

成都石室中学 2021~2022 学年度上期高 2022 届 10 月月考

英 语

(全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

注意事项:

- 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在本试卷和答题卡相应位置上。
- 作答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 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。答案不能答在试卷上。
- 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答。答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
- 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。考试结束后,将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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。

- Where are the speakers?
A. In a library. B. In a study room. C. In a bookstore.
- Who is the woman?
A. A bus driver. B. A policewoman. C. A passenger.
- What did the speakers do last weekend?
A. They studied at home. B. They went hiking. C. They played tennis.
- According to the man, how should the woman book her tickets?
A. Use a travel website. B. Go to the ticket office. C. Call a travel agency.
- How does the man feel about the news?
A. He already knew about it. B. He doesn't care. C. He is very happy.

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。
- When does the man want to receive the sofa?
A. This weekend. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next weekend.
 - Where might the woman work?
A. At an express shipping company.
B. In a customer service center.
C. In a furniture repair store.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- What kind of party is the woman planning?
A. Her birthday party. B. New Year's party. C. A company party.
- What will the woman do next?
A. Help the man. B. Tell the man what to do. C. Finish the preparations by herself.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- What makes the woman excited?
A. A new computer. B. A trip to England. C. Good exam results.
- What will the man probably do this summer?
A. Work. B. Study. C. Travel.
- What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Co-workers. B. Family members. C. Classmates.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- Where are the speakers going?
A. To a bar. B. To a dance club. C. To a restaurant.
- What does the woman say about the man's jeans?
A. They are too big. B. Their color looks old. C. They are in style.
- According to the woman, what looks like a dead animal?
A. The man's jacket. B. The man's hat. C. The man's shirt.

- What is the woman crazy about?
A. Painting pictures. B. Baseball. C. Fancy clothing brands.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- When did the robbery take place?
A. Last Sunday afternoon. B. Yesterday at 11:00 p. m. C. Last Saturday night.
- How much are the goods worth altogether?
A. \$2600. B. \$1600. C. \$500.
- What should students do if they have information?
A. Call the local police. B. Tell the staff at Coolidge Hall. C. Call campus security.
- What will the thieves probably try to do next?
A. Steal more things. B. Sell the stolen goods. C. Return what they took.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

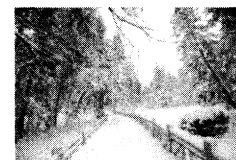
第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If you're considering visiting China in January, the following destinations might give you some travel inspirations.

Rime Island, northeast China's Jilin Province



Despite the fact that it is extremely cold in January in northeastern China, some ice and snow-themed tourist attractions are certainly worth a visit. Jilin Rime Island, located on the bank of the Songhua River, is widely-known for the breathtaking rime (雾凇) scenery. At night, the Songhua River is usually shrouded by fog. Then the next morning, you'll be amazed by the crystal fairyland the place turns into.

Rongcheng, east China's Shandong Province

When winter comes, where do lovely swans go? You'll find the answer at Rongcheng, a county-level city

of Weihai in Shandong Province. From November to April, thousands of whooper swans migrate to the bay along the coastline of Rongcheng, making it China's largest winter habitat for whooper swans.



Today, Rongcheng enjoys a winter "swan tour" boom. When driving along the coastline, you can see flocks of swans flapping their wings. Photographers can't resist the temptation of swan photos. From December to February is often the best time for photographs.

Xiling Snow Mountain, southwest China's Sichuan Province



Home to primeval forests, steep cliffs and rare creatures, Xiling Snow Mountain in Chengdu offers spectacular views. The highest peak is 5,364 meters, capped with snow all year round.

The winter season is even more fun as it boasts the largest high-altitude ski resort in south China. For adventurous minds, a variety of thrilling activities are available, including snowboarding, motor skiing, hot-air ballooning and gliding.

Xisha Islands, south China's Hainan Province

For those who prefer to escape the cold in winter, the southernmost city of Sanya on the Hainan Island usually pops into our head. However, the higher popularity it gains, the more crowds it attracts. Xisha Islands lie away from Sanya, which makes a perfect alternative. With an annual average temperature of 26 degrees Celsius, Xisha Islands offer boundless sea views, unique coral reefs and fresh air.



21. Rongcheng is different from the other three destinations in that ▲.

- A. it mainly attracts photographers
- B. it is not a good choice in January
- C. the temperature there is the highest
- D. visitors mainly enjoy the beauty of swans

22. Visitors who enjoy snowboarding had better go to ▲.

- A. Rime Island
- B. Rongcheng
- C. Xisha Islands
- D. Xiling Snow Mountain

23. Why is Xisha Islands considered a better destination than Sanya in winter?

- A. Because it may be less crowded.
- B. Because it is nearer than Sanya.
- C. Because it offers more natural beauty.
- D. Because it is more convenient to reach.

B

One night Buck woke up and heard the call again, a long howl. He ran into the forest. And there, his nose pointing to the sky, sat a wolf. The wolf started to run, and Buck followed him. They ran for hours through the forest, and then suddenly Buck remembered John Thornton. He turned and started to run back.

Thornton was eating dinner when Buck returned. Buck jumped all over him, and for two days never left his side. But after two days the call of the wild came again, and he remembered the forest and the wolf that had run with him.

He started to sleep out in the forest at night, sometimes staying out for three or four days. He ate well, and he grew stronger and quicker and more alive. His golden brown coat shone with health as he ran through the forest, learning its every secret, every smell, and every sound.

Nobody saw the change that happened when Buck was inside the forest. At once he became a thing of the wild, stepping softly and silently, a passing shadow among the trees.

In the autumn, Buck started to see moose (驼鹿) in the forest. One day he met a group of about twenty. The largest was two meters tall, and his antlers were more than two meters across. When he saw Buck, he got very angry. For hours Buck followed the moose; he wanted the big one, but **he** wanted him alone. By the evening Buck had driven the big old moose away from the others, and then he began his attack.



The animal weighed six hundred and fifty kilos — he was big enough and strong enough to kill Buck in seconds. Patiently, Buck followed him for four days, attacking and then jumping away. He gave him no peace, no time to eat or drink or rest, and slowly the moose became weaker. At the end of the fourth day Buck pulled the moose down and killed him. He stayed by the dead animal for a day and a half, eating, and then turned towards camp and John Thornton.

24. Why did Buck run into the forest according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Because he was curious about the call.
- B. Because he wanted to find something to eat.
- C. Because Thornton was there studying the sky.
- D. Because he wanted to do some morning exercise.

25. What can we learn about Buck from Paragraph 3?

- A. He enjoyed staying out in the forest.
- B. He ate a lot and put on too much weight.
- C. His fur slowly changed from gray to golden.
- D. He had made friends with many wild animals.

26. What does the underlined word "he" in Paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. The biggest moose.
- B. Buck himself.
- C. The oldest moose.
- D. The youngest moose.

27. The moose was finally killed because ▲.

- A. he insisted on fighting Buck alone
- B. Buck got timely help from his friends
- C. he was too old and weak to fight Buck
- D. Buck had employed effective strategies

C

Sometimes it is best to take a step back and look at the big picture of life. With all the demands and commitments (义务) that life puts on a person, it is sometimes easy to lose the essence (本质) of "me", whether it's a mother trying to balance a job and a family or a student trying to deal with the pressure of schoolwork, sports, clubs and friends. Where is the time for hobbies, interests and self-exploration?

Looking back at freshman year, my life was like the landscape in a city, busy and vibrant. I was just a young soul eager to meet life's challenges. I proudly reached certain goals that defined the student I wanted to be; made it into the science institute; check, varsity soccer; check... Am I forgetting anything? Sleep, food, friends, downtime... Who needs it?

In this busy canvas (画布), life's commitments became the artist and I became just a stroke of paint getting stretched too thin. I felt tired, over committed and ineffective.

I knew I would need to regain control to balance the colors within my portrait. Sometimes when we put in so much time and effort but do not see the desired results, it is hard not to see this as a personal failure. That is how I felt by the end of sophomore year. Then I decided to paint the old canvas and begin anew. In my junior year, I left the science institute and chose volunteer work that I really enjoyed. With a less crowded landscape, there was so much more focus and time for "me" to emerge.

Newfound interests and talents became a part of my life that I never had time for before. I was able to keep the original colors on my canvas; school, soccer and everything that made me before. However, I was able to add new ones such as art, photography and become a more outgoing individual. I was passionate about everything I was doing and much more efficient in each aspect I took part in.

28. According to the author, we will lose the essence of "me" ▲.

- A. if we become alone and irresponsible
- B. when we have no interest in anything
- C. if we have much pressure in our daily life
- D. when we can balance a job and a family

29. In the passage the author compares his life to ▲.
- A. a busy canvas B. a stroke of paint
C. a science institute D. a self-exploration
30. When did the author regain the essence of “me”?
- A. When he landed a job successfully.
B. After he took up art and photography.
C. After he did some enjoyable volunteer work.
D. As soon as he made it into the science institute.
31. What happened to the author in the end?
- A. He became busier than ever before.
B. He became enthusiastic and more efficient.
C. He couldn't find time for his newfound interests.
D. He became passionate about everything around him.

D

The long-expected regulations governing off-campus tutoring programs were recently made public. The severity of the regulations exceeds the worse expectations of those engaged in the once thriving training sector. Then related businesses listed in domestic and overseas markets experienced sharp declines. These training agencies have experienced explosive growths in recent years by cashing in on increasing anxiety among Chinese parents over the education of their children.

For parents, the common means of gaining competitive edge for their children is to get them into better schools, by paying more for extracurricular training. It came as no surprise that when Indian movie *Hindi Medium* was shown a few years ago, it became a huge box office success, likely because the parental anxiety described in the film resonates with many Chinese viewers struggling with their children's education. Like their Indian counterparts, parents here would do anything to get their children into the right school.

While most children like me would undoubtedly welcome the government regulation of the training sector, parental responses are more mixed. Asked to comment on this, a mother whose son is taking four training courses was less than enthusiastic. The training is going on as scheduled, and she insisted that she would terminate the training only on condition that all other parents have done the same, and that there was still significant difference between professional instruction and learning on one's own. Her attitude is not atypical, and probably well justified by past experience.

According to Yang Dongping, professor at Beijing Institute of Technology, Chinese parental anxiety stands out in two aspects. First, the anxiety affects all social levels no matter how their financial circumstances are. Second, for the children the competition gets started steadily earlier, from primary schools a few years ago to kindergartens now.

Thus, a fundamental change to the situation involves a change in attitude on the part of the whole society. It would mean a change to the narrow-minded perception of education as a good school and a profitable job. Hopefully the current policies would go on to address growing superstition in diplomas and “elite” schools.

Only when education goes beyond simple scores and standards and evolves into a lifelong pursuit of sweetness and light could it hope to be truly self-motivating and sustainable. The guidelines might be effective in tackling off-campus tutoring, but addressing the pervasive anxiety will involve coordinated, lasting effort.

32. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Most people related to training business expected the new regulations to be severe.
B. The training businesses gain economic growth because of parents' increasing anxiety.
C. Off-campus training is the only way of getting students into better schools for parents.
D. Chinese parents attach greater importance to children's education than Indian parents.
33. The word “resonate” in paragraph three means ▲.
- A. to make a deep, clear sound B. to be similar to what somebody thinks
C. to have a special meaning to somebody D. to differ from what others believe
34. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Most children would undoubtedly welcome the government regulation.
B. In Yang's view, parents are anxious because children go to school earlier.
C. The whole society's view of education needs to be renewed and broadened.
D. We should believe that a good education means diplomas and elite schools.
35. What's the best title of this passage?
- A. Efforts Beyond Regulations Needed to Improve Education
B. How to Solve Increasing Chinese Parental Anxiety
C. Parents' Support for New Regulations on the Training Sector
D. New Regulations on Off-campus Tutoring Programs Made Public

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Tips for drawing up the best strategy for junior year

The junior year is the busiest and toughest time of high school life, as well as the most important time to make plans for university and future careers. 36

- Start researching universities and colleges you would like to apply to early! Visit university websites and find out what the application period is, what documents are needed, and any additional qualifications they require. 37 The earlier you start your research, the greater motivation you can get from goals.

- Find an internship in the field of your interest during the summer holidays. 38 By observing and experiencing the workplace directly, you can develop your interests further in that particular career. What's more, it makes your university application more attractive!

- 39 Junior year is one of the most stressful years of high school. A continuous array of long reports and the pressure of exams may make you anxious and insecure. Seek emotional support from your friends, parents and teachers, and have someone who you can confide in. Also, spare some time to play sports or enjoy your hobbies.

40 —although you may be slow, as long as you stay resilient, you will be able to finish the race.

- A. Think of your high school journey like a marathon.
B. Lastly, develop a habit of exercising to keep healthy.
C. Most importantly, find your own ways to relieve stress.
D. Here are some tips on how to spend a successful junior year.
E. This provides you with an opportunity to develop new skills and acquire knowledge beyond the classroom.
F. It is a time to look forward with excitement to the next step in life, as well as the time to say farewell to teachers.
G. Moreover, you should collect information about the size and location of the university and whether they offer a major of your interest.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)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。

As children, we dream of growing older; when we are older, we dream of being children. We let our lives pass us by because we have yet to learn that the harder you long for time, the faster it passes.

In October of my freshman year, one day after school, 41 I decided to take the long way home. I came to find a 42 in the fence lining the school property. I passed 43 this gap and followed the tree line until I found myself in the far fields.

Suddenly, I remembered it was here through the fence between the school and the fields 44 I watched older kids having their high school 45 ceremony. In cap and gown, they stood in the middle of the field, having the most fun I had 46 seen; they looked free. Years later, I walked through that field on my way home from that same high school. The soccer nets were long 47, and the paint lines had been 48 with the rain, but there it was, just as I remembered it. The old field felt like a moment 49 in time, a long-forgotten memory. Here I was, standing in between my past and my present and trying so hard to 50 just how all of those years had passed me by so quickly. The gap in the fence seemed like a 51 line between my years, a doorway between 5 and 15.

I've since given this place a name, Tempus Illud, a place between places. Sometimes, when I cross that bridge, I see that younger 52 of myself. She is so young and so 53 to speed up time. I see her 54 through the fence at those graduates, and she's wishing she could be just like them. Now I'm preparing to wear the cap and 55 in a few short months. But this time, I wish to leave time to its own devices.

The harder you 56 time, the faster it passes you by. The passage of time is 57 —you can't avoid it, but you can appreciate it. James Taylor sings, "The secret of life is 58 the passage of time... Nobody knows how we got to the top of the hill, but 59 we're on our way down, we 60 enjoy the ride."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. anyhow | B. instinctively | C. somehow | D. suspiciously |
| 42. A. gap | B. line | C. door | D. hole |
| 43. A. over | B. by | C. down | D. through |
| 44. A. where | B. that | C. which | D. there |
| 45. A. opening | B. closing | C. graduation | D. awards |
| 46. A. yet | B. seldom | C. ever | D. never |
| 47. A. gone | B. lasting | C. disappeared | D. missed |
| 48. A. taken away | B. put aside | C. washed away | D. put away |
| 49. A. rolling | B. trapped | C. flying | D. reflected |
| 50. A. figure out | B. sort out | C. think over | D. look back |
| 51. A. distinctive | B. distinct | C. temporary | D. permanent |
| 52. A. student | B. cousin | C. shadow | D. version |
| 53. A. irritated | B. frightened | C. desperate | D. overjoyed |
| 54. A. peering | B. climbing | C. walking | D. shouting |
| 55. A. shirt | B. gown | C. suit | D. jacket |
| 56. A. long for | B. work for | C. reach for | D. look for |
| 57. A. gradual | B. inevitable | C. avoidable | D. unnatural |
| 58. A. remembering | B. ignoring | C. noticing | D. enjoying |
| 59. A. since | B. whatever | C. although | D. after |
| 60. A. would rather | B. might as well | C. have to | D. ought to |

第 II 卷

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jazz, which is considered America's classic music, 61 (date) back to the early 20th century when African Americans brought it to 62 public. Jazz music is a combination of improvised solos, blues notes and a deep rhythmical structure, 63 (characterize) by guitars, drums, pianos and keyboards.

64 (history) trace Rock'n' Roll to 1954. This type developed by combining rhythm, blues and country music. A couple of the 65 (origin) Rock'n' Roll artists included Bill Haley and His Comets and Elvis Presley. People could dance 66 it, and the type became 67 (huge) popular with teenagers.

Rap music took the music scene by storm when it developed a new 68 (appear) in the 1980s. The origin dates back to Africa where tribes honored "men of words". When slaves 69 (bring) over in the 1700s and 1800s, the workers mixed American music with the words of their motherland. Another source of this type is Jamaican folk stories, 70 people would tell poems and stories in rhyme.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

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、删改或修改。

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(\)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。

Tommy Kleyn is a artist from Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Last year on his way to work, he will pass by a river bank where there was lots of rubbish. Seeing it, he made his mind to start to pick up the rubbish. Then she spent 30 minutes every day filling one garbage bag with rubbish. Tommy took some pictures and posted them on his Facebook, saying "Take 30 minutes out of your day to fill a trash bag with litter, or you will be amazed at what good you feel afterwards. It will certain make a difference." Now Kleyn is receiving photos and stories of people begin to clean their waterways from place as far as Taiwan, China. And birds start nesting at the riverbank he has cleaned it.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你受学生会委托为学校宣传栏写一则英文通知,请大家观看一部英文短片 *Beyond Dreams*, 内容包括:

1. 放映时间、地点;
2. 短片内容:学校未来 5 年规划;
3. 注意事项;
4. 欢迎对短片提出意见。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

成都石室中学2021~2022学年度上期高2022届10月月考

英语答题卡

姓名 _____

座位号

准考证号

贴条形码区
(正面朝上 切勿贴出虚线框外)

考生禁涂
缺考标记
缺考考生由监考员贴条形码,并用2B铅笔填涂上面的缺考标记。

注意事项

1. 答题前,考生务必先认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号和座位号,无误后将本人姓名、准考证号和座位号填写在相应位置上。
2. 选择题填涂时,必须使用2B铅笔按 图示规范填涂;非选择题必须使用0.5毫米黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答。
3. 必须在题目所指示的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域的答案无效,在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
4. 保持答题卡清洁、完整,严禁折叠,严禁使用涂改液和修正带。

选择题

(考生须用2B铅笔填涂)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 [A] [B] [C] | 6 [A] [B] [C] | 11 [A] [B] [C] | 16 [A] [B] [C] |
| 2 [A] [B] [C] | 7 [A] [B] [C] | 12 [A] [B] [C] | 17 [A] [B] [C] |
| 3 [A] [B] [C] | 8 [A] [B] [C] | 13 [A] [B] [C] | 18 [A] [B] [C] |
| 4 [A] [B] [C] | 9 [A] [B] [C] | 14 [A] [B] [C] | 19 [A] [B] [C] |
| 5 [A] [B] [C] | 10 [A] [B] [C] | 15 [A] [B] [C] | 20 [A] [B] [C] |
| 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 26 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 36 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] |
| 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] |
| 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] |
| 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] |
| 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 30 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 40 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] |
| 41 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 46 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 51 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 56 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 42 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 57 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 43 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 48 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 58 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 44 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 49 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 59 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 45 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 50 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 55 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 60 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域的答案无效

非选择题

(考生须用0.5毫米黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔书写)

第三部分 语言知识运用

第二节 语法填空 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 61. _____ | 62. _____ |
| 63. _____ | 64. _____ |
| 65. _____ | 66. _____ |
| 67. _____ | 68. _____ |
| 69. _____ | 70. _____ |

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域的答案无效

考生
必填

姓名

座位号

考生务必将姓名、座位号用0.5毫米黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔认真填写在书写框内，座位号的每个书写框内只能填写一个阿拉伯数字。

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域的答案无效

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Tommy Kleyn is a artist from Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Last year on his way to work, he will pass by a river bank where there was lots of rubbish. Seeing it, he made his mind to start to pick up the rubbish. Then she spent 30 minutes every day filling one garbage bag with rubbish. Tommy took some pictures and posted them on his Facebook, saying "Take 30 minutes out of your day to fill a trash bag with litter, or you will be amazed at what good you feel afterwards. It will certain make a difference." Now Kleyn is receiving photos and stories of people begin to clean their waterways from place as far as Taiwan, China. And birds start nesting at the riverbank he has cleaned it.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域的答案无效

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域的答案无效