

英语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,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2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是C。

1. How did the man know about the economic news?

A. From the newspaper.

B. From the TV.

C. Over the radio.

2. Why are the speakers celebrating?

A. It's the woman's birthday.

B. The woman got a new job.

C. They recently got promoted.

3. Where are the speakers going?

A. To a park.

B. To a gym.

C. To a supermarket.

4. Why does the woman want to go to London?

A. To go to college.

B. To visit a famous dancer.

C. To study dancing.

5. What happened to the man?

A. He broke his leg.

B. He cut his finger.

C. He had an operation.

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's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Waiter and customer.

B. Complete strangers.

C. Passenger and conductor.



7. What does the man think of his job?
A. Fun. B. Busy. C. Tiring.
听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What may the woman do this weekend?
A. Visit a relative. B. See a film. C. Study at home.
9. What is the man doing? 微信搜《高三答案公众号》获取更多资料
A. Sharing an experience. B. Giving an example. C. Making an invitation.
听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。
10. How many accidents have there been this month?
A. 4. B. 3. C. 2.
11. What does the man think is the biggest part of the problem?
A. Cars that go too slowly.
B. People who just step into traffic.
C. Bikers who take over the streets.
12. How will the leaders react according to the woman?
A. They won't care.
B. They will argue with her.
C. Most of them will support her view.
听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。
13. What did the man think of his new boss?
A. He was very young.
B. He was dressed casually.
C. He was serious but polite.
14. Where does the man work?
A. At a newspaper.
B. At a music company.
C. At a financial company.
15. What does the man's boss ask him about?
A. His favorite singer. B. His favorite joke. C. His work experiences.
16. What does the man's boss advise him to do?
A. Listen to music. B. Do more sports. C. Read the newspaper.
听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。
17. What do people do before enjoying the Thanksgiving dinner?
A. Exchange gifts.
B. Express their thanks.
C. Send their best wishes.
18. Where does Julia come from?
A. America. B. Canada. C. Britain.
19. How did Julia feel when she arrived at the local shopping center?
A. Shocked. B. Regretful. C. Embarrassed.
20. Why do people want to enter the shopping center as early as possible on Black Friday?
A. To receive free goods.
B. To get goods at lower prices.
C. To find their favorite goods as early as possible.

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A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Here is some information about POWER PLAYERS. Read on to find more.

TESLA

When Tesla cars came onto the market, there was no national charging network to allow buyers of them to go on long trips, so Tesla built its own, initially offering free access. Today, Tesla has more than 25,000 fast chargers worldwide. Though it added charging fees in 2017, Tesla insists Super chargers will never become a profit center.

CHARGEPOINT

Founded in 2007, ChargePoint sells car chargers for homes, businesses, and commercial fleets that come with subscription software. A mobile app connects drivers with charging stations, letting bigger customers manage to charge vehicles themselves.

BLINK CHARGING

Blink Charging designs, makes, and owns car charging stations. In addition to selling power to drivers at its public stations, the company sells chargers to homes and businesses.

VOLTA

This company is among the many trying to control the new EV recharging market. Named after Alessandro Volta, inventor of the electric battery, this company has an ad-supported business model that lets it offer charging at many of its stations for free. The company's strategy is to install(安装) its chargers, which have built-in digital screens for displaying ads, at busy shopping malls and grocery stores.

EVgo

EVgo specializes in DC fast charging, which it believes will bring the greatest profit. The company partners with grocery stores, hotels, and parking lot operators to install its chargers, making money from selling electricity to drivers.

21. Who was Volta named after?

- A. The founder of the fast charger.
- B. The father of the electric battery.
- C. The inventor of the built-in digital screen.
- D. The creator of the subscription software.

22. What makes it possible for bigger customers to charge by themselves?

- A. A mobile app.
- B. A charging center.
- C. A built-in digital screen.
- D. An ad-supported business model.

23. Which of the following doesn't want to profit mainly from charging?

- A. Evgo.
- B. ChargePoint.
- C. Blink Charging.
- D. Tesla.

B

My husband and I sobbed when we learned our home of twenty-eight years had been destroyed in the northern California Camp Fire. The souvenirs of our fifty-plus years of marriage along with many family heirlooms(传家宝) no longer existed.

Several weeks after the fire, we were allowed into the area where our home once stood. We had purchased spades, boots, protective gloves and plastic storage containers to take to the site of our former home. At the check-in point, we had to provide proof that we'd lived there. After that we were allowed to enter. I felt like an outsider in the place I'd called home for thirty years.



I'd researched online what things wouldn't be destroyed by fire and was prepared to find as many as possible while digging through the remains of our home. Tears streamed down my face as I dug into the ruins. Everything I found was a treasure to be restored.

Hours later, we loaded everything we'd rescued into plastic containers and loaded them into our two vehicles. I stood in the driveway and looked at the ruins. It was an empty feeling, and I questioned my strength to survive the oncoming challenges.

An afternoon wind started and unearthed partly burnt pages from books that had been buried under metal products. I thought about the books I'd lost and the comfort they'd given me, along with copies of the *Chicken Soup for the Soul* books that contained stories I'd written.

As I turned to leave, I noticed a piece of paper with burnt edges stuck to the top of my boot. I pulled it off and read the printed message: "If life seems difficult, I pause and reflect on the blessing sometimes hidden within every circumstance. With renewed faith and courage, I begin again."

I framed that piece of paper and put it where I could see it often in every hotel room we stayed in during the coming months. The framed message now sits on a shelf in the home we settled into five months after the fire.

24. What can be known about the author and her husband from the first paragraph?

- A. They both were in their late fifties. B. The burnt house means a lot to them.
C. They built the burnt house 28 years ago. D. All their heirlooms were kept under the house.

25. Why did the author feel like an outsider in front of her former home?

- A. Because it was no longer suitable to live in.
B. Because it was almost unrecognizable after the fire.
C. Because she had to prepare various tools to search its ruins.
D. Because she had to go through a careful examination before gaining access.

26. How did the author feel about her future when looking at the ruins?

- A. Curious. B. Unconcerned. C. Unsure. D. Hopeful.

27. Why did the author value the printed message?

- A. It was written by herself in a story.
B. It was the only treasure discovered in the ruins.
C. It has helped her through the long emotional recovery process.
D. It has been a precious family heirloom handed down for generations.

C

When talking of a typical mineral mine, people will probably think it's underground. It's unlikely that the picture of plants and soft greenery would cross their minds. Now, new explorations into phytomining may change that viewpoint. Instead of traditionally mining metals like nickel, iron or cobalt from rocks, phytomining uses plants as an alternative source (来源) for these minerals. Using plants to extract (提取) metals can have significant environmental benefits over rock mining.

Phytomining was first studied in 1983, but it hasn't yet been adopted by the metals industry. In 2004, Indonesian soil scientist Aiyen Tjoa from Tadulako University in Central Sulawesi took her research to Sorowako, a small town in Indonesia with one of the largest nickel mining areas, to look into plants that continued to live after years of mining. She brought samples back to her lab and found that these super plants were more than just surviving—they were growing.

The plants were absorbing and storing nickel from the soil. Large quantities of metals kill most plants, but these, known as hyperaccumulators, were learning to adapt. If these plants were storing metals, that meant that science could find a way to extract the minerals for use and quite frankly, scientists easily did. When the shoots are harvested and burnt, the metals are separated from the plant material in the ashes.

Tjoa returned to Sorowako and spent years searching for new hyperaccumulator species. After a plant is considered a possibility, there's a simple test paper that turns pink when placed against the leaf of a hyperaccumulator plant. Two local Indonesian plants, sarcotheca celebica and knema matanensis, were found but there are many others still to be validated.

Tjoa's research caught the attention of Satria Bijasksana, a professor of rock magnetism. Together, they designed an experiment to understand magnetic susceptibility (磁化率) when plants accumulate more nickel. Their research led to the discovery of two new species of hyperaccumulators. Besides, this research serves as the basis for the potential that plants can give to the mining industry, offering great advantages to our ecosystem and towards building a more sustainable(可持续的) future.

28. Why did Aiyen Tjoa go to Sorowako in 2004?

- A. To work with the local government.
- B. To study the plants surviving mining.
- C. To improve the soil in the small town.
- D. To research into underground mining.

29. What can we learn about hyperaccumulators from the text?

- A. They are rich in metals.
- B. They are free of minerals.
- C. They are very easy to discover.
- D. They are too fragile to survive.

30. The underlined word "validated" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. monitored
- B. preserved
- C. confirmed
- D. adapted

31. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. A New Creative Mining Way Meets Challenges
- B. Many Plants Can Act as Sources of Many Metals
- C. Now Scientists Can Extract Minerals from Plants
- D. Phytomining Will Take the Place of Traditional Mining

D

Almost every month, a new piece of research appears linking diets high in processed "junk" foods with obesity and poor health. It isn't yet clear if they have a cause-and-effect relationship. But deeper research is starting to appear from trials that compare diets which are based on either extremely processed foods or wholefoods (天然食品), yet are carefully matched for nutrients in all other ways.

The links need investigating(调查) as a matter of urgency. If these processed foods really do carry essential health risks, it could mean that official advice about healthy eating has been aiming at the wrong target for decades. In almost all high-income countries, nutrition guidelines say the key to healthy eating is avoiding too much fat, salt and sugar.

While many types of processed food contain significant quantities of these not-well-thought-of ingredients(成分), not all do, and there are wholefoods that are also high in some of them. Red meat and some dairy products come with their share of fat, for instance. It is still unclear if it is better to switch to "healthier" low-fat versions of processed foods, or to cook from scratch, whatever the ingredients.

Equally not clear is what action governments should be taking. Some campaigners are now calling for higher taxes on factory-made foods. That would be controversial, however, because these foods make up to 60 percent of people's diets in countries such as the UK and the US. Additionally, any price increase is likely to hit lower-income households hardest, many of which consume more of such products because processed foods can be cheaper than making meals from their original ingredients, and the cost difference is even greater if you take into account the time taken to cook from scratch.

Rather than taxation, a most practical approach may be for schools to start teaching pupils how to make quick and simple home-cooked meals. This approach would take many years to bear fruit, as the encroachment(侵蚀)of processed foods into Western cuisine took place over decades. It isn't going to be completely changed overnight.

32. What can be learned about processed foods?

- A. They are more nutritious than wholefoods.
- B. They can help avoid being overweight and unhealthy.
- C. They have less fat, salt and sugar than wholefoods.
- D. They don't necessarily carry such high health risks.

33. How does the author develop paragraph 3?

- A. By giving reasons.
- B. By listing facts.
- C. By answering questions.
- D. By showing a study result.

34. What's the author's attitude towards higher taxation on processed foods?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Tolcrant.
- C. Opposed.
- D. Carefree.

35. What will be the future of processed foods?

- A. They will be over-taxed.
- B. They will still exist in people's diets for some years.
- C. They will be removed from Western cuisine.
- D. They will be replaced by home-made meals soon.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Feeling like we belong is a basic human necessity. 36 When we experience a sense of connection, it improves our motivation, health, and happiness. Connecting with others also helps us understand that everyone struggles and has difficult times. This helps us feel less alone.

A new study has found that a sense of belonging helps give a sense of meaning to our lives. 37 Studies have shown that people who feel life is meaningful are more likely to be in good psychological and physical health. On the contrary, people who feel life isn't meaningful are more likely to have psychological and physical problems.

If feeling like we belong helps give meaning to our lives, it is understandable that social rejection is painful. 38 It's part of human nature to find it difficult to accept those who are different from us.

39 We may try to change our beliefs and behavior in order to fit in. This rarely works, though, as we then feel cut off from our true selves.

A sense of connection is so important to humans, but we live in a society where the importance of community is undervalued. Indeed, many media sources seem keen to stress what makes us different and divides us rather than brings us together. This means it is left to us to build a sense of community and belonging. Achieving this might not be easy. 40

- A. However, it is surely worth the effort.
- B. It's just like the need for food and shelter.
- C. In addition, we love to share good times with others, too.
- D. This is important because it can affect our well-being in many ways.
- E. Being rejected can lead to difficulty in accepting ourselves as we are.
- F. Unfortunately, many of us experience social rejection at various times in our lives.
- G. If a sense of belonging makes life more meaningful, then it's something worth building.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(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A、B、C和D四个选项中,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。

To British people, Christmas means a great deal. Many poor families 41 help every year on the occasion of Christmas so they can 42 free toys and gifts for their children. And many British people come forward to 43 those needy families. Every year many free gifts and toys are indeed 44. This is very kind and 45 work for poor families as well as for small children. There is a family who have been devoting their love on this 46 day.

Three decades ago Norah Wilkinson started a Christmas tradition that her family is keeping 47 five years after her death. It all started from the loving grandmother's simple 48: "It's nice to be nice." Back in 1990, this 49 led her to start spending £1,000 a year on presents for children who'd otherwise have nothing to 50 on Christmas day.

Although Norah passed away five years ago, at the great age of 92, her grandchildren wanted to 51 the tradition. So Norah's seven children and their children have 52 to gather an amazing £250,000 worth of gifts that will be handed out to more than 5,000 families for Christmas.

"We are 53 due to the generosity everyone has shown. There is a real sense of community. People are 54 there are children who would go without gifts on Christmas morning," explained Norah's granddaughter, Tor Imrie-Bell.

This year, more than ever, many families are 55 to put food on the table. Yet, thanks to the generosity of 56 and this hard-working and caring family, thousands of children will 57 have a smile on their face.

While the work of the grandchildren and their parents is totally 58, it's wonderful to see how much of an 59 a grandmother can be in life and death, and how a simple desire to be kind can snowball into a 60 to help thousands.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. offer | B. seek | C. choose | D. spread |
| 42. A. obtain | B. exchange | C. create | D. post |
| 43. A. comfort | B. entertain | C. appreciate | D. assist |
| 44. A. put away | B. taken up | C. given out | D. held back |
| 45. A. unique | B. wonderful | C. different | D. reasonable |
| 46. A. busy | B. legal | C. satisfying | D. special |
| 47. A. alive | B. normal | C. untouched | D. permanent |
| 48. A. wish | B. hobby | C. motto | D. lesson |
| 49. A. courage | B. patience | C. curiosity | D. kindness |
| 50. A. hide | B. open | C. donate | D. share |
| 51. A. set aside | B. break down | C. keep up | D. put off |
| 52. A. managed | B. stopped | C. promised | D. remembered |
| 53. A. confused | B. moved | C. amused | D. relaxed |
| 54. A. ashamed | B. regretful | C. embarrassed | D. surprised |
| 55. A. refusing | B. preparing | C. struggling | D. hesitating |
| 56. A. strangers | B. guests | C. relatives | D. colleagues |
| 57. A. merely | B. lately | C. temporarily | D. finally |
| 58. A. practical | B. familiar | C. admirable | D. appropriate |
| 59. A. inspiration | B. identity | C. experience | D. expectation |
| 60. A. trial | B. campaign | C. procedure | D. challenge |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

For the sixth year in a row, a building designer in Finland has made a very large work of art on a frozen lake.

On Lake Pitkajarvi, north of Helsinki, Pasi Widgren 61 (create) a picture of a fox that measures 90 meters from head to tail last week. He said he hoped the artwork would "make people happy" and move them to go for a walk in what he called "62 (beauty) nature".

63 (live) near the city of Lahti, which is about a 90-minute drive northeast of the lake, Widgren has a strong 64 (prefer) for creating artworks on ice with a shovel (铁锹). Widgren made his first ice picture in 65 winter of 2016.

On December 4, 2021, he visited Lake Pitkajarvi. As soon as he arrived, he tested the thickness of the ice to make sure 66 was strong enough to walk and work on. After four hours of work, Widgren was done. He then walked up a hillside about 150 meters above the lake 67 (get) a good look at his large artwork. He took some pictures to mark the effort.

Several days later the picture was much 68 (hard) to see because of the snowy weather. But its lack of permanence isn't a problem 69 bothers its creator. "It's also very important to me that making this kind of art doesn't have any influence 70 nature," Widgren said.

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、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,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。

When we went for walks, my husband used to talked about the litter on the sidewalk. So on his birthday, we decided to do any cleaning. I took a picker but he held a big rubbish bag. Together we pick up litter on the sidewalk near the high school in our neighborhood. I surprised that the bag filled up such quickly. We emptied them by putting the litter in the roadside dustbin and repeated the process several more time before returning home.

It gave us a sense of a satisfaction to know that we did what we could for our Mother Earth. Therefore, we decided to do it on a regularly basis.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,你校将成立足球社团,请你给你校的英国交换生 Tom 写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 社团简介;

2. 邀请参加;

3. 期待回复。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

2021—2022 学年高中毕业班阶段性测试(五)

英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

W: The economic news doesn't seem good, does it?

M: Not according to the radio report yesterday.

W: I read the report, too. And I saw a similar report last night on TV.

Text 2

M: Please let me pay for the meal.

W: It's not my birthday. It's on me tonight.

M: But we are here to celebrate your new job. I should pay.

Text 3

W: Can't we go somewhere and talk? It's so crowded here.

M: Well, there's a little park down the street about three blocks. It's next to a supermarket behind a gymnasium. It's usually not crowded at this time of day.

W: OK. Let's go.

Text 4

M: Which college will you be attending, Rosemary?

W: I'm not going to college. I'm going to move to London and learn all I can about dancing.

Text 5

W: What happened to your finger?

M: It's just a paper cut.

W: How did you do that?

M: I was putting some papers away for my boss and one scratched me. It's no big deal.

Text 6

M: Good morning! We always take the same bus but we've never talked before. My name is Mike.

W: Hi! I'm Jane.

M: How was your day?

W: So tired. It was a busy day.

M: Excuse me, but what do you do for a living?

W: I'm a secretary. I work for a Japanese company.

M: Wow! That sounds like a lot of hard work. I guess you can speak Japanese.

W: Yes, I can. How about you? What do you do for a living?

M: I'm in digital marketing. Most of my work is done online.

W: That must be interesting.

M: Yes, indeed.

Text 7

W: What are you going to do this weekend?

M: I'm going to the movies with a friend. How about you?

W: I'm not sure yet. Maybe I'll go to the countryside to pay a visit to my grandfather.

M: Well, would you like to go to the cinema with me?

W: What movie are you going to see?
M: I'm not sure yet. Is there anything you want to see?
W: There's nothing I can think of.
M: So, do you want to go?
W: No, thanks, maybe another time.

Text 8

W: This is awful! Did you read the newspaper this morning?
M: No, I usually catch the news on TV before I leave for work.
W: Then you must have heard that another person was hit by a car yesterday.
M: Yeah, it was all over the news.
W: That's the fourth accident like that in a month! And two of them happened in the same place! I wonder if the city will start to make intersections safer for walkers to cross. You know I'm scared to death to cross some of these streets. The cars just fly by at twice the speed limit!
M: Yeah, it's getting pretty bad...especially when the people who are walking don't pay attention to the signs and signals. They seem to just step right out into traffic all the time! They just expect drivers to see them.
W: Something needs to be done. I'm going to the next city council meeting. I'll bring up our concerns there.
M: Do you think our city leaders are going to care? It could be an expensive project.
W: I'm sure most of them at the meeting will agree with me.

Text 9

W: Oh, you're home from work already. How was it? Did you meet your new boss today?
M: Yeah. I met him at the office this morning.
W: What did you think of him?
M: I was actually surprised. He didn't seem like a boss at all.
W: What do you mean?
M: He wasn't dressed professionally. He wore jeans and a regular shirt that didn't quite fit him.
W: That's surprising. You're working for a financial company...I would expect everyone to wear suits.
M: I guess he's so rich that he doesn't care. He's also in his sixties, so maybe he figures he's lived long enough to do whatever he wants.
W: Maybe. Did you talk to him?
M: Yeah, we talked. I tried to ask him about my new job, but he just made a lot of jokes and asked me which singer I liked best.
W: Did he give you any advice at last?
M: Yeah, he did say I should read the newspaper every day. He said that will help me understand the economy.
W: Well, here. You can take my copy of the *Times*. I've finished reading it.

Text 10

W: It was the morning after Julia's first Thanksgiving in the United States. The night before, she had a huge dinner with her friend Elizabeth's family. Before eating roast turkey and sweet potatoes, each person at the table had to say something they were grateful for. Julia appreciated that she was able to participate in this holiday after arriving from England.

Julia's phone rang at four in the morning. It was Elizabeth. Elizabeth invited Julia to go shopping with her. "We are going to the stores so early?" Julia asked sleepily. Elizabeth explained that the day after Thanksgiving in the United States was called Black Friday. Stores, which held special sales, started very early.

Julia and Elizabeth were outside the local shopping center by five in the morning. Julia could hardly believe her eyes when she saw all the stores were open and crowded. Elizabeth told Julia that some people camped outside the shopping center all night so that they could be among the first to enter and get extra special deals, with which they could purchase certain goods at extremely reduced prices. Often only a small number of extra special deals are made available.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 CBACB 6—10 BAACA 11—15 BCBCA 16—20 CBCAB

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

21—25 BADBD 26—30 CCBAC 31—35 CDBCB 36—40 BDFEA

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

41—45 BADCB 46—50 DACDB 51—55 CABDC 56—60 ADCAB

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

61. created 62. beautiful 63. Living 64. preference 65. the
66. it 67. to get 68. harder 69. which/that 70. on/upon

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

When we went for walks, my husband used to talked about the litter on the sidewalk. So on his birthday, we decided to do any cleaning. I took a picker but he held a big rubbish bag. Together we pick up litter on the sidewalk near the high school in our neighborhood. I ^ surprised that the bag filled up such quickly. We emptied them by putting the litter in the roadside dustbin and repeated the process several more time before returning home.

It gave us a sense of ^ satisfaction to know that we did what we could for our Mother Earth. Therefore, we decided to do it on a regularly basis.

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I'm writing to tell you that our school will set up a new club—the football club, the purposes of which are to enrich students' after-school activities and help with their all-round development. Club members will gather at 5:00 pm and practice football for two hours every Tuesday and Friday.

As far as I know, you have a great interest in football, so this club is perfect for you. The number of club members is limited to only forty. Therefore, if you want to join it, you should sign up as early as possible.

I do hope that you can join the club with me. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,
Li Hua

作文评分标准

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 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数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
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. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(很好):(21—25分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 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。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(16—20分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉1,2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 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。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11—15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差):(6—10分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 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。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差):(1—5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 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。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

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。

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