

# 泉州市2023届高三适应性练习卷

## 英 语 2023.05

(试卷满分：150分，考试时间：120分钟)

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生须在试题卷、答题卡规定的位置填写自己的准考证号、姓名。考生应认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与考生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束，考生须将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A.£19.15.
- B.£9.18.
- C.£9.15.

答案是C。

1.Which activity will the man take part in?

- A.Clothing Recycling.
- B.Water Conservation.
- C.Being a Vegetarian for One Day.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A.Boss and secretary.
- B.Business partners.
- C.Interviewer and interviewee.

3.What will the man most probably do?

- A.Make some coffee.
- B.Continue to read.
- C.Meet friends.

4.When did the speakers arrive in Suzhou?

- A.May 9th.
- B.May 11th.
- C.May 13th.

5.What does Jacob advise Sophia to do?

- A.Improve the design.

B. Behave more confidently.

C. Make better preparations.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

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

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a grocery store.

B. In a canteen.

C. In a kitchen.

7. Which food does the woman like best?

A. Chicken.

B. Beef.

C. Fish.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How does Andrew feel about Clara's marathon training?

A. It's striking.

B. It's boring.

C. It's perfect.

9. What is Andrew's final decision?

A. Signing up for a marathon race.

B. Climbing mountains nearby.

C. Joining a hiking club.

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Ways to work out.

B. Clubs to make friends.

C. Leisure activities for weekends.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Who is the man?

A. A host.

B. A judge.

C. A salesman.

12. What advice does the woman offer in her book?

A. Meet challenges.

B. Ask for help if in trouble.

C. Make a difference to others.

13. What does the woman think happiness is?

A. Sharing with others.

B.Solving problems.

C.Making accomplishments.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14.What will probably be covered in the presentation about the islands?

A.Their economy.

B.Their history.

C.Their locations.

15.How will the speakers present the islands' education?

A.By outlining background.

B.By discussing details.

C.By providing data.

16.Who is in charge of the visual tools?

A.Trevor.

B.Dr.White.

C.Julie.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.What was a top attraction for children in Lewes Public Library?

A.Discussing about books.

B.Watching movie showings.

C.Learning about special animals.

18.Where can a family with kids get a free book monthly?

A.From Lewes public Library.

B:From Delaware Library.

C.From Wheaton Library.

19.Why do many libraries run book stores?

A.To help children cover health insurance.

B.To buy laptops for the poor families.

C.To fund the development of libraries.

20.Which of the following best describes the new libraries?

A.Academic.

B.Multifunctional.

C. Digital.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Having studied John Berger's *Ways of Seeing*, you will write a four-page image analysis essay and interpret what you “see” when you study the visual text. Your focus is not simply to describe the visual text you're analyzing, but to explain to the readers the argument you believe is proposed by the visual text.

**Context:**

Some visual texts can motivate, persuade and/or influence. Advertisements, political cartoons, art or campaign posters that are concerned with social or political issues are examples of this category of visual text. We are surrounded every day by visual arguments or attempts at persuasion

**Instructions:**

- ◆ Select a visual text that you believe presents an argument to its viewers.
- ◆ Briefly study the visual text you've selected and underline the central argument its designers are trying to make.
- ◆ Analyze the design elements used and the organization of the text in order to determine some of the decisions the designer or artist has made.
- ◆ Use the process of “observation/inference/evaluation”to check your essay and determine the tools the designer or artist is using to persuade you.

**Schedule & Due Date:**

(All work is due at the beginning of class on the dates listed below; late work will be downgraded.)

March 1st: Select three visual texts for assignment consideration.

March 20th:Berger-typed drafts due/peer-editing workshop.

March 22nd: a four-page essay, free write with image & art show due; Class presentation (25% of your grade).

21. Where is the text probably taken from?

A. A textbook.

B. An exam paper.

C. A course assignment.

D. An academic article.

22. What is the essay expected to center on?

A. Description of the visual text.

B. Explanation of the visual argument.

C. Introduction of the design elements.

D. Evaluation of the design tools.

23. What will happen if you submit the essay after March 22nd?

A. You will get a lower score.

B. You will receive a zero.

C. You will be given a test.

D. You will have to rewrite it.

B

An English mother, Liz Pinfield-Wells, has recycled more than 2,600 pounds (1,200 kg) of trash (垃圾) through a DIY recycling center in her garden shed (棚) in Dawley, Shropshire. Pinfield-Wells established the recycling center after the birth of her third child when she discovered that her town's roadside recycling program did not accept certain items.

The recycling center accepts 30 different categories of recyclable waste. Pinfield-Wells encouraged the public to leave their mixed recycled items at the end of her driveway, and dozens of residents have since dropped off their trash in her shed. She has even accepted Pringles tubes, which have metal and plastic components and should not be placed in the roadside bin. “Setting up the recycling drop-off center in my front garden has hopefully helped the community to recycle more. It can sometimes seem a little difficult knowing where to start but with every small step, it gets that little bit easier,” she said.

Every month, she sends the collected items in vacuum-packed (真空包装的) bags to TerraCycle, a firm that turns the waste into small plastic balls for use in other products, such as watering cans and benches. The weight of the trash is then changed into points for money, which can be paid out twice a year to a charity or sports

organization of her choice.

In the last three years, Pinfield-Wells has raised more than £1,000, which she has donated to her 14-year-old daughter Zoe's gymnastic group to buy new equipment. She has also donated money to another local charity to buy woodchips for their community garden.

Pinfield-Wells hopes that her recycling center will raise awareness about the importance of recycling and encourage others to take small steps to reduce their carbon footprint. She has created a Facebook group for her eco-center recycling shed, which now has over 1,000 members.

24. What inspired Liz to start the program?

- A. Overloading trash.
- B. Her preference for DIY practice.
- C. Her children's encouragement.
- D. Limitation of local trash service.

25. What does TerraCycle do?

- A. It develops plastic tubes.
- B. It produces vacuum-packed bags.
- C. It processes waste into small plastic balls.
- D. It supplies woodchips for community gardens.

26. What is Liz's expectation of her center?

- A. It will get new equipment.
- B. It will boost community economy.
- C. It will replace the local trash service.
- D. It will motivate more people to take action.

27. Which of the following best describes Liz Pinfield-Wells?

- A. Ambitious and intelligent.
- B. Responsible and thoughtful.
- C. Adventurous and determined.
- D. Pioneering and humble.

C

In a strawberry field surrounded by strawberry fields on the outskirts of Santa Maria, a pair of robots have been picking berries all summer.

Each robot, made by a Colorado company called Tortuga AgTech, rolls in the field on wheels, then stops in front of a plant. A mechanical arm operates its sensor among the leaves; machine vision software scans the sensor data in search of ripe berries. If an unripe berry is in the way, the robot repositions for a better angle. A snipper-grabber (夹爪) mounted in the middle of the sensors stretches to cut the berry's stem (茎), then cautiously places it in a waiting plastic container at the robot's base.

Tortuga's robots are designed to pick strawberries from plants grown on hydroponic (水培的) tabletops, not the ground strawberries. The tabletop system enables Tortuga's strawberry robots to work by making berms cover to be poked up with robotic arms and protecting the robots from direct exposure to the elements.

Since hitting this field last spring, the robots are on their way to picking nearly as many berries as human pickers, and with 95% accuracy, according to Tortuga. Unlike a human, the Tortuga robots don't need breaks, can't get sick, are always ready to work and can pick all day and into the night. With wages making up so much of a grower's expense, the allure of a robot's increased reliability and potential to become more cost-efficient over time is hard to resist.

"I do think the best humans are going to be able to outperform robots at these judgment-driven tasks," said

Eric Adamson, Tortuga's cofounder and chief executive. "But that's OK. It doesn't have to be better than every human; it just has to be better than enough people."

Meanwhile, the team behind Tortuga sees agricultural robots as more than labor-saving devices. They see them as the only way that an industry facing climate change, land use and chemical regulation can adapt and survive.

28. How can the robot detect ripe strawberries?

A. By analyzing the sensor data.

B. By observing their positions.

C. By monitoring their stem.

D. By testing them in containers.

29. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 3?

A. Add some relevant information.

B. Provide some advice for growers.

C. Summarize the previous paragraphs.

D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.

30. What does the underlined word "allure" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Pressure.

B. Appeal

C. Impact.

D. Expansion.

31. What is the text mainly about?

A. Robots replacing human labor.

B. Urgent need for agricultural robots.

C. Robots shaping the future of strawberry.

D. Great challenges of future robots.

## D

All human languages use vowels and consonants (元音和辅音) to express ideas. Most primates (灵长类) communicate almost using vowel-like calls, but non-human great apes (猿), like chimpanzees, produce consonant-like sounds to varying degrees. This raises the question of where consonants came from, says Adriano Lameira at the University of Warwick. To find it out, he studied existing literature to see how common consonants are among the great apes.

He found that orangutans (猩猩), which spend most of their time in the trees, produce a greater number and variety of consonant sounds than gorillas and chimpanzees living on the ground. "Orangutans have rich sounds like kiss sounds, scrapes and clicks," says Lameira. They typically use these sounds while building nests or commencing with their young.

Lameira thinks that living in the trees may explain that Great apes are experts at processing protected foods. Like nuts, which often requires tools. While living in trees, however, orangutans must always use at least one arm to maintain stability. They have therefore developed more complex control of their lips, tongues and jaws, allowing them to use their mouths as a "fifth limb". orangutans can peel oranges just with lips, for example.

This advanced motor skill enables orangutans make consonant-like sounds, argues Lameira. This could mean that our early ancestors developed consonant sounds while hanging around in the trees, too. "There's a growing sense that our dependency on trees was much larger and deeper than we think," says Lameira.

The link between feeding and sounds doesn't apply to smaller tree-living primates like monkeys, argues Lameira, because their size and tails make them more stable on branches and they eat differently.



- B. How can you work for the program?
- C. It can be from one week to many months.
- D. If so, consider a work exchange program.
- E. What are the reasons to do a work exchange?
- F. That doesn't mean you have no choice but to stay at home.
- G. For example, Workaway's site lists over 50,000 places to choose from.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Dr. Karen Sciascia has delivered thousands of babies. But this week, she helped deliver: another life from danger, as she and her friend Seth McLean 41 a baby moose (驼鹿) that was separated from its mother when crossing a 42

Sciascia and McLean were fishing when they 43 a cow moose and her baby. The two moose were having trouble 44 a spot on the river where a violent 45 is created by two channels. After 46 back and forth in the water, the cow moose made it to the far river bank. When her baby tried to 47, it was swept downstream. With its nose 48 above the water, the baby was too 49 to ever fight the current. Realising the baby was in 50, Sciascia and McLean set off after it in their boat. After Sciascia 51 the little creature from the river, McLean rowed them upriver a bit, to the 52 where the cow moose had landed. Quickly after pulling to shore they 53 the baby and Momma was soon there checking her baby over. Once 54: and satisfied, Momma led her baby into the woods.

"Having delivered so many babies, it was like every other day to me, though it was a 55 modality (形态)," Sciascia tells The Missoulian, "It was cool to be in the right place at the right time."

- |                        |                    |                   |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. saved           | B. tracked         | C. nursed         | D. observed        |
| 42. A. forest          | B. river           | C. bridge         | D. valley          |
| 43. A. seized          | B. trapped         | C. spotted        | D. adopted         |
| 44. A. crossing        | B. removing        | C. locating       | D. marking         |
| 45. A. noise           | B. wind            | C. current        | D. shake           |
| 46. A. swimming        | B. wandering       | C. floating       | D. struggling      |
| 47. A. escape          | B. follow          | C. stop           | D. dive            |
| 48. A. barely          | B. completely      | C. constantly     | D. suddenly        |
| 49. A. thrilled        | B. puzzled         | C. small          | D. curious         |
| 50. A. surprise        | B. sight           | C. demand         | D. danger          |
| 51. A. lost touch with | B. grabbed hold of | C. kept pace with | D. caught sight of |
| 52. A. woods           | B. boat            | C. habitat        | D. bank            |
| 53. A. released        | B. abandoned       | C. treated        | D. sheltered       |
| 54. A. reserved        | B. reunited        | C. stuck          | D. deserted        |
| 55. A. regular         | B. stable          | C. strange        | D. different       |

第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Located in Guangan city of Southwest China's Sichuan Province and covering an area of 12 square



kilometers. Sanxingdui Site is the remains of the ancient Shu culture, which dates back 56 4,800 - 2,600 years ago. and is considered to be one of the 57 9great) archaeological (考古的) discoveries in the 20th century . This particular discovery is a strong proof of the 58 (exist) of the ancient Shu State and the integrative pattern of the multi-cultures of the Chinese nation.

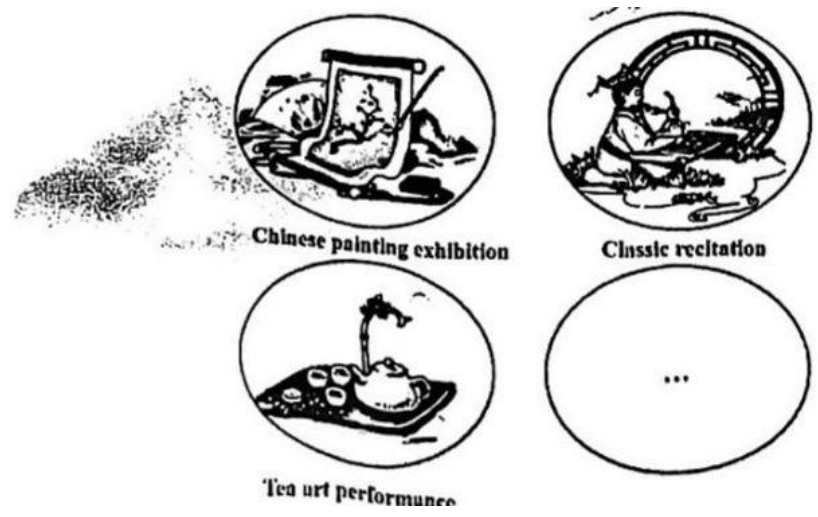
In fact, as a cultural site,, Sanxingdui had come into the notice of archaeologists in as early as the 1930s, and 59 (exploration) were made soon. It all began 60 a farmer called Yan Daocheng dug out a number of treasures 61 (accidental) in the spring of 1929. In the summer of 1986, thousands of rare treasures were unearthed from two large newly-discovered sacrificial pits (祭祀坑) .The unearthed objects are unique in shape and superior in techniques, 62 (confirm) the extraordinary creativity of the ancient Shu people and their desires 63 (connect) with and understand the universe.

After sleeping for 3,000 years, their awakening has shocked the world. When our eyes 64 (caught) by the creations of the ancient Shu ancestors, it is          encounter with a civilization lost for 3,000 years.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是校学生会负责人李华, 来自新西兰友好学校的师生代表将体验你校下周举办的中国传统文化周活动, 请你结合图示用英语写一篇欢迎辞。



注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear teachers and fellow students,

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第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Most of us never forget the person that was there for us in our darkest times. Apparently, penguins (企鹅) don't either.

On a typical day, off the coast of a small Brazilian island, Joao Pereira de Souza headed out fishing. He was disheartened to find that an oil leak had polluted the waters. Staring out at the oily waves, he decided it was not a good day to fish. But walking on the beach that day, he found a struggling penguin, covered in oil and starving.

Joao took the penguin home, and spent a whole week gently cleaning it and nursing it back to health. He named it Dindim, a Portuguese word meaning "ice pop." Dindim is a Magellanic penguin, a species known for living in the seas of South America. In order to breed (繁殖), they must return to Patagonia, 5,000 miles from Joao's home.

After a week of rehabilitation (康复), Joao patiently took Dindim back to the sea and taught it how to swim again. When Dindim could swim quite well, Joao took it out into the sea by boat and dropped it off to encourage it to swim back to its home. But when he was back to shore, he found the penguin waiting for him. Joao made two more attempts later, but each time the bird would just return to Joao's home. It seemed that Dindim had already formed a family bond with Joao and wouldn't leave.

Joao had no choice but to keep the little creature. During the following months, Dindim would follow behind Joao to fish on the coast joyfully. Dindim also liked to lie on Joao's lap, letting Joao give it showers, allowing Joao to feed it fish and to pick it up. Joao and his family enjoyed the company of Dindim. But deep inside Joao's heart, he knew Dindim belonged to the wild. Gradually, the hot summer days witnessed the change of its new feathers. Was it time to say "goodbye"?

注意:

1. 续写词数应为150左右:
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Suddenly one morning, Joao found Dindim disappeared.

A few months later, Joao heard some familiar cries in his backyard.

# 泉州市2023届高中毕业班适应性练习卷

## 英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力（共两节，共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

1-5 CABAB

6-10 BCACA

11-15 ABACC

16-20 ACBCB

第二部分阅读（共两节，满分50分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

21-25 CBADC

26-30 DBAAB

31-35CCDBD

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

36-40 DGECA

第三部分语言运用：（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分。满分15分）

41-45ABCAC

46-50DBACD

51-55BDABD

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56.t0

57.grcatest

58.existcnc

59. explorations

60.whcn

63.to connect61.accidentally

62.confirmitng

61.accidentally

第四部分写作（共两节，满分40分）

64. are caught

65.an

第一节（满分15分）

【作答示例】

Dear teachers and fellow students,

On behalf of the Students' Union, I'd like to extend warm welcome to you all to the Chinese Traditional Cultural Week to be held in the Arts Center. Aiming to enrich students' school life and promoting excellent traditional culture, the Week shall take various forms. First of alt. there'll be a Chinese painting exhibition. You

can even practice painting on the spot. Besides, the classic recitation activities will present you with the beauty of Chinese traditional culture. You can also enjoy a tea art performance and a Beijing Opera show during the week. Wish you a productive and pleasant week!

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为15分，按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言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. 词数少于60和多于100的，酌情扣分。
4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次，

### 二、内容要点

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 介绍活动内容

【说明】内容要点可用不同方式表达；应紧扣主题，可适当发挥。

### 三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 13~15分	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>一覆盖所有内容要点。</p> <p>一应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。</p> <p>一语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。</p> <p>一有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。</p> <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第四档 10~12分	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>一虽漏掉1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。</p> <p>一应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。</p> <p>一语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。</p> <p>应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。</p> <p>达到了预期的写作目的。</p>
第三档 7~9分	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>一虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。</p> <p>一应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。</p> <p>一有一些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。</p> <p>一应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。</p>

	整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 4~6分	未适当完成试题规定的任务。 一漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容 一语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。 一有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。 一较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
第一档 1~3分	未完成试题规定的任务。 一明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。一语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。 一较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。 一缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。 信息未能传达给读者。
0分	未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

## 第二节（满分25分）

### 【作答示例】

Suddenly one morning, Joao found the Dindim disappeared. He searched all through the house and the coast, and even rowed a boat to the ocean. But the penguin was nowhere to be found. Joao was relieved as he knew it was likely that Dindim had returned to its breeding area at its best condition. However, deep inside he was sad to realize Dindim, who he regarded as a family member, left for sure. Now when Joao cat out fishing, he became alone. He was told Dindim would never return: but he still held some hopes.

A few months later, Joao heard some familiar cries in his backward. It was Dindim! The moment Joao turned around, Dindim hurried towards him and threw itself into his arms. It traveled 5,000 miles

from its breeding area to visit Joao! Happy tears sprang from Joao's eyes. He just held Dindim up like a baby, ready to bring its favorite fish. The later days saw the house full of laughter again. Since then, Joao has been receiving visits from his feathered friend every year. Human activities may threaten wildlife, but in the special case of Dindim, it was evident that a close relationship can be built between animals and humans.

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分，按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时，主要从内容、语言表达和篇章结构三个方面考查，具体为：
  - (1) 续写内容的质量、续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。
  - (2) 所使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
  - (3) 已下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时，应先根据作答的整体情况确定其所属的档次，然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

4. 评分时还应注意:

- (1) 词数少于120的, 酌情扣分。
- (2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面, 评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑, 英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
- (3) 书写较差以致影响交际的, 酌情扣分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (21~25分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一创造了丰富、合理的内容, 富有逻辑性, 续写完整, 与原文情境融合度高。</li> <li>一使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 可能有个别小错, 但完全不影响理解。</li> <li>一有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构清晰, 意义连贯。</li> </ul>
第四档 (16~20分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一创造了比较丰富、合理的内容, 比较富有逻辑性, 续写比较完整, 与原文情境融合度比较高。</li> <li>一使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 可能有个别小错, 但完全不影响理解。</li> <li>一比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段, 全文结构清晰, 意义连贯。</li> </ul>
第三档 (11~15分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一创造了基本合理的内容, 有一定的逻辑性, 续写基本完整, 与原文情境相关。一使用了简单的词汇和语法结构, 有一些错误和不恰当之处, 但基本不影响理解。</li> <li>一基本有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段, 全文结构基本清晰, 意义基本连贯。</li> </ul>
第二档 (6~10分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一未能创造合理的内容, 全文逻辑性较差, 续写不完整, 与原文相关度不高。</li> <li>一使用了较少词汇和语法结构, 有较多错误, 影响理解。</li> <li>一很少使用语句间的衔接手段, 结构不够清晰, 意义不够连贯。</li> </ul>
第一档 (1-5分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一未能创造合理的内容, 全文逻辑性差, 续写不完整, 与原文情境无关。未能使用合适的词汇和语法结构, 有很多错误, 影响理解。</li> <li>一未能使用语句间的衔接手段, 结构不清晰, 意义不连贯。</li> </ul>
0分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一未能传达给读者任何信息: 内容太少, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。</li> </ul>

泉州市2023届高中毕业班适应性练习英语听力部分录音稿

Text 1

W:The Students' Union is organizing several green-life activities. What would you like to join in?

M:Clothing Recycling and Water Conservation will help reduce our carbon footprint, but I think Being a Vegetarian for One Day is more fun.

Text 2

W:I need the report by the morning-of June 5th, so it can be reviewed by other members before the meeting

M:All right. I'll get it ready soon. And I'll present you the afternoon schedule before lunch time.

W:That would be fine.

Text 3

W: Hey, Larry. How about meeting a few of us for coffee in a little while?

M: Hmm, I would if I weren't so far behind in this reading. I'm doing for history.

Text 4

M: How long will we stay in Suzhou?

W: We'll stay here for two nights. That means we will leave for the next destination on the morning of May 11th.

Text 5

W: Jacob, I can hardly breathe; tomorrow will be the first time for me to show my design

M: I'm sure your ideas are great. Stop doubting yourself. Sophia./The more you believe in yourself, the more others will believe in you.

W: Many thanks for your advice.

Text 6

W: All the food smells fresh today and makes my mouth water.

M: Let's line up here. This line seems a little shorter.

W: What's on the menu today?

M: Fish, beef, pork, chicken and vegetables. For main food there is rice, steamed bread and noodles.

W: Oh, we're lucky today, aren't we?

M: Yes, I'd rather take cabbage with beef.

W: I think I'll take fried fish, because fish is my favourite.

M: That's good. We can share what we have.

Text 7

M: Clara, I heard you were training for a marathon. I'm really impressed. I could never do that.

W: I've been running for a few months now. but I stepped things up about a month ago.

M: But it's so hard to do marathon How did you make it

W: I started off slowly, worked my way along. and now: I do over three miles every day, more on weekends. Give it a shot. and you'll feel great.

M: Sure. I will So besides running, do you recommend any other workout?

W: Well, it depends. Andrew. Do you prefer to be quiet and alone or like making friends?

M: You know I study alone in this city far away from my hometown. So if I can make some friends it would be perfect.

W: Well, I know a club focusing on hiking trips at weekends. It usually starts out on Friday evening, taking a bus ride to a nearby mountainous area. And they spend Saturday hiking, camping, even diving sometimes, before heading back on Sunday.

M: Cool! I love that. Please do let me know how to join it.

W: No problem.

Text 8

M: The guest for today is Sue Walter, a famous judge in court. Good morning, Sue!

W: Good morning, Shawn.

M: Sue, would you please tell us the theme of your new book?

W: Well, I want people who have challenges in their lives to believe that they can still accomplish a lot. Always ask

for help. I suggest.

M: Right. What's the best part of being a judge in court?

W: Having a voice in the decision-making process. I feel a sense of satisfaction and happiness about that.

M: Er... What do you mean by happiness?

W:I think it would be the satisfaction of enjoying things with others, meaning when you give it to others, whether it's time, attention, a gift, anything, just those moments of sharing. I have been on a children's program. I talk to them about how the law helps people solve their problems.

M:Thanks.I appreciate your time...

Text 9

W:Remind me, Trevor. When should we make the presentation?

M:Dr.White said it's on June 4th.

W:So what are we going to include in it? Shall we start from some historical-background of the islands? Maybe something about the economy or something else?

M:Ohi no! Dr.White said we shouldn't go into that sort of detail.

W:OK. How about the geographical location since not many people know where the islands are.

M:Good idea. And an overview of their education system should be included.

W:That means education statistics like literacy rates and school places should be presented.

M:Absolutely.Dr.White said he wanted us to use plenty of visual tools, like the overhead projector and some maps and we might as well try them out before the presentation.

W:No problem. They are available in the Resources Room.

M:I see, Julie. But it's almost time for my lesson. May we divide it? I will book all the visuals and you do the other stuff. Let's meet again on Monday.

W:Sure.

Text 10

Public libraries around the United States are changing what it means to be a library. Instead of just being places for books, they have become community centers. Lewes Public Library is one of them. This month, the library held events like discussions about books and current events, movie showings, poetry writing workshops. And Spanish-language discussions. For children, one of the most popular events this year was when a nature center brought in several special animals. Delaware Library also has a program to manly a free book to families with young children each month. The goal is to provide children with a large book collection in their home without having to pay for it themselves In some communities, libraries are where people access social services. Wheaton Library, Maryland's new public library, holds job fairs and partners with local organizations to help families get health insurance. People who cannot afford to buy their own laptop computers can borrow one from the library. Besides, many libraries have book stores where visitors can buy new and used books. The money raised goes back to supporting the libraries.



