

丰台区 2018 年高三年级第二学期综合练习（二）

英 语

2018.05

本试卷满分共 120 分 考试时间 100 分钟

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必先将答题卡上的学校、年级、班级、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹签字笔填写清楚，并认真核对条形码上的准考证号、姓名，在答题卡的“条形码粘贴区”贴好条形码。
2. 本次考试所有答题均在答题卡上完成。选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔以正确填涂方式将各小题对应选项涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它选项。非选择题必须使用标准黑色字迹签字笔书写，要求字体工整、字迹清楚。
3. 请严格按照答题卡上题号在相应答题区内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
4. 请保持答题卡卡面清洁，不要装订、不要折叠、不要破损。

笔试（共三部分 120 分）

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。

1. A heavy sandstorm is going to envelop our city. It is unwise to have your car

- _____.
- A. wash B. washed C. washing D. to wash

2. Wu Lei is the only Chinese player _____ has made it onto the latest World Soccer 500 list.

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

3. Your donation _____ greatly appreciated and the money will be used to help the students from poor families.

- A. has been B. is C. was D. had been

4. Even a small personal computer _____ store vast amounts of information.

- A. might B. can C. ought to D. has to

5. We packed all the books in wooden boxes so that they _____ damaged.
A. don't get B. won't get C. didn't get D. wouldn't get
6. It is not surprising _____ the new course on electronic games has attracted many students.
A. what B. which C. that D. where
7. _____ basic first-aid techniques will help you respond quickly to emergencies.
A. Known B. Having known C. Knowing D. Being known
8. —Did your father enjoy seeing his old friends yesterday?
—Yes, he did. They _____ each other for ages.
A. didn't see B. wouldn't see C. haven't seen D. hadn't seen
9. —Could you check my list to see _____ I have forgotten anything?
—No problem.
A. whether B. which C. that D. what
10. Someone called me up at midnight, but he had hung up _____ I could answer the phone.
A. as B. since C. until D. before
11. We climbed up to the top of a hill, _____ we got a good view of the whole forest park.
A. which B. where C. when D. that
12. Beijing's new international airport _____ into operation in 2019 will serve 72 million passengers annually.
A. being put B. to be put C. put D. to put
13. She doesn't speak our language, _____ she seems to understand what we say.
A. yet B. and C. or D. so
14. David didn't attend his daughter's graduation ceremony, but he does wish he _____ there.
A. should be B. would be C. had been D. were
15. What is your main reason for choosing one restaurant _____ another?
A. over B. of C. from D. for

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。

A Good Man

It's a late Saturday afternoon in early March, and I am sweating in search of the only gift my son wants from Los Angeles: a 16 to the homes of the stars such as Brad Pitt and Jet Li.

A cheerful taxi driver says, "No problem. Map sellers are everywhere!" When the taxi stops, a fellow 17 with a thin folded sheet and says: "Ten dollars."

Ten dollars! With absolute 18, I inform him, "That's too much." The map man leaves. I begin walking, certain I'll find a (an) 19 star map soon.

I am 20. There's hardly anybody on the street. There don't seem to be many real stores, just cars and bars. No maps. No stars. Blocks pass. The sun begins to sink. At the edge of West Hollywood, 21 fellow wanders ahead, selling star maps to some teenage girls.

Ten dollars 22. Forget it. My son will 23.

That night, I call my wife. "Did you get one of those maps to the stars? He's been talking about 24 else."

This 25 is hard to ignore. It's late. At all-night markets: no maps. I head back to the hotel. Morning is coming. There will be one last 26. After I check out, I take a taxi. But at nine in the morning, map sellers are 27 to be found.

"You know," says the driver, "The guys with the maps just ain't up yet!" He's right.

"Forget it. Let's go to the airport."

"Well," says the driver, "I could 28 you one if you like."

Sure. Trust this guy? I might as well throw cash onto the freeway. But exiting the taxi, I 29 my last chance. I hand him \$13 and my business card. Three weeks pass. I've 30 on the star map. My son has stopped mentioning it.

Then one afternoon, sticking out from under piles of flyers, there it is: a big white envelope. There is a small note. I can hardly read it, 31 I make out a few

phrases—“forgive 32,” “taxi’s been down” and, finally, “here’s map for your son.” There’s no return address. It’s signed, “kind regards, M.”

I hold the note in my hand, 33 what my son said to me when I got back from Los Angeles.

“Did you meet any 34, Dad?” he asked.

Now I know what to tell him.

“Yes, I did. I met a guy named M.”

If you never 35 anybody, you’ll never find the good guys.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 16. | A. decoration | B. map | C. book | D. symbol |
| 17. | A. argues | B. requests | C. competes | D. approaches |
| 18. | A. assurance | B. permission | C. anxiety | D. bargain |
| 19. | A. perfect | B. inexpensive | C. proper | D. detailed |
| 20. | A. shocked | B. confused | C. impatient | D. wrong |
| 21. | A. one | B. some | C. another | D. either |
| 22. | A. still | B. even | C. almost | D. yet |
| 23. | A. believe | B. regret | C. understand | D. admit |
| 24. | A. anything | B. everything | C. something | D. nothing |
| 25. | A. idea | B. news | C. change | D. reason |
| 26. | A. try | B. journey | C. action | D. minute |
| 27. | A. everywhere | B. somewhere | C. anywhere | D. nowhere |
| 28. | A. give | B. mail | C. show | D. spare |
| 29. | A. create | B. recognize | C. deserve | D. blow |
| 30. | A. given up | B. thrown doubts | C. refused offers | D. dropped in |
| 31. | A. and | B. or | C. but | D. for |
| 32. | A. fault | B. delay | C. carelessness | D. rudeness |
| 33. | A. remembering | B. reminding | C. reviewing | D. realizing |
| 34. | A. admirers | B. friends | C. stars | D. heroes |
| 35. | A. look up to | B. turn to | C. have faith in | D. agree with |

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

Climbing Without Ropes

The popular image of the mountain climber is of a person carefully climbing a steep cliff with a network of safety ropes, but it is not the only kind. Many climbers now enjoy bouldering. It's more accessible and better for the environment.

What is bouldering? Bouldering is a sport that involves climbing on, over, and around boulders up to approximately twenty feet above the ground. Participants employ no safety ropes.	
Why boulder? ● improve your climbing skills by focusing on basics ● places to climb, such as climbing walls at gyms and parks, easy to find ● less time commitment to bouldering than to mountain climbing ● intellectual and physical enjoyment as one solves problems	Bouldering Terms <u>crimp</u>: a very small handhold <u>foothold</u>: a place where one may place a foot to aid in climbing boulder <u>jug</u>: a very large handhold that is easy to use <u>problem</u>: The path up a boulder is referred to as the “problem” that one must solve. The “solution” is the sequence of moves one makes up and over a boulder.

Here is an example of a climber addressing a bouldering problem.

Figure 1: The climber has two routes she could take, one to the left and one to the right. The left one appears easier because it has a jug within easy reach, but look what happens if she chooses that direction. She gets stuck on the rock and has to go back down. Sometimes that is even more difficult than going up.

Figure 2: The climber takes the one to the right this time. Using a foothold and placing her right hand in a crimp, she is able to lift herself up and locate other handholds. After only a few moves, she is able to throw her leg over the top of the boulder and pull herself up.

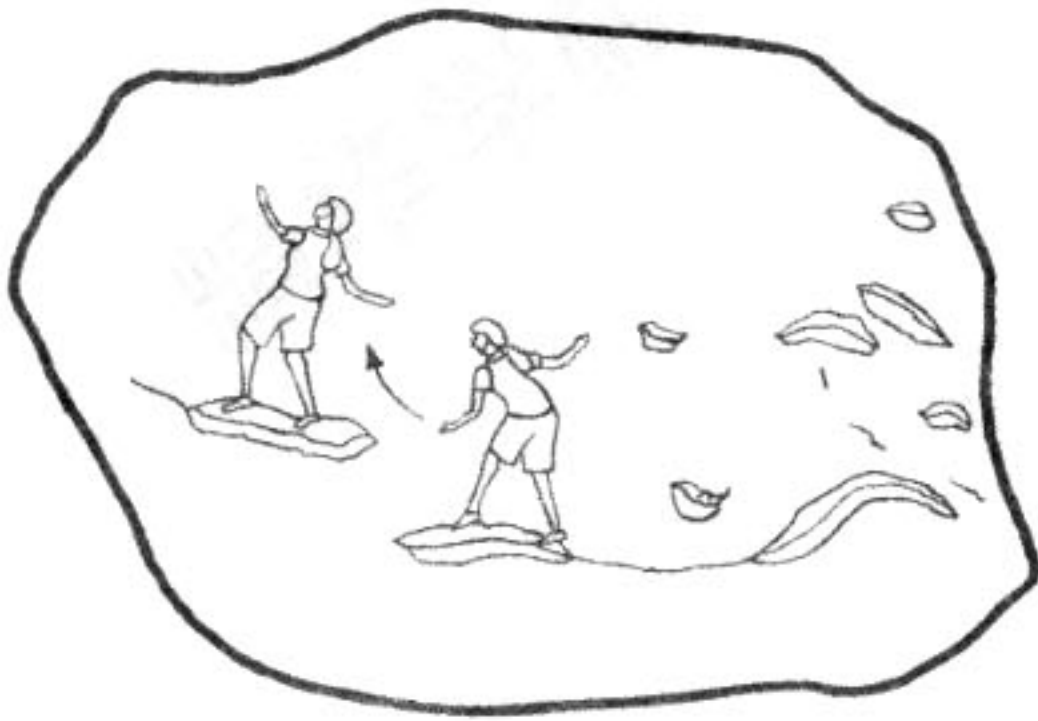


Figure 1

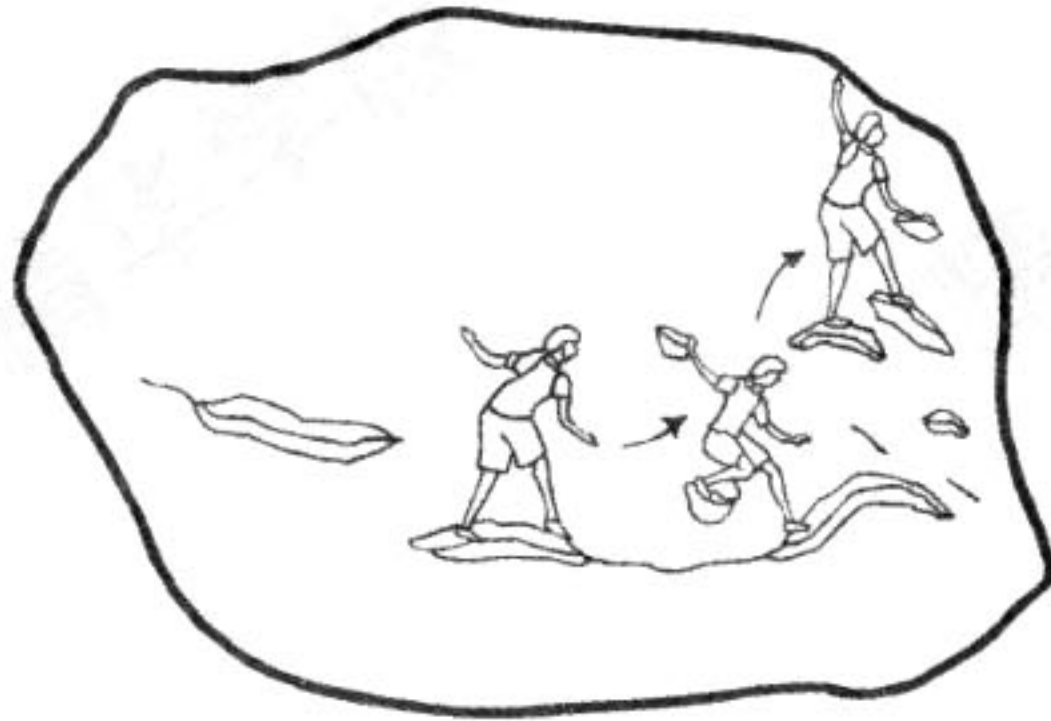


Figure 2

36. According to the passage, bouldering _____.
 A. is an indoor sport
 B. has no safety protection
 C. needs maps and equipment
 D. is a steep cliff climbing
37. Bouldering becomes popular because _____.
 A. it challenges the limits
 B. it costs less
 C. it builds minds and bodies
 D. it is a team game
38. According to the example, the right route is _____.
 A. a shortcut
 B. a dead end
 C. tough but to the top
 D. lined with jugs
39. The passage is likely to appear in _____.
 A. a book review
 B. a science report
 C. a newspaper advertisement
 D. a sports magazine

B

Three Feet From Gold

Darby's uncle was caught by the "gold fever" in the gold-rush days, and went west to dig and grow rich. After months of labor, he was rewarded by the discovery of the shining ore(矿石). He needed machinery to bring the ore to the surface. So, with the "strike", he returned home. And with the help of Darby, he borrowed a lot of money. After buying the machinery and having it shipped, Uncle and Darby went back to work the mine.

The first car of ore was mined. And the returns proved they had one of the richest mines in Colorado! Down went the drills! Up went the hopes of Uncle and Darby!

Then something happened! The vein(矿脉) of gold ore disappeared! They drilled on, but all in vain. Finally, they decided to quit and sold the machinery to a junk man for a few hundred dollars. The junk man called in a mining engineer to look at the mine and do a little calculating. The engineer's calculations showed that the vein would be found just three feet from where the Darbys had stopped drilling! The junk man took millions of dollars in the vein, because he knew enough to seek expert's advice before giving up.

Most of the money which went into the machinery was borrowed through the efforts of Darby, who was then a very young man. The money came from his relatives because of their faith in him. He paid back every dollar of it, although he was years in doing so.

Long afterward, Mr. Darby made another discovery that desire can be changed into gold. This discovery came after he went into the business of selling life insurance. Remembering that he lost a huge fortune, for he stopped three feet from gold, Darby profited by the experience in his chosen work, saying to himself, "I stopped three feet from gold, but I will never stop because men say 'no' when I ask them to buy insurance."

Darby sold more than a million dollars in life insurance annually. He owes his "stickability" to the lesson he learned from his "quitability" in the gold mining business.

40. Darby's uncle went back home to _____.

- A. receive his reward
- B. seek financial support
- C. look for more helpers
- D. consult an engineer

41. The Darbys failed in mining business because of _____.

- A. quitting drilling on
- B. the disappearance of the vein
- C. the shortage of the machinery
- D. competing against the junk man

42. From the passage, we can know Darby _____.

- A. was unable to pay off the debts
- B. mined his gold from the failure
- C. learned a lesson from selling insurance
- D. devoted himself to making new discoveries

43. The author intends to tell us that _____.

- A. hopes and difficulties exist side by side
- B. correct decisions stems from correct judgement
- C. we should catch it when an opportunity comes
- D. we won't reach our goal unless we persist

C

Scientists say we are all born with a knack for mathematics. Every time we scan the cafeteria for a table that will fit all of our friends, we're exercising the ancient estimation center in our brain.

Stanislas Dehaene was the first researcher to show that this part of the brain exists. In 1989, he met Mr. N who had suffered a serious brain injury. Mr. N couldn't recognize the number 5, or add 2 and 2. But he still knew that there are "about 50 minutes" in an hour. Dehaene drew an important conclusion from his case: there must be two separate mathematical areas in our brains. One area is responsible for the math we learn in school, and the other judges approximate amounts.

So what does the brain's estimation center do for us? Harvard University researcher Elizabeth Spelke has spent a lot of time posing math problems to preschoolers. When he asks 5-year-olds to solve a problem like $21 + 30$, they can't do it. But he has also asked them questions such as, "Sarah has 21 candles and gets 30 more. John has 34 candles. Who has more candles?" It turns out preschoolers are great at solving questions like that. Before they've learned how to do math with numerals and symbols, their brains' approximation centers are already hard at work.

After we learn symbolic math, do we still have any use for our inborn math sense? Justin Halberda at Johns Hopkins University gave us an answer in his study. He challenged a group of 14-year-olds with an approximation test: The kids stared at a computer screen and saw groups of yellow and blue dots flash by, too quickly to count. Then they had to say whether there had been more blue dots or yellow dots. The researchers found that most were able to answer correctly when there were 25

yellow dots and 10 blue ones. When the groups were closer in size, 11 yellow dots and 10 blue ones, fewer kids answered correctly.

The big surprise in this study came when the researcher compared the kids' approximation test scores to their scores on standardized math tests. He found that kids who did better on the flashing dot test had better standardized test scores, and vice versa(反之亦然). It seems that, far from being irrelevant, your math sense might predict your ability at formal math.

44. From the first two studies, we can learn that estimation center _____.
- A. is divided into two separate mathematical areas
 - B. can help figure out numerals and symbols problems
 - C. functions independently in both kids' and adults' brains
 - D. works better when symbolic parts are injured or undergrown
45. What most surprised Justin in the study of 14-year-olds?
- A. The variety of math abilities in different students.
 - B. The link between technology skills and estimation skills.
 - C. The difficulty of the task as the number of dots increased.
 - D. The connection between estimation skills and formal math ability.
46. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. Born with a Sense of Math.
 - B. Go beyond What You Can Learn.
 - C. Symbolic Math and Estimation Math.
 - D. Our Brain—a Born Mathematician.

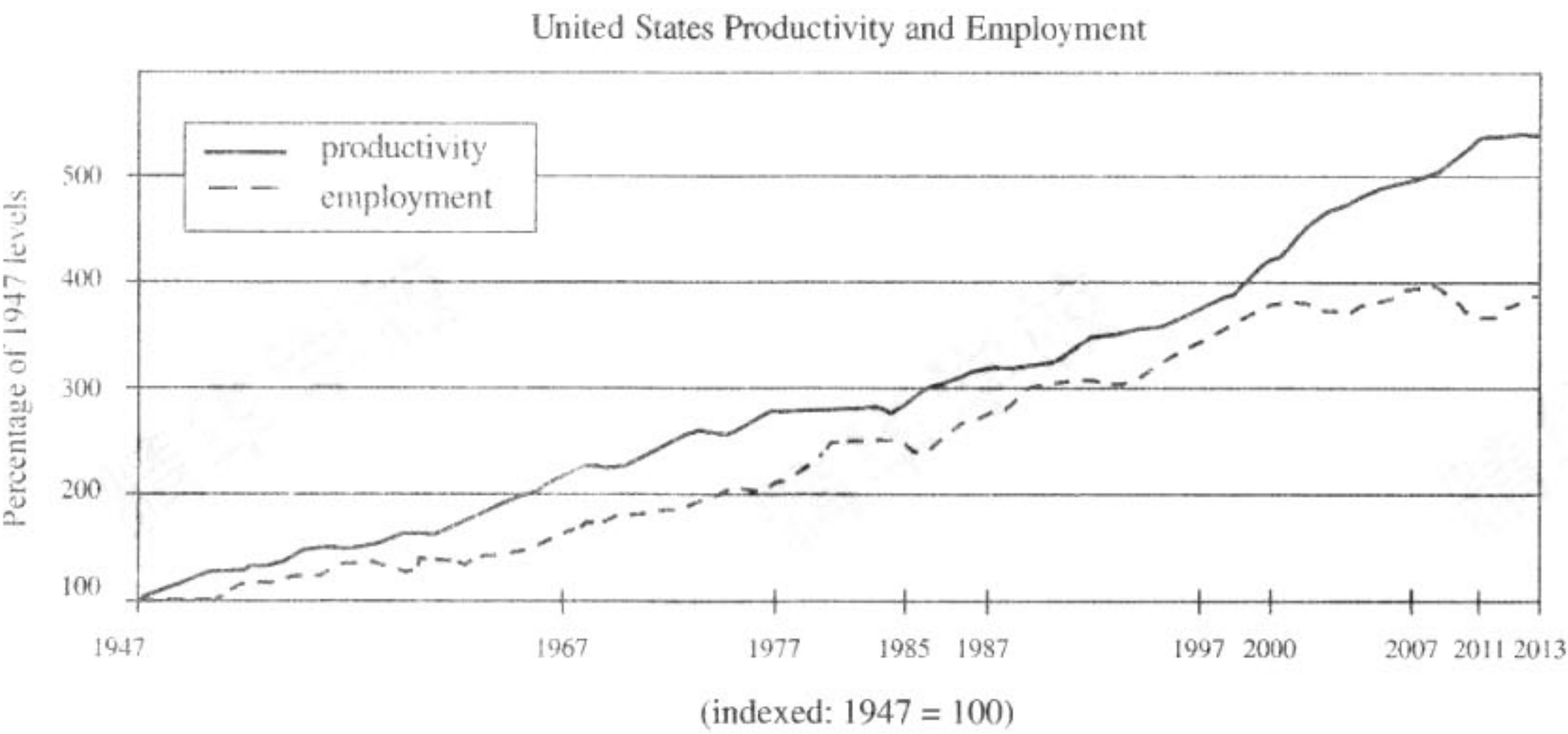
D

That robots, automation, and software can replace people might seem obvious to anyone who's worked in automotive manufacturing. But MIT business scholars Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee's claim is more troubling and controversial. They believe that rapid technological change has been destroying jobs faster than it is creating them.

They believe that technology increases productivity and makes societies wealthier, but it became clear to them that the same technologies making many jobs safer, easier, and more productive were also reducing the demand for many types of

human workers. Technologies like the Web, artificial intelligence, and big data are automating many routine tasks. Countless traditional white-collar jobs, such as many in the post office and in customer service, have disappeared.

As evidence, Brynjolfsson and McAfee point to a chart on which separate lines represent productivity and total employment in the United States. For years after World War II, the two lines closely tracked each other, with increases in jobs corresponding to increases in productivity. Then, beginning in 2000, the lines diverge; productivity continues to rise steadily, but employment suddenly shrinks. By 2011, a significant gap appears between the two lines, showing economic growth with no parallel increase in job creation.



But are these new technologies really responsible for a decade of lackluster(无生气) job growth? David Autor, an economist at MIT who has studied the connections between jobs and technology, doubts that technology could account for such a sudden change in total employment. Moreover, he also doubts that productivity has, in fact, risen steadily in the United States in the past decade. If he's right, it raises the possibility that poor job growth could be simply a result of a depressed economy. The sudden slowdown in job creation "is a big puzzle," he says, "but there's not a lot of evidence that it's linked to computers." "To be sure, computer technologies are changing the types of jobs available, but that is very different from saying technology is affecting the total number of jobs," he adds. "Jobs can change a lot without there being huge changes in employment rates."

Lawrence Katz, a Harvard economist, says that while technological changes can be painful for workers whose skills no longer match the needs of employers, no historical pattern shows these shifts leading to a net decrease in jobs over an extended period. Still, Katz doesn't dismiss the notion that there is something different about today's digital technologies. Though he expects the historical pattern to hold, it is "genuinely a question," he says. "If technology disrupts enough, who knows what will happen?"

47. Which period on the chart strongly supports McAfee's claim?
A. 1947—1967. B. 1985—1987. C. 1997—2000. D. 2011—2013.
48. According to David Autor, the change in job growth _____.
A. is not necessarily caused by technology
B. results from a weakening economy
C. has no connection with productivity
D. affects the current types of jobs
49. What is Lawrence Katz's attitude towards the topic?
A. Optimistic. B. Defensive. C. Objective. D. Disapproving.
50. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. show the relation between productivity and job creation
B. discuss the effect of technological advances on employment
C. argue against the wide use of artificial intelligence
D. explain the impact of technologies on productivity

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。

A Wonder Plant

Every rainy season, the mountain gorillas(大猩猩) of Central Africa migrate to the foothills and lower parts of the Virunga Mountains to feed on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it's a vital food source. 51 Gorillas aren't the only locals keen on bamboo. For the people near the mountains, it's a valuable raw

material used for building houses and making household items. But in the past 100 years, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms.

___52___ All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be reducing, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them. A report published by the UN Environment Programme has revealed just how profound our ignorance of global bamboo resources is.

Bamboo is a wonder plant. Its ecological role extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems. Its extensive root systems are crucial in preventing water loss and soil erosion. ___53___ In India 25% of paper produced is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Because of its flexibility and strength, it has traditionally been used in construction. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries.

___54___ Ray Townsend, vice president of the British Bamboo Society, says, “Some plants are threatened because they can’t survive in the habitat—they aren’t strong enough or there aren’t enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself—it is strong enough to survive if left alone. ___55___ ” When forest goes, it is transformed into something else: there isn’t anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle grass land.

- A. Sadly, this isn’t a single story.
- B. It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo.
- C. Until now, bamboo has been viewed as a second-class plant.
- D. Without it, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.
- E. Besides, bamboo’s most immediate significance lies in its economic value.
- F. More than a billion people rely on bamboo for either their shelter or income.
- G. Despite bamboo’s value in economy and ecology, its situation is all the more worrying.

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，你的英国笔友 Chris 即将高中毕业，他在邮件中和你探讨上大学的问题。请你给 Chris 回复邮件，告诉他你的想法，内容包括：

1. 上大学的重要性;
2. 选择大学考虑的因素。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 50;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Chris,

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. Faint, diagonal watermarks are scattered across the page, appearing to contain Chinese characters and possibly a date or time stamp. The overall appearance is that of a standard notebook or legal pad page.

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将第一节作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内)

第二节 情景作文（20 分）

假设你是红星中学高三（1）班学生李华。请你根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给 21 世纪英文报写一封稿件，介绍上周你班同学参观北京市规划展览馆（Beijing Planning Exhibition Hall）的全过程。

注意：词数不少于 60；

提示词：沙盘 urban planning model 讲解员 docent



（请务必将情景作文完整写在答题卡指定区域内）

丰台区 2017-2018 学年度第二学期高三英语综合练习二

答案及评分参考 2018.05

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. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D
11. B 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. A

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16. B 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. D 21. C 22. A 23. C 24. D 25. B
26. A 27. D 28. B 29. B 30. A 31. C 32. B 33. A 34. C 35. C

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. B 37. C 38. C 39. D 40. B 41. A 42. B 43. D 44. C 45. D
46. A 47. D 48. A 49. C 50. B

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51. D 52. A 53. E 54. G 55. B

第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 作文（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，逻辑是否清晰，交际是否得体，语言是否规范。
- 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、各档次给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
13 分—15 分	·内容完整，体现了清晰的逻辑； ·交际得体，表达时充分考虑到交际对象的需求； ·体现出较强的语言运用能力。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
9 分—12 分	·内容、逻辑和交际等方面基本符合要求； ·运用的语法和词汇基本满足任务要求； ·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	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
4 分—8 分	·所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解，未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分—3 分	·写了少量相关信息； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对写作内容的理解。
0 分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

三、Possible versions

Dear Chris,

How nice to hear from you again. As you said, choosing a university is a very important decision in our lives. College education is the key to success in the future and it can open many doors of opportunity. Therefore, we should consider a broad range of factors when choosing a university.

The most important one is academic majors. I've been searching for colleges based on my general interests and my potential majors. As I am better suited for humanities and social sciences, I will probably select a liberal arts college. Size of universities should also be taken into account. Large institutions usually provide more academic options. This can be especially attractive to us who haven't settled on a major. Since I plan to support myself through college, I would also consider tuition and cost-of-living expenses. I want to choose a university I can afford.

I believe if I carefully weigh all of these factors, I will go to a university that truly fits my personality and aspirations. What do you think?

Looking forward to your reply. (177 words)

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 情景作文（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、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、内容要点：
1. 到达北京规划展览馆，讲解员迎接
 2. 参观北京城市变迁，看美丽北京的电影
 3. 参观北京市规划
 4. 留言

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18 分—20 分	·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇； ·语法或用词方面有个别错误，但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；体现了较强的语言运用能力； ·有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
15 分—17 分	·覆盖了所有内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求； ·语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致； ·使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
12 分—14 分	·覆盖了内容要点； ·运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求； ·语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
6 分—11 分	·漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容； ·所用句式和词汇有限； ·语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分—5 分	·明显遗漏主要内容； ·句式单调、词汇贫乏； ·语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

四、Possible version:

Last Friday, our class paid a visit to Beijing Planning Exhibition Hall, which opened our eyes to the continuous physical transformation of the ancient city.

The visit started with a warm welcome from a docent at the entrance, who briefly introduced the main thematic areas. Once inside, we were attracted to an exhibition that gave a vivid account of Beijing’s history. To my excitement, on a huge map I could even find what my local area was like years ago. How incredible to have hutongs transformed into high-rise buildings.

The hall displayed more than just the history of Beijing. In a documentary entitled “Beautiful Beijing”, we learned in amazement how Beijing has become a modern city with giant skyscrapers and new landmarks. Afterwards, following the docent, we came to an urban planning model which displayed a more vibrant Beijing with buildings, transportation and facilities planned for the future.

Before leaving, I left a message on the board, expressing my best wishes to my hometown. Then I headed home with a smile as well as a wonderful picture of Beijing’s future in mind.

(182 words)

