

绝密★启用前

山东中学联盟高中名校 2019 级高三 12 月大联考
英语试题

命题学校: 莱州一中 审题学校: 寿光现代中学

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置。
2. 选择题的作答: 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, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。听完后每段对话后, 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. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Roommates. B. Boss and secretary. C. Husband and wife.
2. What is the man's problem?
 A. He needs a ride. B. He wants a new job. C. He doesn't have insurance now.
3. What are the speakers doing?
A. Biking in the city B. Hiking in the mountains. C. Driving in the countryside.
4. How much did the ice cream cost?
A. \$5. B. \$9. C. \$10.
5. Where does this conversation take place?
 A. At a laundry. B. At a restaurant. C. At a shopping mall.

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。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. What does the man think of the girl's question?
A. It isn't important. B. It's difficult to answer. C. It is easy to understand.
7. What does the man say about the ocean and the sky?
 A. They are related.
B. They look exactly the same.
C. They have nothing to do with each other.

高三英语试题 第 1 页 (共 10 页)

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听第7段材料, 回答第8至10题。

8. Why is the man at the university?
A. He's taking classes. B. He's checking it out. C. He just graduated from there.
9. What do we know about the man?
A. He is good at baseball.
B. His grades are very high.
 C. The college wants him to play on its sports team.
10. What happened when the woman went to a game last time?
 A. She was hit by a ball.
B. A player was sent to hospital.
C. Her face got scratched by a fan.

听第8段材料, 回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man suggest the woman do about her book?
A. Call a publisher. B. Advertise it herself. C. Ask their teacher for advice.
12. How many pages does the woman's book have?
A. About 200. B. About 350. C. About 700.
13. What will the woman give the man to read?
 A. A digital copy. B. A printed copy. C. A handwritten copy.

听第9段材料, 回答第14至17题。

14. How do most people in the United States get their news?
A. From TV. B. From the network. C. From the newspaper.
15. Which country has the largest group of newspaper readers?
A. France. B. Italy. C. Japan.
16. How does the man sound?
A. A little bored. B. Very interested. C. Quite indifferent.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 A. Types of news media. B. Types of news reporters. C. Types of news shows.

听第10段材料, 回答第18至20题。

18. When will the math exams be held this year?
A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.
19. Who will give an introduction on Tuesday?
A. An athlete. B. A headmaster. C. The P.E. teacher.
20. Why are parents reminded to arrive early to the concert?
 A. To find a place to park. B. To get a place to sit. C. To take pictures.

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)

A

Food festivals are a common occurrence in the UK and take place in all sorts of places and at all sorts of times. Whatever your taste, there's a food festival to match – no matter how specialized.

1. Meatopia

This three-day, London-based festival takes place at the end of August and is a meat lover's paradise. In addition to a range of legally sourced meat products, from juicy burgers to tender steaks, attendees can listen to live music, watch butchery demonstrations, and attend informal meat-based workshops.

2. The National Honey Show

If you have a sweet tooth, then it could be that the National Honey Show, which started in 1921 and is the largest event of its kind, is the place for you to be. This three-day event attracts many local entries who showcase their sweet golden honey, some of which is sold globally.

3. The Orange Sauce Festival

Have you heard about a festival that is devoted only to orange sauce? Held in Cumbria, this sweet, fragrant festival has been running for 3 years. What attracts people most is a competition to find the best homemade orange sauce. There are thousands of participants from over 30 different countries across the globe, bringing their local snacks to share here.

4. The Ginger and Spice Festival

If you'd prefer something with a little more kick to it, then you could attend The Ginger (姜) and Spice Festival held in Market Drayton. Unlike other food festivals, it celebrates its town's historic connection to Robert Clive, who returned from India with ginger. Because of this, they specialize in baking gingerbread, but also sell a range of traditional spices from mild to hot.

21. What do Meatopia and the National Honey Show have in common?
- A. They are of the same duration.
B. Both of them hold workshops.
C. Both of them originated from London.
D. Both of them have a long history.
22. If you are interested in foreign food, which festival do you like best?
- A. The Meatopia
B. The Ginger and Spice Festival
C. The National Honey Show
D. The Orange Sauce Festival
23. What is special about the Ginger and Spice Festival?
- A. It has something to do with a historic figure.
B. The ginger used in the festival is from India.
C. It sells spicy food.
D. The food is cooked by Robert Clive.

B

Some people say that dogs are man's best friend, loyal and loveable. In fact, they can be more than just a pet as certain breeds are excellent working dogs too. We know about the amazing help guide dogs give to blind people and, more recently, a new role has been found for the animals—working as therapy (治疗) dogs in universities.

Research by Washington State University in the US, has found spending time with a dog can help stressed students. Patricia Pendry from the university told the BBC that a study of 300 undergraduates had found weekly hour-long sessions with dogs brought to the university by professional handlers had made stressed students at high risk of academic failure or dropping out "feel relaxed and accepted". The dogs helped them to concentrate, learn and remember information.

The BBC's education correspondent Sean Coughlan writes that around 1,000 campuses in the US already use therapy pets and it's becoming more common in the UK. Fiona Suthers, head of clinical skills at the university, is in charge of the program. She says that five dogs have been introduced to her school after a strict assessment to ensure they had the right temper. But she adds "it's hard to describe the impact of just having a dog lying down in the corner of a class."

Student Union education officer Chloe Hutchinson told the BBC that "a lot of students have dogs at home and might be a bit homesick, especially around exam time when it is stressful and they just want their home comforts." So if you're a student who's been working like a dog, but you still feel like you haven't a dog's chance in passing your exams, maybe introducing a four-legged friend into your life might be the help you need.

24. What benefit of dogs is not mentioned in the passage?
 A. They can be human's companions.
 B. they can help students overcome mental illness.
 C. they can help the blind.
 D. they can promote stressed students' concentration.
25. What's Fiona Suther's attitude towards introducing dogs into a class?
 A. Unwilling B. Tolerant C. Positive D. Unsure
26. What does the underlined sentence mean?
 A. You have no advantage over other students.
 B. You have difficulty in passing the exams.
 C. You don't have a chance to have a dog.
 D. your dog doesn't help you pass exams.
27. Where can you read this passage?
 A. In a popular magazine. B. In an education journal.
 C. In a medicine advertisement. D. In a local guide book.

C

Choosing what to wear can be a tricky problem, especially if you're a fashion victim. Trying to keep up with the latest styles involves regular visits to the shops and sometimes wasting money on expensive designer clothes. But when the fashion changes, these clothes are forgotten in the back of cupboards gathering dust, or just get thrown away.

There are many stores that now offer cheap 'fast fashion' – low-price items that imitate the styles of more expensive designer brands. Environmentalists are angered by the amount of energy involved in making these clothes and that many of them are made from non-recyclable materials. This means that items go into landfill or are just incinerated, which is responsible for 20% of the world's waste water, and 10% of carbon emissions.

This is something the fashion industry is becoming more aware of and has led to a new crop of biomaterials that replace wasteful textiles like cotton and leather. Examples include Piñatex, a leather-like substance made from deserted pineapple leaves. It's been used in collections by Hugo Boss and H&M. And there's mycelium, the root structure of mushroom that's being used to create food, packaging and textiles.

Cotton is a very resource-intensive crop to grow. Eleanor Lawrie says "about 15,000 liters of water are required to make one pair of jeans." So, buying organic cotton is a better choice. And there is also Tencel also known as Lyocell, a natural product that's now growing in popularity.

"But creating sustainable textiles is only part of the battle. Buying second hand and buying fewer clothes are the obvious environmentally friendly choices." said Dr. Richard from Leeds School of Design "I don't think you should consider buying any item of clothing unless you commit to 30 wears."

28. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Most people are not good at choosing what to wear.
 - B. The fashion industry tricks people into buying fashionable clothes.
 - C. Environmentalists are angry about buying fashionable clothes.
 - D. The cheap fast fashion industry should be to blame.
29. Which word can replace the underlined word in paragraph 2?
- A. donated
 - B. recycled
 - C. burnt
 - D. stored
30. What clothes is an environmentalist most likely to buy?
- A. Clothes made of cotton.
 - B. Clothes made of mushroom.
 - C. Clothes made of leather
 - D. Clothes made of Tencel.
31. What can we learn from Dr. Richard Blackburn's word?
- A. Clothes made of cotton will benefit the environment.
 - B. Don't buy new clothes unless you make full use of the existing ones.
 - C. Second-hand clothes can be unhealthy for wearers.
 - D. Sustainable textiles will solve the environmental problems.

D

Some countries build palaces or temples as monuments to their greatness. Singapore builds hawker (小商贩) centers. Put casually on a plate or banana leaf are the dishes such as Indian roti prata and Singapore laksa which are mixed with what is from Malaysia.

And since one can eat one's fill in a hawker center at a reasonable price, it is no surprise that eight in ten Singaporeans visit such places at least once a week, according to a survey conducted by the National Environment Agency in 2018. Singapore is so proud of its street food that it hopes UNESCO will include it in its catalogue of humanity's most precious arts.

The UN's heritage inspectors had better hurry. The average age of the chefs is 60, so sustaining the hawker trade in the long run is hard. When old chefs pass away, many take their recipes with them, says K.F. Seetoh. Only Singaporean citizens can work in hawker centers managed by the government. But young Singaporeans have little appetite for working in piping-hot stalls (摊位) for long hours and little pay.

The few young Singaporeans willing to put up with such conditions often live hand-to-mouth. When Yu Ting Gay and Alex Ho opened their Italian-Japanese fusion stall in 2017, they hoped to earn \$1,474 a month each. Most of the time they made half that. "Our pockets were quite tight," says Ms. Yu.

Older hawkers have an unfair advantage. Many of those pay discounted rents: \$200 a month on average. They still account for 55% of the 5,500 stalls rented by the government. But a report published by the Ministry of Trade in 2015 found that even though younger hawkers have an average 15% higher operating costs, they do not pass them on to their customers, which is discouraged by the government too.

32. What can we know from the first two paragraphs?

- A. The hawker centers were built together with palaces and monuments.
- B. Singapore's street food has already been included in UNESCO's category.
- C. 80% of the Singaporeans visit hawker centers every day.
- D. The street food in Singapore shows the combination of different cultures.

33. What can we know about the Singapore's street food now?

- A. Most of the experienced chefs give their recipes to the young hawkers.
- B. The street food in Singapore will have a promising future.
- C. The young generation are unwilling to take over the job.
- D. The foreigners are not allowed to work in hawker centers.

34. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. It is easier for older hawkers to run their business.
- B. The government encourages hawkers to raise food price.
- C. The young hawkers charge more money for the higher costs.
- D. The young hawkers lead a comfortable life in Singapore

35. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. A young idler (懒汉), an old beggar.
- B. Strive things will succeed.
- C. Out with the new
- D. The pupil surpasses (超越) the master.

高三英语试题 第6页 (共10页)

第二节(共5小题,每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。

One of the problems damaging our planet is the number of things we throw away. A more recent addition to the list of things we throw away is e-waste – electronic items that are broken and not recycled. 36 B, but also because we lack the skills to repair them even if we know their value. Many millions of tons of televisions, phones, and other electronic equipment are abandoned each year. A UN report claims the 50 million tons of e-waste generated every year will more than double to 110 million tons by 2050, making it the fastest growing waste stream in the world. 37 D.

Recently, there's a growing trend for repair events and clubs which could be part of a solution to the growing amount of electrical and electronic junk. The BBC visited a Restart Project in London, which is one of many found around the world. One of its operators, Francesco Calo, said that "This project makes total sense. 38 D. Besides, it helps people who cannot afford to get rid of items that have developed a fault."

39 F. An experiment at the University of New South Wales involves extracting (提取) these materials from electronic gadgets (小工具). Apart from just being recycled, the European Union, for example, is trying to encourage manufacturers to reuse some extracted electronic components. 40 E. With phones typically containing as many as 60 elements, this could be part of the solution to our appetite for new technology.

- A. First of all, this project prolongs the life of electric objects.
- B. It is partly because it's cheaper to replace them than fix them.
- C. It is reported that many people have made a big fortune from it.
- D. Now solutions have been put forward to give this e-waste a new life.
- E. So it's thought that doing this could be more profitable than traditional recycling.
- F. As many electrical items contain valuable metals, another solution is e-waste mining.
- G. One of the reasons is that people don't think their electronic items are fashionable enough.

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,从短文后各题所给的A, B, C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My mother was diagnosed with Alzheimer's (老年痴呆症) last summer. Suddenly, it was difficult for me to accept that the roles were now 41 --my mother became my child, and I became her mother. I became 42 early on, even arguing with her occasionally. 43, I was used to this kind of life. Now I am able to deal with her and the situation better. I have learned a lot of life 44 from the experience.

My mother reacts very 45 to my feelings and that is 46 of almost all the Alzheimer's patients. When I visit her with a busy and tense feeling, she reacts immediately, takes on my mood, and becomes 47 and negative. But when I feel cheerful and attentive, she is joyful. This has taught me to pay more attention to my own 48 when I am with other people.

I was thought I was very tolerant, but in 49, my tolerance ran out as soon as someone turned away from what I considered "right". Through her illness she has developed a childlike tactlessness (不

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得体). Eating out in restaurants, for example, is a bit 50 when she shouts at the waiter for something or talks about people at the next table in a loud voice. With my mother, I can now really be tolerant. I have also learned that everything has special 51. When my mother got sick, I didn't want to 52 my two daughters with it. As my mother's daughter I was supposed to 53 take on the job. The most wonderful value taking care of my mother through her illness brought about to us may be that my children not only 54 to help me when they sense that I'm feeling 55, but that they take care of my mother on their own initiative (主动地). It shows me that it's all worth it.

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|--|---|---|--|
| 41. A. divided | B. returned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. switched | D. defined |
| 42. A. discouraged | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. impatient | C. disturbed | D. awkward |
| 43. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Gradually | B. Luckily | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Finally | D. Actually |
| 44. A. tricks | B. skills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. lessons | D. choices |
| 45. A. casually | B. personally | C. seriously | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. sensitively |
| 46. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. typical | B. usual | C. ordinary | D. common |
| 47. A. crazy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. nervous | C. lonely | D. curious |
| 48. A. methods | B. means | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. feelings | D. attitude |
| 49. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. reality | B. public | C. conclusion | D. general |
| 50. A. disappointing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. embarrassing | C. amazing | D. rude |
| 51. A. approach | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. feature | C. value | D. aspect |
| 52. A. participate | B. burden | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. involve | D. engage |
| 53. A. totally | B. partly | C. willingly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. actively |
| 54. A. decide | B. afford | C. promise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. offer |
| 55. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. upset | B. relaxed | C. proud | D. exhausted |

第二节 (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(1 个)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Jiuzhaigou, a scenic area on the UNESCO World Heritage list, fully reopened on October 1, 2021 after sustaining serious damage 56 ^{caused} (cause) by the earthquake. Jiuzhaigou was closed 57 ^{temporarily} (temporary), following the earthquake which caused 25 deaths and more than 400 58 ^{injured} (injure).

In the aftermath of the quake, the Nuorilang Waterfall collapsed. 59 ^{standing} (stand) 24.5 meters tall, it is China's widest waterfall at 270 meters 60 ^{width} (wide) and 61 ^{attract} (attract) more than 8 million tourists during the past few decades.

After two years of reconstruction, 85% of the natural sights in Jiuzhaigou reopened in 2019, 62 ^{whole} (whole) entrance ticket costs 169 yuan (\$26), down 63 ^{from} (from) its normal price of 220 yuan. After its full reopening on Tuesday, the 169-yuan entrance fee would remain for some time.

There was a big crowd of visitors during this weekend. 64 ^{viewing} (view) the landmark sights, many visitors felt the scenic area looked as beautiful as ever. "The Sparkling Lakes and the friendly local Tibetans 65 ^{whom} (whom) I saw 12 years ago still remain the same." said Hong Shuang, a middle-aged visitor from Chengdu.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

2021 年 10 月 15 日, 联合国召开了生物多样性会议。假如你是校学生会主席李华, 请向出席会议代表 Mr. Smith 写一封邀请函, 请他来给你校学生做报告。

内容包括: 1. 发出邀请 2. 告知时间, 地点 3. 告知 Mr. Smith 你们想知道的内容

注意:

1. 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯
2. 写作词数应为 80 左右
3. 参考词汇: 联合国生物多样性大会 UN Biodiversity Conference

Dear Mr. Smith,

齐鲁家长圈
微信号: sdgkjzq

齐鲁家长圈
微信号: sdgkjzq

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

A few senior high students were going to Fort Lauderdale with sandwiches and drinks in the paper bags, dreaming of the golden beaches as the gray cold of New York vanished behind them. As the bus passed through New Jersey, they began to notice a man, who sat in front of them, dressed in a plain, ill-fitting suit, never moving, his dusty face masking his age. He fixed his eyes on the photo in his hands, frozen into some personal cocoon of silence.

Deep into the night, outside Washington, the bus pulled into Howard Johnson's, and everybody got off except the man. He sat rooted in his seat, and the students began to wonder about him, trying to imagine his life: perhaps he was a sea captain, a runaway from his wife, an old soldier going home. When they went back to the bus, one of the students sat beside him and introduced himself.

"We're going to Florida," the student said brightly. "I hear it's really beautiful."

"It is," the man said quietly, as if remembering something he had tried to forget.

"Want some bread?" the student said. He smiled and took a piece. He thanked him and retreated again into his silence. After a while, the man told his story slowly and painfully.

His name was Vingo, he had been in prison in New York for the past four years, and now he was going home. "When I was in prison I wrote to my wife," he said "I told her that I was going to be away for a long time, and that if she couldn't stand it, if the kids kept asking questions, if it hurt too much, she could just forget me, I'd understand,"

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"Last week, knowing I would be free, I wrote her again. We used to live in Brunswick and there's a big oak tree just as you come into town. I told her that if she would take me back, she should put a yellow handkerchief on the tree, and I'd get off and come home with her. If she didn't accept me, forget it, no handkerchief, and I'd go on through."

"Wow," the student exclaimed and gazed at the photo in his hands. All the other students were into

- 注意: 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按照如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

In the photo, the students saw a young woman with two little children standing before an oak tree.

With the oak tree in sight, the students were up out of their seats, wild with joy. But Vingo sat there, amazed.

山东中学联盟高中名校 2019 级高三 12 月大联考

英语答案及评分标准

第一部分: 听力 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 20 题, 满分 30 分)

1—5 BCCBA 6—10 BABCA 11—15 CBABC 16—20 BACCA

第二部分:

第一节: 阅读 (每小题 2.5 分, 共 15 题, 满分 37.5 分)

21-25 ADABC 26-30 BADCD 31-35 BDCAC

第二小节: (共 5 题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

36-40BDAFE

第三部分:

第一节: 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41-45 CBACD 46-50ABCAB 51-55CBADD

第二节: 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. caused 57. temporarily 58. injuries 59. Standing 60. width

61. has attracted 62. whose 63. from 64. Having viewed 65. that

第四部分:

第一节 (满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分, 按以下 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, 从总分中减去 2 分
4. 评分时, 应注意的应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性, 上下文的连贯性, 语言的得体性及应用文体格式。
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, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

- 第五档: (13-15 分) 能写明全部要点; 语言基本无误; 行文连贯, 表达清楚;
第四档: (10-12 分) 能写明全部或绝大部分要点; 语言有少量错误; 行文不够连贯, 表达基本清楚;
第三档: (7-9 分) 能写明基本要点; 语言有较多错误, 但能基本达意;
第二档: (4-6 分) 能写出部分要点, 语言错误多, 影响意思表达;
第一档: (1-3 分) 只能写出一两个要点; 语言错误很多, 只有个别句子正确。

第一节 (满分 15 分)

应用文写作

Dear Mr. Smith,

We are eager to know something about the UN Biodiversity Conference held on October 15, 2021. We know that you are one of the attendants, so you are sincerely invited to deliver a speech to us.

The speech is going to be held in the conference hall in our school on this Saturday morning. We really want to know what a difference biodiversity makes to our living conditions. Besides, you are really expected to give us some practical suggestions on how to make contributions to biodiversity.

第1页, 共2页

We would appreciate it if you could spare some time and give us a wonderful speech. We are looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

1. 评分原则: 给分公正, 宽严并济, 得分有理, 扣分有据。
2. 评分程序: 先根据整体情况对文章进行定档, 依据该档的相应要求来确定或调整档次, 最后打分。主要从续写内容、语言质量、篇章结构三方面考虑。
 - (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) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性、多样性。
 - (3) 上下文的衔接, 全文的连贯性。
3. 评分标准 (情节合乎常理、语言自然流畅、书写美观大方)

档次	描述
第七档 (22—25 分) 优秀	①创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容, 富有逻辑性, 续写完整、合理, 与原文情境融洽度高。 ②使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达流畅, 语言错误很少, 且完全不影响理解。 ③自然有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段, 句子结构清晰, 前后呼应, 意义连贯。
第六档 (18—21 分) 良好	①创造了比较丰富、合理的内容, 比较有逻辑性, 续写比较完整、合理, 与原文情境融洽度较高。 ②使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构, 表达比较流畅, 有个别错误, 但不影响理解。 ③比较有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段, 比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。
第五档 (15—17 分) 及格	①创造了基本合理的内容, 有一定的逻辑性, 续写基本完整、合理, 与原文情境相关。 ②比较恰当地使用了词汇和语法结构, 表达方式不够多样化, 表达有些许错误, 但基本不影响理解。 ③使用了语句间的衔接手段, 全文结构比较清晰, 意义比较连贯。
第四档 (11—14 分)	①创造了基本完整的故事内容, 但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强, 与原文情境基本相关。 ②使用了简单的单词和语法结构, 有部分语言错误和不恰当之处, 个别部分影响理解。 ③尚有语句衔接的意识, 全文结构基本清晰, 意义基本连贯。
第三档 (6—10 分)	①内容逻辑有一些重大问题, 续写不够完整, 与原文有一定程度的脱节。 ②所写的词汇有限, 语法结构单调, 错误较多且比较低级, 影响理解。 ③未能有效地使用语句间的衔接手段, 全文结构不够清晰, 意义欠连贯。
第二档 (1—5 分)	①内容、逻辑上有较多重大问题, 或部分内容抄自原文, 续写不完整, 与原文情境基本脱节。 ②所使用的词汇非常有限, 语法结构单调, 错误极多, 严重影响理解。 ③几乎未使用语句间衔接手段, 全文结构不清晰, 意义不连贯。
第一档 (0 分)	未作答; 所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判; 所写内容全部来自原文; 与题目完全不相关。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

第二节 读后续写

Paragraph 1:

In the photo, the students saw a young woman with two little children standing before an oak tree. "What a lovely woman and cute kids. " "Yeah, she is a smart woman who can always make our small house warm and comfortable." Vingo murmured. With Brunswick approaching, Vingo stopped staring at the photo, tightening his face, as if protecting himself against another disappointment. The students took over window seats, waiting for the coming of the oak tree. Then Brunswick was ten miles, and then five. All the people opened their eyes wide, waiting for a miracle.

Paragraph 2:

With the oak tree in sight, the students were up out of their seats, wild with joy. But Vingo sat there, amazed. The oak tree was covered with yellow handkerchiefs, twenty or thirty of them, maybe hundreds, flying in the wind. The oak tree stood like a banner of welcome, blowing in the wind. All the students couldn't hold back their excitement, shouting, crying, doing small dances or shaking fists in triumph. As the students remained thrilled, Vingo slowly rose from his seat, holding himself tightly, and made his way to the front door of the bus.

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