

天一大联考

“顶尖计划”2023 届高中毕业班第四次考试

英 语

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. Which is the man's favorite sport?

- A. Golf. B. Tennis. C. Badminton.

2. How did the woman spend her winter holiday?

- A. By reading books. B. By visiting friends. C. By traveling abroad.

3. What are the speakers doing now?

- A. Searching for something.
B. Making repairs.
C. Having dinner.

4. What does the woman think of the lecturer?

- A. Encouraging. B. Uninteresting. C. Humorous.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A wedding. B. A dress. C. A person.

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. Why is the man so busy now?
- A. Because he has a meeting to attend.
 - B. Because he has to take an exam.
 - C. Because he has to finish a report.
7. What's the woman's suggestion for the man?
- A. Talking to the teacher.
 - B. Having a rest.
 - C. Buying a computer.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
- A. Husband and wife.
 - B. Driver and policeman.
 - C. Waiter and customer.
9. What can we learn about the man?
- A. He has no interest in pop songs.
 - B. He thinks little of following fashion.
 - C. He needs help from others badly.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When will the first course end?
- A. On July 3.
 - B. On July 20.
 - C. On August 10.
11. How much is the second course?
- A. £ 50.
 - B. £ 500.
 - C. £ 550.
12. Where is the man from?
- A. England.
 - B. France.
 - C. Finland.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's the woman's problem?
- A. She had an accident.
 - B. She wastes too much time.
 - C. She has few friends to talk to.

14. What does the man probably do?
A. A psychologist. B. A manager. C. A policeman.
15. How can the woman solve her problem?
A. By having a rest.
B. By helping her friends.
C. By talking with her classmates.
16. How does the woman feel after hearing the man's advice?
A. Delighted. B. Surprised. C. Disappointed.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. When did the wildfire happen?
A. At 2 pm, Friday.
B. About 3 pm, Friday.
C. Before 1 pm, Friday.
18. How did people in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood react to the fire?
A. They called for help at once.
B. They tried to put out the fire.
C. They were forced to escape.
19. What season is it now in California?
A. The fire season. B. The rainy season. C. The snowy season.
20. Where did the latest fire happen in Weed?
A. In a wood factory. B. In a shoe factory. C. In a supermarket.

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

Just a few minutes from downtown Gatlinburg and its millions of summertime visitors is an incredible natural phenomenon known as synchronous (同步的) fireflies. This breathtaking show put on by nature is an experience you will never forget.

B

In my latest novel, *Aphrodite's Tears*, I wanted to draw on this ancient Greek tradition of sponge(海绵) diving, and explore the traditions surrounding the way of life. My fictional island of Helios, therefore, has a long association with sponge diving, and the heroine Oriel, a newcomer to the island and a diver herself, is keen to learn all about it.

Damian, the leader of the island, explains to Oriel that in his father's generation, sponge diving was one of the main industries on the island. A sizeable group of islanders would leave each May—yet in the autumn, a smaller group would return. "In those days," Damian explains, "one man in three was either dead or crippled(残疾的) from the caisson disease before they reached marriageable age." Under Damian's leadership, other means of earning a living are being developed—such as olive oil production. But some of the men continue to follow in their ancestors' footsteps and dive for sponges, and each year there are still two or three deaths.

The emotional impact of these losses on the little island community is apparent to Oriel when she comes across a shrine(祠堂) by the port. There she sees tiny paintings that tell the story of the sponge divers, and before the paintings, so many flowers and gifts. They are laid by the women of the sponge-diving families, as offerings for protection for their men and as thanks for the miracle of their safe return.

Why, Oriel wonders, would these men take the risk? After all, with synthetic(合成的) sponges flooding the market, sponge diving is nowhere near as lucrative as it used to be. "It comes down to tradition," Damian explains: "To the romantic young, it naturally seems a grand thing to sail away every summer to the shores of Africa and to come back, pockets full of money, hailed a hero... I have seen young boys playing at sponge fishing: swimming underwater, wearing the sponge-fisher's mask and carrying their spear, pretending to detach sponges from the bottom of the sea. An aura(气息) of heroism surrounds the profession."

24. What's appealing to Oriel on Helios Island?

- A. The main local industries. B. Her ancestors' way of life.
C. The scenery of Helios Island. D. The tradition of sponge diving.

25. How does Oriol's feel when seeing the scene at the shrine probably?
- A. Pride. B. Sad. C. Frightened. D. Grateful.
26. What does the underlined word "lucrative" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Dangerous. B. Profitable. C. Traditional. D. Entertaining.
27. Why do some young people today follow the tradition of sponge diving?
- A. It brings them much fun. B. It remains a major industry.
- C. It shows their courageous spirit. D. It's turned into a tourist attraction.

C

Both ants and human beings respond to isolation in similar ways. In isolated individuals of both species, researchers have observed that the immune system is less efficient.

Humans and other social mammals will experience high levels of stress when they are isolated from the group, which has a negative effect on both well-being and physical health. Isolated people tend to become anxious, depressed, lonely, and more subject to addictions. They will also have a weaker immune system, and the isolation will impact their health negatively overall. While these effects have been well studied in humans and mice, relatively little is known about how isolation affects social insects.

Ants are extremely social. They will live their entire lives as part of the same colony(群体) and their survival will be entirely dependent on their nest mates. This social function is so important to them that worker ants will abandon their reproductive capacity and devote themselves to tending to the needs of the queen and the colony.

Researchers paid attention to ants of the Temnothorax nylander, which is a European species that will create colonies inside acorns(橡实) and sticks. These colonies consist of a few dozen workers, and the researchers took individual members and isolated them for various periods of time, from an hour to 28 days. The study revealed three key aspects of the effects of isolation.

When the isolated workers were returned to the colony, they showed less interest in other adult ants, and instead chose to spend more time with the brood(幼雏). They were also less interested in cleaning themselves, which is a behavior

noticed in most social animals that are isolated. This behavior increased the risk of parasite(寄生虫) infections. The third observation was related to the gene activity of the isolated individuals—genes that were responsible for stress response and immune system function were less active. Once again, this is something observed across all social animals. What this research tells us is that social behavior is something extremely ancient and it could be traced back to a very old common ancestor between animal and insect species.

28. How are humans influenced by isolation according to the researchers?

- A. Their social circles shrinks quickly.
- B. They are more likely to get into addictions.
- C. Their immune system has been strengthened.
- D. They are quicker to respond to stressful situations.

29. What characterizes the life of ants in a colony?

- A. They remain devoted to their nest mates.
- B. They are in a constant state of mental stress.
- C. They are equally responsible for their colony.
- D. They rely much on each other in order to survive.

30. What did the worker ants turn their attention to after isolation?

- A. The queen ant.
- B. Their nest mates.
- C. The baby ants.
- D. Their whole colony.

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

- A. Social isolation affects animals negatively.
- B. Isolation changes the immune system of ants.
- C. Ants react to social isolation similar to humans.
- D. Animal and insect species share the same ancestor.

D

The Australian Antarctic Division is ready to lead one of the most ambitious and challenging scientific projects yet undertaken in Antarctica—the quest to drill an ice core containing a million-year record of Earth’s climate and atmospheric history.

This record will help solve a long-standing mystery about the timing of past ice ages—why, almost one million years ago, the cycle of ice ages shifted from a regular 41,000-year cycle to an ice age every 100,000 years.

The Antarctic ice cap is formed by layers of snowfall, which are compressed at depth into ice. Trace chemicals and particles trapped in the ice layers provide data on how the climate and atmosphere has changed over time. Past temperature, the frequency and power of volcanic eruptions, sea ice coverage, dustiness and wind patterns are all recorded.

Air pockets in the snow become trapped as bubbles(气泡) in the ice. Each bubble is an original sample of the atmosphere, from the time the snow was transformed to ice. Carbon dioxide, methane, oxygen and other gases can be extracted from the bubbles to reveal their past atmospheric concentrations.

The 41,000-year ice age cycle matches a known periodicity in the tilt(倾斜) of Earth's axis. The 100,000-year cycle matches a periodicity in the shape of the Earth's orbit. Why the ice age cycles shifted from being paced by one parameter(参数) to the other is unresolved. The Antarctic ice sheet witnessed these changes and the answer to the puzzle may lie in the ancient ice.

A leading theory is that declining atmospheric CO₂ levels were the cause of the longer, colder ice ages. The million-year ice core record will provide the essential CO₂ record to test this theory. By greatly extending the detailed record of Earth's climate history, the million-year ice core will also place current changes in climate and greenhouse gas concentrations into a deeper context.

32. What happened to the earth about one million years ago?

- A. The cycle of ice ages changed.
- B. The cycle of ice ages disappeared.
- C. The Antarctic ice cap came into being.
- D. The CO₂ levels in the atmosphere increased.

33. What information does an ice core probably include?

- A. The movements of sea ice.
- B. The level of volcanic activities.
- C. The cause of volcanic eruptions.
- D. The cause of the tilt of Earth's axis.

34. What's the message conveyed in the fifth paragraph?
- A. The tilt of Earth's axis may have affected the ice ages.
 - B. The ice age cycles aren't related to the Earth's orbit.
 - C. The Earth's orbit became stable about 100,000 years ago.
 - D. The orbital parameters are the key to studying the ancient ice.
35. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. The evolution of the earth's environment.
 - B. The periodicity of atmospheric CO₂ levels.
 - C. The trend of climate change in recent years.
 - D. The potential value of the million-year ice core.

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。

Strategies to Bring Diversity into the Classroom

As we teach children to prepare for college or the workplace, teachers must address the possibility of living and working in a diverse country. Diversity in the classroom teaches children to appreciate different perspectives(观点), which is a skill they will use for the rest of their lives. 36 because they are not sure what diversity in the classroom even looks like. Here are a few strategies to start diversifying your classroom.

1. Include diverse learning and teaching material. 37 Expose children to material which represents multiple viewpoints and perspectives. Your materials should include different nationalities, races, languages, abilities, socio-economic backgrounds and current affairs.

2. 38. There is always more than one opinion on how to solve a problem. Encouraging your students to discover different solutions allows everyone's voice to be heard and respected. This can increase participation and teach children to work together even if they have a different opinion or support a different perspective.

3. Get to know your students. This is a strategy that many feel they have mastered, but getting to know your students is more than just knowing their name.

Know where your students come from, their socio-economic status, culture, and issues that are important to the students and their families. 39, but when you know your students you are more able to promote diversity.

4. Connect with parents and the community. Schools are an important part of the community and should reflect and celebrate the diversity within the community. Listening and acting upon parents questions and concerns is the first step. 40, and this will enable people from different backgrounds to inspire your students for their future goals.

- A. Give students freedom and flexibility
- B. Support students in differing viewpoints
- C. However, many teachers struggle in this area
- D. Invite community leaders into your classroom
- E. They can count down the days until school starts
- F. It is one way to bring diversity into your classroom
- G. Building personal relationships with students takes time

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。

During the summer of my junior year of high school, I spent my time volunteering at a non-profit organization, Cradles to Crayons. It 41 some items such as clothing and shoes to children who live in low-income circumstances.

The volunteer work in the factory 42 hands-on distribution of items for children on a daily basis. The tasks included sorting, inspecting and packaging 43 at various stations. Once the items were fully packaged, they were ready to be sent off to a special child 44.

Although the tasks 45 each day, our 46 in the factory remained the same. Volunteering at Cradles to Crayons allowed me to connect with others who share 47 passions(热情). I enjoyed working with some of the nicest, most 48 individuals. It helped me strengthen my 49 skills and grow as a person, changing me 50 into a more patient and responsible individual.

At the end of the day, the volunteer leader would announce how many 51 we helped that day. It 52 me to see how such a small act can make a huge 53 in someone's life. Donating two hours of my day to help the children who need it the most is rather 54.

My experience at Cradles to Crayons taught me the importance of gratitude. I started to 55 all the things I have in life—food, clean water, family—and 56 others is a reminder of what truly 57 to me. This experience helped me discover my 58 to impact others. Community service 59 qualities within me whose 60 would have never been realized and inspired me to be a better individual.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. recommends | B. returns | C. awards | D. offers |
| 42. A. allowed | B. concerned | C. matched | D. blocked |
| 43. A. belongings | B. books | C. toys | D. donations |
| 44. A. in need | B. in danger | C. in common | D. in order |
| 45. A. varied | B. conflicted | C. divided | D. decreased |
| 46. A. challenge | B. schedule | C. energy | D. influence |
| 47. A. original | B. similar | C. relative | D. instant |
| 48. A. caring | B. intelligent | C. courageous | D. interesting |
| 49. A. writing | B. leadership | C. negotiation | D. communication |
| 50. A. conditionally | B. suddenly | C. partly | D. gradually |
| 51. A. organizations | B. children | C. employees | D. families |
| 52. A. amazed | B. confused | C. forced | D. required |
| 53. A. remark | B. success | C. difference | D. achievement ✓ |
| 54. A. awkward | B. temporary | C. worthwhile | D. compulsory |
| 55. A. remember | B. contribute | C. consume | D. appreciate |
| 56. A. following | B. serving | C. informing | D. accompanying |
| 57. A. counts | B. measures | C. remains | D. improves |
| 58. A. dream | B. ability | C. request | D. reputation |
| 59. A. takes along | B. adds up | C. brings out | D. makes up |
| 60. A. expansion | B. appearance | C. existence | D. limitation |

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。

Known for his playful style of watercolor works, Qi Baishi is a well-known Chinese painter. His works usually focus 61 birds and flowers and are admired and praised by many worldwide.

Qi Baishi was born to 62 peasant family in Xiangtan, China. During his early teenage years, he taught 63 (he) how to paint while working as a carpenter. Through his own efforts, he 64 (be) able to master the skills of painting, calligraphy, and even poetry at the age of 27. Some of his major influences include the early Qing Dynasty painter Bada Shanren (Zhu Da) and the Ming Dynasty artist Xu Wei.

His artworks mostly belong to the gongbi mode (风格), a style 65 features “fine brushwork and great detail”. Through his paintings, he puts into focus the small things of the world rather than large landscapes. The fishes, shrimps, crabs, and frogs were said to be his favorite 66 (subject).

He was most 67 (experience) in simple, freely sketched compositions, but he could also 68 (successful) perform a meticulous (细节的) style. 69 (use) heavy ink, bright colors and vigorous strokes, he created works in a fresh and lively manner which expressed his love of nature and life. In 1955, he 70 (honour) with the International Peace Award.

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(∧),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。

We've all heard of the saying, "Reading good books are like having a conversation with the finest men of the past centuries." It shows the benefit of reading books. By reading books, we can know which is going on at home and abroad. In fact, reading has many benefits. It can bring us knowledges and pleasure. From reading the number of books, we can get much. Reading books enables us broaden our horizons, enriched our life. We can not only understand how to live in a happy life and learn new ways of doing things. When we faced difficulties, we can solve them peacefully. As someone put it, "A good book is exact a good friend."

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

5 月 18 日是“国际博物馆日”(International Museum Day),省博物馆将举办一些相关的展览和宣传活动。假定你是李华,你校安排学生周末前往参观。请给你的留学生朋友 Grayson 写封邮件,邀请他一起参加,内容包括:

1. 背景介绍;
2. 参观目的和内容。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Grayson,

Yours truly,

Li Hua

天一大联考
“顶尖计划”2023 届高中毕业班第四次考试
英语 · 答案

听力原文

Text 1

M: What kind of sports do you do?

W: I like to play golf and badminton. What's your favorite hobby?

M: My favorite hobby is tennis.

Text 2

W: Hi, John, it's so nice to see you again.

M: Me too. This winter holiday was especially long. What did you do?

W: Nothing special. I read a couple of books which I have been longing for.

Text 3

M: I haven't the slightest idea where it is! Have you looked upstairs?

W: Yes. And downstairs and in the basement. I've even looked in the car.

M: Well, the last time I saw it, it was on the table in the living room.

Text 4

W: I don't think the lecture is very interesting.

M: The lecturer is dull, too.

W: I feel he's like a talking machine.

M: I feel the same way.

Text 5

W: What do you think of his behavior yesterday?

M: He's impolite. He came to the wedding in jeans!

W: I don't think so. He only had no common sense.

Text 6

W: Let's take a coffee break, shall we?

M: I wish I could, but I can't.

W: What keeps you so busy? You've been sitting there for hours. You've got to walk around. You can't just stay on computer forever.

M: Well, I'm really very busy with my work. I've got to finish this report. Mr Smith needs it by noon. I don't want to be punished because I can't finish my work on time.

W: I understand that, but you'd feel better if you took a break, even for just a short while.

Text 7

W: Her dress looks funny.

M: I wouldn't say that. It looks fine to me.

W: Are you kidding? She's behind the times. That style went out last year.

M: Oh, come on, as long as it looks good on her.

W: Wow, you're really as out-dated as she is.

M: You're quite right. I'm out of style. So what? What's the point of keeping yourself in style?

W: No wonder you never buy me a new dress.

Text 8

M: Hi, I'd like to have some information about the summer courses at Swan School.

W: Certainly, Sir. We have two full-time summer courses. The first course begins on July 3 and lasts until July 20, and the second from July 24 till August 10.

M: What about the fees for each course?

W: The former course costs £ 500, and the latter costs £ 50 higher.

M: I see. Do we have to find our own accommodation?

W: No, we have a lady who arranges the accommodation for you with Oxford families here.

M: Good, how much does it cost?

W: £ 140 a week.

M: OK. I'd like to choose the second course, please.

W: Sure, Sir. Can I have your name and nationality, please?

M: Dominick Dobuwa. D-O-B-U-W-A. I'm from France.

W: OK, Mr Dobuwa, you choose the second course from July 24 to August 10. Please pay before July 15 through our official website.

M: OK, I'm looking forward to going to your school in person.

Text 9

W: Can I have a talk with you now, Mr Smith?

M: Sure, what is it?

W: Well, I feel so lonely. How I wish I had a good friend! Could you give me some advice?

M: Sit here, please. Take it easy.

W: I spend most of my time studying. I hardly talk to my classmates.

M: I see. Your problem is a common one among middle school students. First of all, believe in yourself. You just lack self-confidence. The first thing you must do is to talk to your classmates.

W: But I just don't know what to talk about and how to begin a conversation.

M: You may try talking with a student who is as shy as yourself or who has the same interests as you. You can ask a classmate about your studies, and you can also talk about the hobbies in common with him or her.

W: I'm feeling much better now. Thank you very much, Mr Smith.

Text 10

W: A wildfire in rural Northern California swept through a neighborhood and destroyed about 100 homes and other buildings, fire officials said Saturday after at least two people were injured and thousands were forced away from their homes.

The fire started shortly before 1 pm Friday just north of Weed, a city of about 2,600 people 260 miles north of San Francisco. The fire spread to the Lincoln Heights neighborhood where a significant number of homes were burned and residents had to flee for their lives.

Two people were brought to a local hospital. One was in stable condition and the other was transferred to Davis Medical Center, which has a burn unit. California is in a deep drought as it heads into what traditionally is the worst of the fire season. Scientists say climate change has made the West warmer and drier over the last three decades and will continue to make weather more extreme and wildfires more frequent and destructive.

In the last five years, California has experienced the largest and most destructive fires in state history. Weed has seen three major fires since 2014. The latest fire started in Roseburg Forest Products, which makes wood products.

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BAABC 6—10 CBABB 11—15 CBCAC 16—20 ACCAA

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

21—25 BDCDB 26—30 BCBDC 31—35 CABAD 36—40 CFBGD

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

41—45 DBDAA 46—50 CBADD 51—55 BACCD 56—60 BABCC

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

61. on/upon 62. a 63. himself 64. was 65. that/which
66. subjects 67. experienced 68. successfully 69. Using 70. was hono(u)red

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

We've all heard of the saying, "Reading good books are like having a conversation with the finest men of the past centuries." It shows the benefit of reading books. By reading books, we can know which is going on at home and abroad. In fact, reading has many benefits. It can bring us knowledges and pleasure. From reading the number of books, we can get much. Reading books enables us to broaden our horizons, enriched our life. We can not only understand how to live in a happy life and learn new ways of doing things. When we faced difficulties, we can solve them peacefully. As someone put it, "A good book is exact a good friend."
is
what
a
to
enriching
face
but
face
exact
reply

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Dear Grayson,

As International Museum Day(May 18) approaches, our provincial museum is to hold a series of museum-themed activities, both online and offline, which will be highlighted by an exhibition of the culture of ancient Chinese musical instruments and video shows of the world-famous museums. To mark the special day and make us students more aware of the importance of museums to enriching our cultural life, our school has made arrangements for us to visit our provincial museum this coming weekend.

I know you have long been interested in learning about Chinese music, I am sure you can benefit a lot from participating in the event.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours truly,
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各档的要求。
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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