信息; • 语法或用词方面错误较多,严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0分	未传达任何信息;所写内容与要求无关。

三、One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I am writing to tell you about the Chinese Traditional Culture Week. Hopefully, we will have you with us to have fun.

This cultural event will be held next week in the Arts Building and various activities are arranged. There will be lectures on Chinese festivals, exhibitions of Chinese artworks, competitions of culture knowledge, etc. Also included is an evening of traditional culture next Friday. Sounds great, doesn't it? These activities will surely offer teenagers, like you and me, a good chance to explore Chinese traditional culture.

Are you interested? Will you be available then? I am looking forward to your reply and hope to see you at the event.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (20分)

一、评分原则:

1. 本题总分为20分,按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑:内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯性、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时,应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。



5. 词数少于 60, 从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求:

第一档 (18 分—20 分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了所有内容要点;</li> <li>• 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。</li> </ul> <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第二档 (15 分—17 分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了所有内容要点;</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 使用了简单的语句间连接成分, 所写内容连贯。</li> </ul> <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档 (12 分—14 分)	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了内容要点;</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求;</li> <li>• 语法和用词方面有一些错误, 但不影响理解。</li> </ul> <p>基本达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第四档 (6 分—11 分)	<p>未恰当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 漏掉或未描述清楚内容要点;</li> <li>• 所用句式和词汇有限;</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地传达信息。</p>
第五档 (1 分—5 分)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 明显遗漏主要内容;</li> <li>• 句式单调、词汇贫乏;</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面错误较多, 严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul>
0 分	<p>未能传达任何信息; 所写内容与要求无关。</p>

三、内容要点:

1. 宣布
2. 集合出发



3. 爬山

4. 登顶

四、One possible version:

#### **Our Team Mountain-climbing Activity**

In order to relax us from the study load, our class organized a team mountain-climbing activity last Sunday.

As the teacher announced the plan to us, we were so excited as to let out cheers. On Sunday morning, we gathered at the school gate with good preparation. Then we set out for the mountain in high spirits. After two hours' bus ride, we arrived at our destination. With great excitement, we started our climbing. All the way, we chatted and laughed, breathing the fresh air. When someone was tired and fell behind, others would come and give a hand. Finally, everyone made it to the top of the mountain. Bathed in sunshine, we enjoyed the splendid view cheerfully.

The activity benefited us a lot. Not only did it free us from the heavy school work, it also promoted the friendship among us! What a wonderful day!