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## 2016--2017 学年上学期期末联合考试

### 高二英语试卷

第一部分 听力 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 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。

1. Where is this bus going?

- A. South.                                      B. East.                                      C. North.

2. How does the woman probably feel?

- A. Excited.                                      B. Nervous.                                      C. Unhappy.

3. Where does the man want to visit?

- A. Spain.                                      B. Italy.                                      C. France.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A nice hairstyle.                                      B. Their wedding.                                      C. An old photo.

5. What has the bear been doing?

- A. Eating campers' food.  
B. Chasing the tourists.  
C. Attacking the park rangers (护林员).

第二节 (共 15 分; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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 至 7 题。

6. What is the woman's native language?

- A. Korean.                                      B. English.                                      C. Chinese.

7. How does the man practise his German?

- A. He often travels to Berlin.  
B. He uses German a lot in his work.  
C. He speaks to his neighbor in German.

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听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. How many people are there in the woman's family?

- A. Three.                      B. Five.                      C. Seven.

9. How did the man feel when he first had his own room?

- A. Proud.                      B. Indifferent.                      C. Disappointed.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do people sometimes do on Halloween according to the man?

- A. Eat turkey all night.  
B. Play tricks on each other.  
C. Visit their relatives.

11. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She doesn't like getting scared.  
B. She knows the history of Halloween.  
C. She has a big surprise for the man.

12. What is the man going to dress up as this year?

- A. A ghost.                      B. A famous person.                      C. A cartoon character.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman mainly talking about?

- A. Which classes she needs to take.  
B. How to arrange her class schedule.  
C. Which course is more important.

14. What will the woman take this semester?

- A. Biology 201.                      B. Physics.                      C. Chemistry.

15. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Give up her job in the lab.  
B. Work in the lab later.  
C. Drop the classes on Fridays.

16. Who will the woman probably talk with after this?

- A. Her biology teacher.                      B. Her lab professor.                      C. Her parents.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the children mostly play?

- A. In the lake.  
B. Only in the house.

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- C. Outside around the neighborhood.
18. What did the speaker like the most as a child?
- A. Playing ball games with friends.
- B. Working in the garden.
- C. Going to the lake.
19. Where did the family go on a trip?
- A. To a big lake.                      B. To New York City.                      C. To the Pacific Ocean.
20. What did the speaker probably do later?
- A. He moved to a big city.
- B. He lived in the same house.
- C. He moved to a place near the ocean.

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, D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

A long time ago, poems were recited out loud instead of being written down. When the Greeks first started the Olympics, they held poetry contests as well as athletic competitions.

Now, poetry competitions have been revived. This year 120,000 high school students competed in the first Poetry Out Loud national recitation contest, performing poems from memory for \$100,000 in prizes.

The first competitions were held in classrooms. The winners went on to school-wide contests, and then they competed in city and state competitions. Finally, the 50 state champions, along with the District of Columbia champion, descended upon Washington, D. C., last week for the ultimate showdown. After the 51 champions competed against one another, 12 went on to the finals. Then the field was narrowed to five. The final five had one last chance to “perform” a poem. The overall champ, Jackson Hille, a high school senior from Ohio, won a \$ 20,000 scholarship.



The National Endowment for the Arts and the Poetry Foundation started Poetry Out Loud because they realized that hearing a poem performed is a different

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experience from reading it on a page.

It' s not just a matter of saying the words in the right order. It' s the tone of voice, the pauses, the gestures, and the attitude of the person performing that bring the words to life. "Each time we hear somebody recite a poem, we understand again what we found fresh and interesting about it," says National Public Radio broadcaster Scott Simon, master of ceremonies for the finals. Hearing it in a new voice offers something new for the listener.

Not only do the people hearing poems have a new experience, memorizing and presenting poems helps the participants understand those poems in a new way. Another benefit of a competition such as Poetry Out Loud is that the participants learn public-speaking skills that can help them for life.

21. From the first paragraph, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Greeks were the first to write poems  
B. poems were spread orally in the past  
C. the Olympics used to start with poem reciting  
D. athletes were asked to recite poems before competing
22. How many rounds of competitions did the champions take before they went to Washington, D. C. ?  
A. Three.      B. Four.      C. Five.      D. Six.
23. According to the passage, hearing a poem recited by different people can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bring a new life to listeners    B. help listeners find their interest  
C. make listeners learn the words    D. offer something new to listeners
24. Which can best replace the underlined word **"revived"**.  
A. brought back to life    B. brought down    C. brought up    D. brought forward

## B

If you ask any group of teenagers in the UK what they most like to eat, foods like pizzas, curries, pasta, burgers and chips are bound to get a mention — and many young people would probably also list hanging out at the local fast-food restaurant as one of their favorite pastimes (消遣).

But what teenagers like to eat is not necessarily what they should be eating. According to the National Diet and Nutrition Survey, far too many young people in the UK between the ages of 4 and 18 consume too much fat, sugar and salt in their diet and take in too many calories. Meanwhile their intake of starchy carbohydrates

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(含淀粉的碳水化合物), fibre, iron, vitamins and calcium is too low.

For a growing body, eating foods containing plenty of calcium, such as milk, yoghurt and cheese, is particularly important as calcium is essential for the development of healthy, strong bones. Similarly, foods that are rich in iron are good for young, rapidly developing bodies, so red meat, bread, green vegetables, dried fruit and fortified (营养强化的) breakfast cereals(谷类, 麦片) are also recommended.

It is during our teenage years that lifestyle habits can become entrenched (确立的), so it is crucial that young people are educated about what foods are good for them. In 2005, and in an attempt to change eating habits and open teenagers' minds to new flavors and new tastes, celebrity chef Jamie Oliver launched a "Feed Me Better" campaign. As a part of television series, "Jamie's School Dinners", he worked with teachers and cooks in a number of schools across the UK to provide more healthy, nutritious school meal options. Although there was initial resistance from some teenagers and parents, the campaign was generally hailed as (被赞为) a huge success and helped to influence governmental policy on nutritional standards for school meals.

No one expects to end the teenage love affair with fast and junk food but, hopefully, if projects like "Feed Me Better" and the Government's own "Change 4 Life" campaign continue to give out the right messages, more young people will understand the importance of balancing occasional treats with healthier food options.

25. What can we conclude from the first two paragraphs?

- A. What British teenagers like to eat is probably what their bodies need.
- B. British teenagers need to take in less calcium.
- C. British teenagers eat too much junk food.
- D. British teenagers should reduce their intake of starchy carbohydrates.

26. Young people need calcium and iron \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to improve their brainpower
- B. to build healthy strong bodies
- C. to provide energy for their sports
- D. to help change their eating habits

27. According to the article, Jamie Oliver launched a campaign at schools to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show off his excellent cooking skills

- 
- B. teach students how to cook nutritious meals
  - C. introduce governmental policy on nutritional standards for school meals
  - D. draw the public's attention to the importance of nutritious school meals

28. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the article?

- A. Teenagers shouldn't eat any junk food at all.
- B. The government and parents should make efforts to make children understand the importance of a healthy diet.
- C. It is OK to eat a little bit junk food, as long as you eat healthily most of the time.
- D. Our eating habits are developed in our teenage years and then influence our lifestyle.

### C

Since the beginning of the year, smog has covered parts of North China. In January, Beijing saw only five days without smog. The rising PM 2.5 readings terrified many people, and some health experts said that whenever the smog gets serious, hospitals receive more patients suffering acute respiratory (呼吸系统) and heart diseases.

Later, news of polluted underground water in some provinces scared people who wondered whether the water they drink is safe.

So the need to emphasize environmental protection while developing the economy is heard everywhere.

Smog especially is a common concern. Like a popular online post said, air may be the only thing that is equal for everyone, despite your income. People with higher incomes are able to drink only bottled spring water and eat only organic food by paying higher prices, but they breathe the same air as everyone else.



At a meeting on Monday, many Representatives have expressed their concerns about the air quality, too. One talked about his experience in Beijing. "After taking a taxi from the capital airport to my hotel, which took about an hour, I washed my nose and found the inside of my nose was black. We should ask ourselves this question: Why do we want to develop? It's for living a better life. Dirty air is definitely not a better life," he said.

China needs to develop its economy and invest (投资) in high-tech. Every Chinese wants a strong country. But without blue sky, clean water and safe food, the

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achievements in the economy will become meaningless. Space technologies are not to be developed for building a base on Mars so that one day all human beings can migrate to the red planet because they have destroyed Earth.

What the public wants is a strong and beautiful China. President Xi spoke at the Party Congress, saying that great efforts must be made to promote ecological progress and build a beautiful China. The words have shown the central government's resolution to address the environment issue.

29. The effect of smog doesn't include\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the rising of PM 2.5 readings
- B. more people suffering diseases
- C. the increase of people's income
- D. the increase of patients suffering acute respiratory in hospital

30. Why smog has become a common concern? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Because people have to pay higher prices.
- B. Because nobody can avoid it.
- C. Because we have to develop industry.
- D. Because a popular online post discussed it.

31. From the last two paragraphs we can infer that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high-tech can completely solve the problem of pollution
- B. we must protect the environment while developing economy
- C. we can move to the Mars after the earth has been destroyed
- D. space technologies should be developed on a large scale

## D

In a nation with a one-child family planning policy, it's understandable for parents to worry over whether they are petting their children. Are the children truly as fragile as sometimes made out to be?

The concern has been brought into focus with the popularity of a hit reality TV series, Hunan TV's *Dad! Where Are We Going?* and Zhejiang TV's *First Time in Life*. In both, children as young as three have become new public figures. In the show *First Time in Life*, children chosen from ordinary families are given small tasks to complete by themselves; the ongoing *Dad! Show* centers on five celebrity fathers and their children who are forced to live a simple life in rural areas, far outside their comfort zone.

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Regardless of their families background, the children' s reactions to new environments have struck the public.

In one episode of *Dad!* , the five-year-old daughter of former Olympic diving champion Tian Liang cries and hides behind her father when they arrive at a rural village. In an episode of the other series, a young girl in Tianjin breaks down into a tearful fit after being asked by her father to go out alone to buy eggs and a pancake.

In the eyes of some observers, these kids show no sense of independence, and the reason is put down to parents who are overly sheltering. But television viewers and parents were heartened when the sobbing Tianjin girl finally wiped away her tears as she returned holding the pancake. In the case of Tian' s daughter, she eventually began to take care of her younger companions and learned to seek help from people she didn' t know.

The father of the Tianjin girl felt “delightfully shocked” and said. “She used to have to be accompanied by her mother or grandmother. Now she has the courage to do it all by herself. ”

The shows have led many parents to change how they raise their children. Shanghai mother Liang Jing said she would try to “give some training” to her shy son, asking him to tidy up his toys. Lin Yi, a parenting expert in Beijing, said giving kids a chance to do things for themselves helps to raise their sense of achievement, which carries benefits throughout their lives.

32. The children in the two programs *Dad! Where Are We going?* and *First Time in Life* are different in\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. family background | B. age group  |
| C. personality       | D. popularity |

33. What attracts the audience' s eyes in the programs?

- A. What the kids' family background is like.
- B. Where children' s real comfort zone is.
- C. How children react to new environments.
- D. Why those children are independent.

34. It can be inferred from the underline words “delightfully shocked” that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. father is more important than mother in a family
- B. children deserve a chance to be independent

- 
- C. parents should provide a safe environment  
D. the children are as fragile as parents expected

35. What's the main idea of the text?\_\_\_\_\_

- A. The protection of good traditions      B. The importance of the social safety  
C. The discussion of parenting children.      D. The influence of TV programs

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。

### How to Eat slowly to Avoid Overeating

Eating slowly can help you to better understand your real hunger signals and can help you to recognize reasons for faster eating, such as emotions or simply liking the taste of a food. However, eating slowly is not a decision that you make suddenly. \_\_36\_\_

Adjust you mind. Do not even attempt to acquire the habit of eating slowly before you're mentally ready. Relax and use your imagination to create mental images that your brain will remember. As part of this mental process, imagine yourself slim and fit.

\_\_37\_\_. Eating slowly isn't just about slowing down the chewing; it also about slowing down your food choices. As you show out the processed food, replace it with healthy, unprocessed or much less processed choices.

\_\_38\_\_ Take a few deep breaths through the nose and not through the mouth. As you do so, hold your breath briefly and exhale (呼气) slowly by the mouth. It is wise to speak to your doctor about this, if it's still the case for you.

In this way, you start to remove any risk of comfort eating.

Drink a glass of water or eat a small bowl of soup before your main dish. This will help you sense of fullness. Be aware that not everyone advocates drinking during a meal though, as some people believe that this can remove the nutrients from your meal. \_\_39\_\_

Spend at least 20 minutes on your meal. \_\_40\_\_ Eat your last portion really slowly, if you are still hungry after 20 minutes, it means you are eating too fast!

- A. Put the fork down after putting food in your mouth.  
B. Get rid of the stress before you start eating.

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- C. Rather, it's a habit that you'll need to acquire with practice.
- D. However, specialists believe water actually aids in digestion.
- E. Remove as many processed foods from your plate or food storage as possible.
- F. Have a wall clock in plain view from the table to adjust your eating speed.
- G. Always relax before you start eating.

第三部分 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从各题的四个（A、B、C 和 D）选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I was little I wondered why neighborhoods didn't invest in edible（可食用的）landscaping（园林绿化）to build community, promote health, and promote cooperation. As 41, my husband and I decided the right way to answer this question was to do it 42, so we transformed our front yard with edibles, adding blueberries, strawberries, pomegranates(石榴), and oranges. Every crop brought us 43 to neighbors and strangers. The food was an excuse to talk.

44 in the neighborhood including our sons learned patience and gentle timing. When we had extra, we'd 45 it. Then, we received a powerful lesson — a gift hidden as a 46. Our first-ever crop of pomegranates had ripened. 47 at harvest, they were all gone, 48 in the middle of the night. We were shocked, sad and 49. Friends had fun suggestions. One even suggested we 50 a sign to curse thieves who stole our fruit.

Clearly we did 51 a sign. But our sign would 52 sharing and community. Last fall, we had a larger crop of pomegranates. We posted a sign 53, "If you'd like one, please knock and introduce yourself and we'd be glad to cut one 54 the bush for you. Cutting saves the branches and 55 future growth so we can continue to share pomegranates with new friends like you. Thanks, The Green Family." Out of eight fruits, one pomegranate was taken, and the 56 gifted to new friends.

This year, we won the Kindness Contest award, so we 57 three new fruit trees — a peach, a pear and a plum. 58 they fruit, I'll 59 a big sign in the yard to encourage sharing. Today, I am happy to role a model of 60 for my young sons and to have been blessed with the opportunity to provide an edible front yard for others.

41. A. students      B. children      C. adults      D. strangers
42. A. ourselves      B. itself      C. themselves      D. yourselves

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- |                  |               |                 |              |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 43. A. farther   | B. further    | C. deeper       | D. closer    |
| 44. A. Workers   | B. Guards     | C. Kids         | D. Neighbors |
| 45. A. refuse    | B. share      | C. receive      | D. accompany |
| 46. A. effect    | B. loss       | C. contribution | D. sorrow    |
| 47. A. Otherwise | B. Therefore  | C. Moreover     | D. But       |
| 48. A. returned  | B. sold       | C. stolen       | D. borrowed  |
| 49. A. angry     | B. excited    | C. disappointed | D. delighted |
| 50. A. posted    | B. will post  | C. shall post   | D. post      |
| 51. A. like      | B. need       | C. dislike      | D. favor     |
| 52. A. encourage | B. learn      | C. declare      | D. occupy    |
| 53. A. writing   | B. telling    | C. reading      | D. speaking  |
| 54. A. off       | B. up         | C. in           | D. down      |
| 55. A. promotes  | B. reduces    | C. adopts       | D. conducts  |
| 56. A. other     | B. another    | C. ones         | D. others    |
| 57. A. abandoned | B. destroyed  | C. planted      | D. loaded    |
| 58. A. Before    | B. After      | C. If           | D. Unless    |
| 59. A. pick up   | B. set up     | C. cut up       | D. make up   |
| 60. A. honesty   | B. confidence | C. generosity   | D. bravery   |

## 第二卷（共 60 分）

### 第四部分 语篇填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The co-founder of Apple died on Wednesday, October 5th, 2011 \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ the age of fifty-six. He had fought for years against cancer. People \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (gather) outside his house in Palo Alto, California, and Apple stores around the world.

Steve Jobs \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (adopt) by an accountant and her husband. They supported \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ early interest in electronics. Steve Jobs and his friend Steve Wozniak started Apple Computer — now just called Apple — in 1976. They stayed at the company until 1985 \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ Steve Wozniak returned to college and Steve Jobs left because of \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_ (quantity) of disagreements with the CEO.

Mr Jobs rejoined Apple in 1997 after it bought the Next Computer company that he formed. He helped remake Apple from a business that was in bad shape then to one

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of the most \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ (value) companies in the world today.

President Obama said in a statement, “By making computers personal and \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ (put) the Internet in our pockets, he made the information revolution not only accessible, but fun.” David Carroll, a professor in New York City, says, “He probably will be regarded as \_\_69\_\_ industrial giant (巨人) on a level of Thomas Edison and Henry Ford.” Steve Wozniak considered his longtime friend a “great visionary (梦想家) and leader” and a “marketing genius”, \_\_70\_\_ (speak) on CNN.

第五部分 写作 (共四节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 单词拼写 (共 10 分; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

71. Cinquain is easy to write and can give a clear picture and create a special feeling using the \_\_\_\_\_ (最小值) of words.

72. If you do the same thing over and over again, you begin to do it \_\_\_\_\_ (自动地)

73. Your chances of \_\_\_\_\_ (幸存) are very small if you develop AIDS.

74. With so many different forms of poetry to choose from, students may \_\_\_\_\_ (最后) want to write poems of their own.

75. The greenhouse effect causes the \_\_\_\_\_ (平均的) temperature of the earth's surface a rise.

76. Her husband was \_\_\_\_\_ (禁止) from driving for one year.

77. Adults tend to become \_\_\_\_\_ (上瘾的) to playing with cellphones, let alone teenagers.

78. Children should be taught not to \_\_\_\_\_ (取笑) the disabled at a very early age.

79. List poems have a \_\_\_\_\_ (灵活的) line length and repeated phrases.

80. The company has set up a number of \_\_\_\_\_ (分部) all over the world.

第二节 完成句子 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

81. 如果我们的钱没有用光, 我们就会借给你一些的。

If we \_\_\_\_\_ our money, we would have lent you some.

82. 俳句是日本的一种诗歌形式, 由 17 个音节组成。

Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry that \_\_\_\_\_ 17 syllables.

83. 毫无疑问的是, 正是人类活动导致全球变暖。

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Without doubt, \_\_\_\_\_ human activities that has caused global warming.

84. 每次你想吸烟时, 提醒你自己, 你是一个不吸烟的人。

Every time you \_\_\_\_\_ smoking a cigarette ,remind yourself that you are a non-smoker.

85. 即使我们开始减少二氧化碳的排放量, 气候在未来的几十年也会继续变暖。

\_\_\_\_\_ we start reducing the amount of carbon dioxide ,the climate is going to \_\_\_\_\_ warming for decades.

### 第三节 单句改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

下面每个句子都只有一处语言错误, 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。多改或不按格式要求改不得分。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 , 并在其下面写出该词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下面划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

86. Most students are opposed to take exams one after another.

87. Hard work and perseverance will result from success sooner or later.

88. Rain and snow are natural phenomenon of weather.

89. As the consequence of the earthquake, the village was totally destroyed.

90. Was it to rain tomorrow ,they wouldn' t go out.

91. As I did know was that my girlfriend thought I smelt terrible.

92. That is no use crying over spilt milk.

93. We know that the levels of carbon dioxide had increased greatly over the last 100 to 150 years.

94. It is not easy to stop smoking ,and millions have managed to quit and so can you .

95. Hardly had they got on the bus than it began to rain .

#### 第四节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

学校将出一期以“保护环境，创建和谐社会”为主题的墙报，请你就如何处理城市垃圾来保护环境写一篇 100 词左右的宣传稿件，稿件应包括以下内容：

1. 城市垃圾的危害；
2. 城市垃圾的处理方法：分类，回收利用，有害垃圾填埋，污水处理；
3. 制定措施防止污染。

参考词汇：和谐社会 a harmonious society

[illegible]

## 高二英语答案

第一部分 听力(每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分) 1--20 ACBCA ACCAB AABAB BCCBC

第二部分 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

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21--24 BBDA      25--28 CBDA      29--31CBB      32--35 ACBC      36--40 CEGDF

第三部分 完形填空 （每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

41--60      CADCB      BDCAD      BACAA      DCABC

第四部分 语篇填空 （每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. At              62. gathered              63. was adopted              64. his              65. when  
66. quantities      67. valuable              68. putting              69. an              70. speaking

第五部分 写作

单词拼写（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

71. minimum      72. automatically      73. survival      74. eventually      75. average      76. banned  
77. addicted      78. tease      79. flexible      80. branches

完成句子（每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

81. hadn't run out of      82. is made up of      83. it is  
84. feel like      85. Even if / even though , keep on

单句改错（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

86. take 改为 taking              87. from 改为 in              88. phenomenon 改为 phenomena  
89. 第一个 the 改为 a      90. Was 改为 Were              91. As 改为 what  
92. That 改为 It              93. had 改为 have              94. and 改为 but              95. than 改为 when

书面表达 （20 分）

参考范文：

With the improvement of people's living conditions, more and more rubbish is produced especially in cities. Too much rubbish will pollute our environment and do harm to our health. So it is important to deal with it properly.

Here are some ways to deal with rubbish. Sort out different kinds and put in different dustbins. Some can be recycled, while harmful rubbish should be buried under the ground. Waste water should be cleaned and used again.

In addition, we should make laws to prevent people throwing rubbish everywhere. Only in this way can we protect our environment and build a harmonious society.

评分标准：

1. 本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。

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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，最后得分。

3.词数少于 80 和多余 120 的，从总分中减去两分。

4.评分时，应注意：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性、准确性和上下文的连贯性。

5.书写较差，可适当降低档次。