

# 南通市 2022 届高三第二次调研测试

## 英 语

### 注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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,请用橡皮擦干净后,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)

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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. What costs the most according to the woman?  
A. The car.  
B. The repairs.  
C. The driving lessons.
2. What did the man do yesterday?  
A. He cut wood.  
B. He cooked a meal.  
C. He watched movies.
3. What will the weather be like tomorrow probably?  
A. Rainy.                      B. Sunny.                      C. Windy.
4. When will the man meet Tom?  
A. At 8:00 a.m.  
B. At 9:00 a.m.  
C. At 5:00 p.m.

英语试卷 第 1 页(共 12 页)

5. What is the woman good at?

- A. Working in sales.
- B. Working with people.
- C. Working with numbers.

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 is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Father and daughter.
- C. Teammates.

7. What does the woman think of science in the end?

- A. It is dangerous.
- B. It is strange.
- C. It is great.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How did Lucy first acquire the bike?

- A. She bought it.
- B. She borrowed it.
- C. She was given it.

9. Who owned the bike before Lucy?

- A. Her sister.
- B. Her friend.
- C. Her brother.

10. What concerns Lucy most about a bike?

- A. The price.
- B. The safety.
- C. The color.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a hotel.
- B. In a cave.
- C. In a university.

英语试卷 第 2 页(共 12 页)

12. How old are the paintings?  
A. Around 500 years old.  
B. Around 1000 years old.  
C. Around 17,000 years old.
13. Who is the man?  
A. A professor.                      B. A painter.                      C. A hotel owner.
- 听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. What do we know about Stuart?  
A. He's a tour guide.  
B. He's a travel lover.  
C. He's a delivery man.
15. What does Stuart recommend getting?  
A. A map of the area.  
B. A cell phone.  
C. A hotel card.
16. What does Stuart say travelers should do?  
A. Try not to travel alone.  
B. Write down contact information.  
C. Ask different people for directions.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Suggestions about getting lost.  
B. Advice on staying safe outside.  
C. Tips for choosing a travel destination.
- 听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. What time did the examiner leave?  
A. At 10:55.  
B. At 11:00.  
C. At 11:05.
19. Why did the examiner leave?  
A. He had forgotten the paperwork.  
B. He had to go somewhere else.  
C. He had finished his work.
20. What does the speaker intend to tell the listeners to do?  
A. Be prepared.  
B. Try to be on time.  
C. Never fear failure.

英语试卷 第3页(共12页)

## 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

#### My favourite Books

—Posted by Catherine Chung, a great writer

##### *Stories of Your Life and Others* by Ted Chiang

This collection contains several maths stories. The one I recommend is *Division By Zero*, about Jane Parkinson, a brilliant German mathematician. To her great despair, she ends up proving that mathematics is inconsistent and is able to prove that any two numbers are equal. A beautiful, thought-provoking (发人深省的) story about belief, understanding, and faith.

##### *The Housekeeper and the Professor* by Yoko Ogawa

It's about a woman who comes to work for a once-great mathematician. Due to a brain injury, he has only 80 minutes of short-term memory available to him before he forgets everything. It is filled with beautiful maths, simply and clearly described alongside finely drawn relationships between the characters.

##### *Too Much Happiness* by Alice Munro

Kovalevskaya was a 19th-century mathematician at a time when women were not allowed in most of Europe to attend university. She married a man who promised to take her to Germany to study. She made major contributions to the field and became the first woman in Russia to obtain a doctorate in mathematics.

##### *The Ore Miner's Wife* by Karl Iagnemma

It is about a miner who thinks he's discovered the proof to the problem: construct a square, equal in area to a given circle. His wife, not knowing what has suddenly taken his attention and his time, fears he is being unfaithful. A moving exploration of the joys of entering a problem whole and the desire and impossibility of truly knowing those we love.

21. What does "I" refer to in Paragraph 1?

- A. Catherine Chung.
- B. Ted Chiang.
- C. Jane Parkinson.
- D. Yoko Ogawa.

英语试卷 第 4 页(共 12 页)



22. Which book is about a pioneering Russian woman mathematician?

- A. *Stories of Your Life and Others.*
- B. *The Housekeeper and the Professor.*
- C. *Too Much Happiness.*
- D. *The Ore Miner's Wife.*

23. What do the listed books have in common?

- A. They tell love stories.
- B. They involve mathematics.
- C. They explore human relationship.
- D. They reveal people's inner world.

### B

When Narayanswami was invited to a dinner by a friend who worked at Nasa's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, she was excited. Many of the guests flew planes. "I must have expressed some yearning (渴望)," she says, because someone told her: "You should join the flying club!" The next day Narayanswami, who was 57 at the time, arranged to meet an instructor. "I said: 'Aren't I too old?' He said: 'We've got students in their 80s.'"

Narayanswami grew up in Southall, west London, and at grammar school suffered horrific racist bullying. The library provided shelter. But, as she reached her late teens, she felt family pressure for an arranged marriage; "I really protested," she says. "But I want to be an astronaut! My mother made a promise. 'As long as you are getting an education, we will not look for a husband for you.'"

Narayanswami studied biology at Leicester University, then did a PhD at St Andrews, followed by postdoctoral research at the University of California. "Every time you move you get further away," her dad remarked on the phone. "I didn't feel I would be able to escape unless I did that," she says.

In 2020, aged 64, Narayanswami finished 423 flight hours she needed to earn her pilot's license. Then she applied to Nasa's astronaut corps, but received a very appreciative rejection. Even now, at 66, she says: "I haven't been able to figure out how to deal with it. It doesn't go away." The racist bullying she received as a child has cast a very long shadow.

Flying has helped. It is a workout: she has to tow the plane out to the taxiway. And it offers a different perspective. "I can see eagles, bears, mountain lions, birds of prey. I love the beauty of the clouds. They are like hills. Vaster than our hills," she says.

New possibilities have arisen—Narayanswami chairs the board of the General Aviation Awards in the US—but she finds relaxing difficult. In flight, she is "part of a huge network of people who are communicating by radio frequency. There is no sense of skin colour. We are all tied together by our voices."

英语试卷 第5页(共12页)

24. How did the instructor's words sound to Narayanswami?  
A. Disappointing. B. Embarrassing.  
C. Annoying. D. Encouraging.
25. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 3 refer to?  
A. Accepting an arranged marriage.  
B. Receiving an education.  
C. Keeping a distance.  
D. Making a promise.
26. What does Narayanswami think of Nasa's rejection?  
A. It indicates prejudice against her.  
B. It ruins her childhood memory.  
C. It raises concern for her age.  
D. It leaves room for negotiation.
27. What does flying bring to Narayanswami?  
A. A good way of relaxation.  
B. A different dimension of life.  
C. A rich knowledge of wild life.  
D. A full exhibition of leadership.

C

At Jenner Park Primary School in Wales, pupils between the ages of seven and nine are writing letters to residents of a local care home. The initiative sees children and their elderly pen pals (笔友) exchange updates about their lives, helping to build relationships between generations while also giving the children an understanding of the value of writing letters by hand—an activity that's becoming less and less common.

Laura Johnson, the teacher who coordinates (协调) the scheme at Jenner Park, says: "All of our writing is for a purpose. That's the key in getting children to value handwriting." "As soon as you put an audience there, knowing that someone out there is going to be reading it—whether that's parents or another group of children—there's always the real sense of pride to go along with it," says Johnson.

The school maintains a focus on handwriting throughout the years, from dedicated handwriting classes in the prep school to a calligraphy club offered to the older groups. It has created something called the pen licence. It allows younger children to move from using a pencil to pen once they've reached a certain standard. "There's a lot of excitement about reaching that pen licence stage," says Johnson.

Johnson adds that developing students' writing in this way matters for their life after school: "For us, it's important that we create citizens of the future who have a set of life

英语试卷 第6页(共12页)

skills that can make them successful.” The dominance of technology is a challenge, she admits, but she also believes both tools have their place. “Obviously we’re competing with technology continuously,” she says. “And I know there are people there saying you don’t need to bother about handwriting because tech is out there. But we don’t see it as competing. We’re trying to get pupils to realize that there’s a place for handwriting, and to know when it’s important to use each.”

28. Why does the school launch the initiative?
- A. To help children to find the meaning of handwriting.
  - B. To encourage children to show pity for the aged.
  - C. To persuade children to choose proper courses.
  - D. To urge children to acknowledge the audience.
29. What does Paragraph 3 mainly tell us about the school?
- A. Its after-class activities.
  - B. Its practice in handwriting.
  - C. Its academic achievements.
  - D. Its innovation in technology.
30. What can we infer from the last paragraph about handwriting?
- A. It will win against technology.
  - B. It will give way to technology.
  - C. It will co-exist with technology.
  - D. It will cause confusion to people.
31. Which can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Handwriting promotes the pen pal scheme
  - B. Slow communication reduces misunderstanding
  - C. Creative ideas for dealing with challenges gain popularity
  - D. Putting pen to paper contributes to a love of the written word

**D**

People who regularly sleep for six hours or less each night in middle age are more likely to develop dementia (痴呆) than those who routinely manage seven hours, according to a major study into the disease.

Researchers found a 30% greater risk of dementia in those who during their 50s, 60s and 70s consistently had a short night’s sleep, regardless of other risk factors such as heart condition and poor mental health.

Sabia, an author of the study at the university of Paris and her colleagues analyzed survey data from University College London’s Whitehall II study, which launched in 1985 and followed the health and lifestyles of more than 10,000 British volunteers. The French

英语试卷 第7页(共12页)



team focused on nearly 8,000 participants who self-reported their sleep patterns.

During 25 years of follow-up, 521 participants developed dementia, with most diagnosed in their late 70s. Writing in *Nature Communications*, the scientists described how those who routinely got six hours of sleep or less each night in their 50s and 60s were 30% more likely to develop dementia than those who typically managed seven hours.

The study does not prove that sleeping too little causes dementia, since sleep loss itself may be one of the earliest symptoms of the disease. But some scientists believe the results strengthen evidence that continuous poor sleep may at least contribute to the disease.

The first pathological (病理上的) changes that lead to dementia occur one to two decades before the disease becomes obvious, as sticky proteins called amyloid build up in the brain. When the 1985 Whitehall II study first assessed the sleep of volunteers who later developed dementia, this process had probably not started. This meant that if they were sleeping too little, it was unlikely to have been caused by dementia-related brain changes.

“It strengthens the evidence that poor sleep in middle age could cause or worsen dementia in later life,” said Dr Liz Coulthard, a consultant senior lecturer in dementia neurology. “It makes sense to take measures to improve sleep such as going outside during daylight hours to help maintain the natural rhythms that promote good sleep, avoiding too much alcohol or caffeine, particularly before bed, and finding a bedtime routine that works for you.”

32. What risk factor for dementia does the passage focus on?

- A. Sleep loss.
- B. Age.
- C. Poor mental health.
- D. Heart condition.

33. How did French scientists get the research findings?

- A. By making a comparison.
- B. By monitoring sleep patterns.
- C. By interviewing British volunteers.
- D. By analyzing previous survey data.

34. In what tone do the scientists talk about the research?

- A. Casual.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Negative.
- D. Cautious.

35. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To give examples.
- B. To collect proofs.
- C. To offer suggestions.
- D. To present arguments.



**第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)**

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I am not sure how many books I have reread, but perhaps it is fewer than the average person. 36 The source material, though, is of course not.

I used to take the same approach to books as I did to travel: don't go to the same place twice. Life is too short. 37 Then I realized that the fact that life is short might work the other way around, too: if you know you enjoy something, or somewhere, then why not return?

Recently I reread Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*. I was inspired to do so when reminded of how he'd respond when people rudely asked him why he'd never written anything as good: "Who has?" *Catch-22* pretty much saved my life when I first read it. 38 I had dropped out of school twice, didn't leave the house at all and didn't have a life. It felt as though I hadn't laughed in such a long time.

39 It managed to take me out of the dark world, and though its themes are, of course, serious, its cleverness cheered me greatly. I related to its characters who are themselves trapped. I am now planning to reread the sort of books that inspired me in my own writing.

I won't take a break altogether from reading the most recent releases. I love the smell of new books fresh from the printers. 40

- A. *Catch-22* had me laughing.
- B. My favourites are secondhand editions.
- C. There is discomfort in reading recently-released books.
- D. At that time I was an extremely depressed 17-year-old.
- E. For me, the pleasure of rereading is a newly discovered one.
- F. There is so much to read and so much to see and experience.
- G. However, I have determined to dip more frequently into the old ones.

**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,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Literature was something I was interested in. At school I was that kid who stuck his hand up to 41 aloud from the Shakespeare play. Over the holidays I would visit

英语试卷 第9页(共12页)

the 42 and read literatures. While my generation was playing after school, I was in a ghetto (贫民区) learning to 43.

I lived then in Lagos. The ghetto landlords had unlimited 44. They could throw families with all their possessions out into the street. Annoyed, I wrote about 45. Those pieces were not published. Then it occurred to me to write a story about them. This began my long 46 in the rigorous craft (严谨构思) of the short story.

However, after finishing my A-levels, I had a job working for a paint company. 47 in Lagos was so terrible that it took three hours to get to work. I would wake up at 4 a. m. and write for an hour before 48 work. When I 49, I would sleep and then write till one o'clock.

The first 50 took a year. I got myself 51 from work and bought a typewriter with the severance pay (解雇金). I began 52. I sent the manuscript (手稿) to many 53, who all turned it down.

Then, one morning, a letter came from Longmans' African Writers' Series. I remember giving a cry of 54. That moment changed everything. I was 19. With the publication of *Flowers and Shadows*, the life I was meant to live 55.

- |                      |                    |                       |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. think         | B. read            | C. cry                | D. speak           |
| 42. A. libraries     | B. charities       | C. exhibitions        | D. attractions     |
| 43. A. act           | B. write           | C. cook               | D. paint           |
| 44. A. talents       | B. wealth          | C. powers             | D. freedom         |
| 45. A. friendship    | B. possibilities   | C. injustices         | D. welfare         |
| 46. A. memory        | B. suffering       | C. service            | D. adventure       |
| 47. A. Traffic       | B. Climate         | C. Accommodation      | D. Security        |
| 48. A. making up for | B. getting down to | C. looking forward to | D. setting out for |
| 49. A. resigned      | B. retired         | C. returned           | D. resolved        |
| 50. A. option        | B. draft           | C. visit              | D. picture         |
| 51. A. freed         | B. inspired        | C. fired              | D. prevented       |
| 52. A. re-writing    | B. withdrawing     | C. job-hunting        | D. exploring       |
| 53. A. friends       | B. teachers        | C. writers            | D. publishers      |
| 54. A. fear          | B. joy             | C. pain               | D. sorrow          |
| 55. A. ended         | B. changed         | C. began              | D. improved        |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides a year into 24 solar terms. The Spring Equinox (春分), as the fourth term of the year starts on March 20 56 ends on April 4

英语试卷 第 10 页(共 12 页)

this year.

The Spring Equinox signals the equal 57 (long) of the day and night time. The day of the Spring Equinox is 58 the sun is directly above the equator. After the equinox, the sun moves northwards, resulting in 59 (gradual) longer day time in the Northern Hemisphere and longer night in the Southern Hemisphere.

Standing an egg upright is a popular game across the country during the Spring Equinox. It is an old custom that 60 (date) back to 4,000 years ago. People practice this tradition to celebrate the coming of spring. It 61 (believe) that if someone can make the egg stand, he will have good luck in the future.

The Spring Equinox is 62 good time to fly kites. In ancient times, people did not have good medical resources. So 63 (pray) for good health, they wrote their medical issues on paper kite. When the kite was 64 the air, people would cut off the string to let the paper kite float away, 65 (symbolize) the flying away of diseases.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节;满分40分)

##### 第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华,读完外教 Mr. Brown 推荐的一些英文小说后,你的收获很大。请你给他写一封感谢信,内容包括:

1. 表示感谢;
2. 你的收获;
3. 希望得到进一步指导。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Brown,  
请 将 答 案 写 在 答 题 纸  
Yours,  
Li Hua

英语试卷 第11页(共12页)



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。

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。

A Narrow Escape

A feeling of terror came over ten-year-old Chet Roscow. He had been swimming in the Matawan River by himself. But he had the idea that someone or something was watching him.

And then he saw a large gray fin (鳍) slicing through the water like a knife. What was that? Could it be a shark? That was impossible! Elm Hills was miles and miles from the ocean. How could a shark find its way into this little river?

But now Chet could see it coming toward him. The shark was bigger than Chet himself. The black eyes staring up through the water-killer eyes.

Chet dived toward the shore, pounding through the water and kicking with all his might. His feet touched the bottom. He was running now, looking over his shoulder. The shark was right behind him, its huge jaws wide open and its white teeth shining in its blooded mouth. Those killer eyes stared at Chet. And then, with a flick of its tail, the shark pushed itself backward into the water, and disappeared down the river.

Chet rose to his knees and threw up. When he could stand, he suddenly noticed his friends, Sid, Monty and Dewey, standing on the dock (码头). Before he could stop them, they had dived into the water.

"Get out of the water!" he screamed. "Get out! Get out now!"

He thundered down the path and onto the dock. "You have to get out! There's a shark!"

"You hear that, Monty?" Sid said. "There's a shark in the river! We'd better get out."

Sid lifted himself up on the dock and took a running leap off the edge of the dock. He jumped into the river with such an enormous splash that Chet got thoroughly wet. Monty and Dewey dived in after him.

"Oh shaaaaaaa-rrrrrrk!" Sid called through cupped hands. "Here, shark! Come and get us!"

They laughed, and Chet stood there, totally helpless.

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。

But then he noticed Sid, strangely still in the river.

Before he had a chance to think, Chet was in the water, leaving Monty and Dewey on the dock.

英语试卷 第 12 页(共 12 页)



## 2022 届高三第二次调研测试

### 参考答案

## 英 语

#### 参考答案:

- 1—5 BACCB    6—10 ACBAB    11—15 BCABA    16—20 CACBA  
21—25 ACBDB    26—30 ABABC    31—35 DADDC    36—40 EFDAG  
41—45 BABCC    46—50 DADCB    51—55 CADBC  
56. and    57. length    58. when    59. gradually    60. dates  
61. is believed    62. a    63. to pray    64. in    65. symbolizing

#### 应用文

Dear Mr. Brown,

I'm writing to express my sincere thanks to you for recommending me some English novels.

The recommended novels, whose languages are beautiful and plain to read, have brought me many unexpected benefits. Having finished reading them, I have built a larger vocabulary, which, in turn, has improved my writing skills. Besides, these English novels open me up to new experiences and perspectives, offering me new information about culture and society that I never knew before.

Please accept my thanks once again. I really hope you can provide me with some more guidance on reading English novels.

Yours,  
Li Hua

#### 读后续写

*But then he noticed Sid, strangely still in the river. His face had gone white. His mouth was open, like he was going to scream. Chet's insides turned to jelly when he saw the shining fin moving slowly through the water. "Hurry!" Chet cried. "Get out!" Monty and Dewey flew out of the water. But Sid seemed stuck. The shark was closer to the surface now, its black eyes almost glowing. They all screamed at Sid, but Sid still didn't move. The shark was getting closer.*

*Before he had a chance to think, Chet was in the water, leaving Monty and Dewey on the dock. He swam as fast as he could toward Sid, grabbed hold of Sid's arm and pulled him. Monty and Dewey were at the edge of the dock, reaching down for them. Sid lifted himself up, and Chet planted his hands on the dock. Chet was almost out of the water when something caught his leg. "It's got my leg!" Chet screamed. "Pull!" Sid shouted. They pulled until Chet's leg finally came free! Chet was injured, but to his relief, his friends were safe.*

#### 录音原文:

##### Text 1

M: I have finally passed my driving exam! The driving lessons cost so much money! It cost more than the old car I bought.

W: Congratulations! Yes, old cars are quite cheap — it's the cost of repairs that is the most expensive thing.

**Text 2**

W: How do you feel today after cutting all that wood?

M: My shoulder aches. I think I did too much yesterday.

W: Take it easy today. Watch some movies and I'll cook a nice meal for you.

**Text 3**

M: It's going to rain all day according to the weather forecast.

W: Well, and it's too windy tomorrow, so that ruins our plan to go hiking. I was hoping today would be sunny!

**Text 4**

M: I believe Tom is home from university tomorrow. I'd like to see him.

W: He'll arrive at about 8:00 or 9:00 a.m., but he needs to rest. We'll have dinner at 5:00 p.m. Would you like to join us?

M: Great.

**Text 5**

M: I think I'd be an excellent candidate for the job. I've had lots of experience working in sales — and I'm really good with people, like you.

W: I'm not good with numbers though, which is a big part of the job. But that is one of your strengths.

**Text 6**

M: OK, take the liquid and carefully pour it into the test tube. You must be very careful in case it burns a hole in the table.

W: Isn't this a bit risky, sir? My dad is also a teacher and he says science can be dangerous.

M: Not if we take care and do it correctly. Now, once you have poured all of the liquid in, wait for it to react.

W: That's strange — there's a lot of smoke coming out of the tube!

M: Don't worry — that's supposed to happen. Just keep watching with your teammates. What else do you notice?

W: The color is changing! I love science!

**Text 7**

M: Is that a new bike, Lucy? It looks nice with a bright color.

W: Well, my sister bought it from a friend, but she hardly ever used it. I borrowed it so often that last month she just said I could keep it.

M: That was very generous of her. My brother would never lend me anything, let alone give a bike to me.

W: My sister doesn't value too much of such thing.

M: That's a good way to be. The less you own, the less you have to tie you down and worry about.

W: That's right. How long have you kept your bike?

M: A couple of years now. It's always been a good one. It never gives me any trouble.

W: That is the main thing you want from a bike. You need it to be reliable.

**Text 8**

M: This French cave is one of the best in the world in terms of ancient history.

W: When you say "ancient", how far back in time are we talking? 500 years?

M: Try again.

W: 1000 years?

M: Most experts believe the cave paintings you see on the wall are around 17,000 years old.

W: What?! Are you serious? That's incredible. I'm so glad we came to visit this cave. Staying at the hotel all day was becoming a bit boring, to be honest. I love getting close to history in this way.

M: Me too. As soon as I heard we were staying in this area, I immediately thought of these caves.

W: I didn't realize you had heard of it. What else do you know?

M: Well, the cave was first discovered in 1940, opened to the public in 1948, then closed again in 1963. Because I'm a university professor, the staff here allow us to get in.

W: Wow! Thank you for taking me.

#### Text 9

W: You've traveled a lot, haven't you, Stuart? I'm about to go traveling myself for the first time. What advice would you give me?

M: Well, there are lots of things I can tell you. Is there anything specific you want to know?

W: I do worry about getting lost. If I land in another city, in another part of the world, how can I find my way around?

M: When I arrive somewhere for the first time, I always try to get a map of the area from the airport or the hotel I'm staying at. And I get someone to write down where I am staying, so I can show it to people if I'm lost.

W: Have you ever found yourself somewhere strange, with no map or directions?

M: Oh, many a time. The thing to do then is ask for directions. But don't just ask one person, because some people don't like to admit they don't know. Ask several people.

W: Who are the best people to ask?

M: It depends. Obviously, tourists might not be familiar with the area, and children might not know some places. Delivery people are good, because they drive around different places all the time.

W: What if there's no one around?

M: Try to remember places like towers or tall buildings, near where you want to go. They can help you find your way.

#### Text 10

Today I want to talk about the importance of being prepared. There is a famous saying that goes: "If you fail to prepare, prepare to fail." It's famous because it is so true. Let me share with you a story that happened to me recently that proves this.

Over the summer, I had to get the main bedroom of my house rebuilt. Last week, I organized for a building examination for 11:00 on Monday. Well, at 10:55, I was still in the shower. I had forgotten all about it! When the examiner knocked on the door, I rushed out of the shower. However, I hadn't taken the time to upgrade all the paperwork. I was totally unprepared — not to mention completely embarrassed! By 11:05, the examiner had left. He couldn't wait around for me to get ready as he was scheduled for another job somewhere else. I made him angry by wasting his time. Unfortunately, I had to book another appointment — and I had to pay twice!

The point I am trying to make is, please, whatever you do in life, always be prepared!



## 2022 届高三第二次调研测试

### 写作评分说明

#### 第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

文章总共分三部分，包括（1）表示感谢；（2）你的收获；（3）希望得到进一步指导。如三个部分都涵盖，文章段落分明，书写清楚，字数达到要求，表达无太多错误，得分则在 10 分以上。

#### 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衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 或多于 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）** 完全完成了试题规定的任务。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 覆盖所有内容要点。
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
3. 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。
4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

**第四档（10-12 分）** 完成了试题规定的任务。达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一、二个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 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。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

**第三档（7-9 分）** 基本完成了试题规定的任务。整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

**第二档（4-6 分）** 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

1. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 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。
4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

**第一档（1-3 分）** 未完成试题规定的任务。信息未能传达给读者。

1. 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。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。
4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

**不得分：（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 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

### 一、评分说明

#### 1. 评分原则:

本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

给分公平、公正;宽严并济,不能过严或过松;得分有理,扣分有据。

#### 2. 评分标准:立意积极、情节合理、语言水平及风格(语言风格与前文一致)、书写美观。

**三个逻辑一致原则:**续写部分与所给短文之间的逻辑;续写两段内容之间的逻辑;续写部分与所给开头语之间的逻辑。

#### 3. 评分程序:

阅读第 1 遍:根据续写总体情节及重点内容描写,初步确定所属档次。

阅读第 2 遍:根据写作语言(修辞、句式、词汇等),确定或调整档次。

阅读第 3 遍:看词数(少于 130 个,从总分中扣 2 分)。

看书写(书写及卷面较差的建议降为三档或三档以下)。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21—25)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。</li> <li>2. 内容丰富。</li> <li>3. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。</li> <li>4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。</li> </ol>
第四档 (16—20)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。</li> <li>2. 内容比较丰富。</li> <li>3. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。</li> <li>4. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写的短文结构紧凑。</li> </ol>
第三档 (11—15)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。</li> <li>2. 写出了若干有关内容。</li> <li>3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。</li> <li>4. 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。</li> </ol>
第二档 (6—10)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。</li> <li>2. 写出了一些有关内容。</li> <li>3. 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达。</li> <li>4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。</li> </ol>
第一档 (1—5)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。</li> <li>2. 产出内容较少。</li> <li>3. 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。</li> <li>4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。</li> </ol>
0	白卷,内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

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