

绝密★启用前



# 高三英语考试

(考试时间:120分钟 试卷满分:150分)

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和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,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三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.18.

C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the woman buy?

A. Bananas.

B. Pears.

C. Apples.

2. How is the weather today?

A. Warm.

B. Extremely hot.

C. Bitterly cold.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a car park.

B. At a supermarket.

C. At a garage.

4. What is the woman complaining about?

A. Loud noise.

B. The man's health.

C. The difficult exam.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Wife and husband.

C. Salesperson and customer.

【高三英语 第1页(共10页)】

1003

·有听

第一节 (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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每  
小题 5 秒钟, 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。  
听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What's the date (today)?  
A. March 8th. 7.5 B. April 1st. 4.5 C. May 1st. 5.5
7. When will the speakers have an exam?  
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow. 7.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the speakers (do) last weekend?  
A. They ate out. B. They watched a play. C. They bought some CDs.
9. Why is the woman unwilling to go to a concert?  
A. It's too noisy. B. It costs too much. C. She dislikes the live atmosphere. 只闻

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. What to eat. B. Where to eat. C. How to make soup.
11. Why does the woman refuse to eat hotpot?  
A. It makes her sleepy. B. She thinks it strange. C. She doesn't eat meat.
12. Where are the speakers?  
A. In their house. B. In a restaurant. C. In a grocery.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man want to do?  
A. Buy a new phone. B. Pay for his phone plan. C. Consult about his phone bill.
14. Which of the following is the man's billing address?  
A. 2828 East Street, Kingston. B. 2828 West Street, Kingston. C. 2828 North Street, Kingston.
15. How much does the man think he should pay for his phone bill?  
A. \$20. B. \$40. C. \$60.
16. What will the man do next?  
A. Visit the woman. B. Change his phone plan. C. Check his account history.



听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker? B  
A. A host. B. A coach. C. A guide.
18. What are the listeners expected to do after meals?  
A. Clean the tables. B. Wash the dishes. C. Return the dishes.
19. Which activity is offered on Sunday morning?  
A. Sailing B. Horse riding. C. Field walking.
20. Who will play music tomorrow evening?  
A. The Mountain Men. B. The sailing coach. C. The water skiing coach.

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。

A

Despite usually being associated with the Chinese, the Lunar New Year is also celebrated in other countries. Here are several places in America to celebrate the Lunar New Year.

**New York City**

New York City, which has one of the largest populations of ethnic (少数民族) Chinese people outside of Asia, is a great place to experience the Lunar New Year. There are around 10 different Chinatowns in New York City. Visitors will find parades, performances and foods in most of these areas but some of the festival characteristics are unique to the particular district.

**San Francisco**

San Francisco's Lunar New Year celebrations are the longest runnings in America. They date back to the 1860s, during the "Gold Rush" period. Today, numerous events take place around the Bay Area, but the headline is the massive Chinese New Year Parade that draws as many as 1 million viewers.

**Washington DC**

Washington DC has a historic Chinatown. There is a parade here with floats, firecrackers, dancers and music. The Smithsonian American Art Museum can host hands-on arts and crafts events that feature performers invited from China. The Kennedy Center stages themed performances, including folk music and symphonies from China.

**Chicago**

Despite low temperatures in January and February, Chicago celebrates the Lunar New Year in a big way. There are two parades, usually held on different days of the same weekend. One is in the city's traditional Chinatown on the South Side, and the other takes place on

Argyle Street. Asian culture is on full display during these parades, and other Chicago communities also take part.

21. Which city has the longest history of celebrating the Lunar New Year?  
A. New York City. B. San Francisco. C. Washington DC. D. Chicago.
22. What can the Smithsonian American Art Museum do on the Lunar New Year?  
A. Serve Chinese food. B. Show Chinese dancers.  
C. Play Chinese court music. D. Invite Chinese art performers.
23. What common activity is held in the listed cities on the Lunar New Year?  
A. Festival parades. B. English concerts.  
C. The American culture weekend. D. The American-style art exhibitions.

B

1 Susan Scott, 71, is glad that she didn't think about her age when she took up bodybuilding at the age of 59.

2 "I reinvent myself every ten years. I started my 60s as a bodybuilder and now I'm beginning my 70s as a writer," she said. "People usually limit themselves by age, and it's discouraging. With age, I remain young at heart."

3 Dr Susan started bodybuilding at an age when most are considering retirement though she was an athlete from an early age. As a child in Venezuela, she took to gymnastics and later graduated with a physical education degree.

4 Then she obtained a master's degree in education and later a Ph. D. in Adult Personal Development. She taught at Cambridge Rindge and Latin High School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for 16 years, while raising two daughters.

5 "I started bodybuilding when I met Steve Pfister, a gym guy who practiced yoga. He invited me to his gym and offered to train me. I started in January and in June he took me to my first competition in Bradenton, Florida," she recalled.

6 Dr Susan's photos show that she has devoted long hours to taking care of her body. But she also develops her mind and spirit. On any given day, she gets up at 3 am to read books. At 4:30 am she's out to walk three miles and run another three. This is followed by yoga and a swim at the beach while the sun rises. After writing her journal and working on her book between 8 and 10 am, she hits the gym for at least two hours. "I don't lose track of time," she said.

7 Dr Susan's war on ageism has rubbed off on her two daughters, both in their early thirties. "They both take care of their bodies and minds. If you give them a good foundation as a parent, you know that they will always come back to their roots. I tried to remind myself of that during their difficult teen years."



24. What's Dr Susan's opinion on age?

A. Age cannot be hidden.

C. Every age has its pains and sorrows.

B. Age is a state of mind.

D. Old age is not suitable for further study.

25. What made Dr Susan start bodybuilding?

A. The need of her job.

C. Steve Pfister's influence.

B. Her youthful dream.

D. Her daughters' encouragement.

26. Which of the following best describes Dr Susan's morning schedule?

A. Dull.

B. Tight.

C. Flexible.

D. Controversial.

27. What can be inferred about Dr Susan from the last paragraph?

A. She will set up a fitness foundation.

B. She will soon return to retirement.

C. She often thinks of her teenage years.

D. She sets an example to her daughters.

C

The measurable threat to the environment has been worsened by the spread of COVID-19 that increases the need for plastic protective equipment. Most plastic is made from fossil fuels. Millions of tons of greenhouse gas are released from the development of these resources and plastic production and burning.

The end life of plastic is just worrisome. Less than 10% of the plastic produced has been recycled. Even more of it has been burned. But the vast majority of plastic has been buried in land, and it is increasingly polluting the environment. We hear mostly about ocean plastic and the harm done to sea creatures that mistake plastic bags and bits for food. But microplastic is even more worrisome. Plastic doesn't break down biologically but instead breaks down into tiny particles (a very small piece of something), which have been found in every corner of the planet, on land and in the air, in drinking water and food sources.

Yet the public has not given this global environmental disaster the attention it requires. Instead, they have viewed single-use plastic—which makes up about 40% of plastic used each year—as a litter issue that can be solved through better recycling and waste management. That attitude must change because the recent global breakdown of the market for recycling has made it clear that it has never been, nor ever will be, able to keep up with plastic trash use.

California has been the forerunner of plastic waste reduction—it was the first state to ban single-use plastic bags and may be the first state to transform the way goods are packaged. The state also came close to passing an act which would have required that products sold in plastic packaging in the state have a proven recycling rate of 75% by 2032. California, though influential, can't solve this crisis alone. The US has long been producing a great amount of

... should engage in reducing the use of plastic as well.

28. Why does the author mention the release of greenhouse-gas in paragraph 1?
- A. To show the harm of plastic.  
B. To warn of the climate change.  
C. To call for the development of fossil fuels.  
D. To highlight the importance of plastic equipment.
29. What's the author's attitude towards the public opinion on single-use plastic?
- A. Favorable.      B. Tolerant.      C. Curious.      D. Opposed.
30. What's California's role in reducing plastic waste? .
- A. A pioneer.      B. A failure.      C. An objector.      D. A predictor.
31. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Microplastic Products Are Harmful  
B. Waste Recycling Is an Urgent Matter  
C. Plastic Waste Pollution Is a Wake-up Call  
D. Global Environmental Disasters Are Increasing

D

Imagine the feeling of swinging at a baseball going 100 miles per hour—without leaving your living room, or being in a race car as it roars down the track, while you are sitting on the couch.

These are just some of the ways that sports business leaders say virtual reality (VR) will revolutionize how people train for and experience sports. Virtual and augmented (增强的) realities are together known as mixed reality (MR). “American footballers are already using VR to better train their minds and read the field,” Ludden said. “This can allow players to perfect their skills without risking injury.”

Canadian company D-BOX Technologies designs and produces moving seats found in cinema and theme parks. It is now moving into sports, and shows its Formula One (F1) racing simulator (模拟器). The seats stimulate the force of gravity, speed and every shaking as F1 champion Lewis Hamilton zips around city streets.

A simulation seat uses pre-programmed data now. Someday, though, it could use real-time information sent by the car. “They could broadcast live content through a network in pop-up theaters around the world,” Ludden said. Say you want to experience the true stress of a batter being up against major-league baseball pitcher. “You can have a heartbeat added to the sensation on the seat and then you can feel it, boom, boom,” Mahou explained. “When he swings and hits the ball, you can have an impact.”

One day, fans around the world could physically experience every game from their favorite player in real time. Ludden said that current and near-future technology could create



"augmented stadiums" for live audiences. Panasonic launched its "Smart Venue" plans which included the overlaying of graphics, advertisements, player statistics and replays on the field of play at a pro football game. "If you are seated in the cheap seats, you can see this really useful." "Fans may someday join in stadium wide games, using the field as a virtual gaming platform," Ludden added.

32. What does the underlined phrase "read the field" in paragraph 2 mean? 虚拟比赛
- A. Get off the playing field. B. Build up a football court.  
C. Judge the situation on the field. D. Ask players to play on the spot.
33. What does Mahen think audiences can do in the future baseball game? 互动
- A. Enjoy live content in any theater.  
B. Program the simulation seats in advance.  
C. Control the force and speed of the baseball.  
D. Experience the real-time game with the player.
34. What does Ludden mainly describe in the last paragraph? 虚拟比赛
- A. The origin of VR. B. A future stadium.  
C. An advertisement platform. D. The expectations of audiences.
35. What is the main idea of the text? 虚拟比赛
- A. VR can improve players' skills for sports.  
B. VR increases fans' joy in the baseball game.  
C. VR can improve sports experience for players and fans.  
D. VR promises a new future for football players and games.

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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Food is a deeply rooted expression of identity, values and ways of life. B That is, eating is an element of common ground in terms of human existence and an experience that brings people together. Food is family treasure in the way recipes are passed on from one generation to another, maintaining family connection and cultural and geographical ancestral links.

Food is an expression. What we cook is an expression of who we are and where we come from. A The traditional meals of a place touch on identity and ancestry. Every destination has a dish or cuisine associated with it, which is fixed on culture and identity.

You may not know it, but that is why experiencing the local dishes of a new place usually tops one's to-do list in a foreign land. C It is one of the interactions and processes of connecting with the people.

Food is symbolic. Home is where the heart is and in sensory response to food, familiar

flavor arouses homesickness. 37 The ordinary smell of food takes one back to particular times in the past. The beautiful and merry essence of eating with family and friends from home adds to the pleasant tastes of meals.

38 Food and food habits serve as a culture channel of display of affection and emotional association and the sharing of delicious, nutritional food signals a bridge of closeness and acceptance.

- ~~A. Accepting food is hard.~~
- B. Eating food is a universal experience.
- C. Food is largely cultural as well as nutritional.
- D. Food is therefore a reminder of fond memories of home.
- E. Eating a local dish is a way to connect with the local people.
- F. Food, however, sometimes gives us bad emotional experiences.
- G. This is obvious in how seafood is popular with the coastal people.

care about  
take care of

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。

While growing up, I knew that no one was stronger than my mother. So when she told me stories about Emily, her grandmother, who she 41, I was all ears. My mother drew a 42 between Emily and Jacqueline Kennedy, former US president's wife. Mom described her 43 features: a long graceful neck and a tiny waist. "Emily was just like Jacqueline," Mom said. "But their origins wouldn't 44: Emily was graceful, soft-spoken, but possibly born a slave."

Emily 45 me. Not until 2005 did my research on ancestry really start to 46, for the reason that I was no longer 47. "When does your new job start?" asked my mother. "I 48 to take a job for at least a year," I replied. My mother had no 49 with such words. "Anyway, you should have a job." I remained 50 and didn't explain it. ~~But~~ I felt I must 51 my job and research my ancestry. I wanted more stories about my 52.

I 53 my mother's line to a place called Cane River. I found the bill of shameful slave sale for my great-great-great-grandmother, who was 54 in 1850 for \$ 800. I had to 55 the stories. This time the novel *Cane River* was sold in a(n) 56 way.

One day, the 57 rang, "Hello, this is Oprah Winfrey, the talk show hostess." I couldn't believe my ears. I responded in 58, "Hello, Ms Winfrey. What can I do for you today?" She called to tell me she selected my novel for her book club, which 59 led to *Cane River* on *The New York Times* bestseller list and a 60 readership than I expected.



## 高三英语考试参考答案

阅读理解:

1~3 BDA

A篇:本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了美国四个城市庆祝中国春节的方式。

1. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段可知,美国旧金山庆祝春节的历史最久远,可以追溯到19世纪60年代。
2. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段可知,史密森尼美国艺术博物馆(Smithsonian American Art Museum)会在中国春节期间举办手工艺品活动,并邀请来自中国的表演者参加。
3. A 【解析】细节理解题。通读全文可知,这四个城市在庆祝中国春节时都会举行游行活动。

4~7 BCBD

B篇:本文是一篇记叙文。71岁的Susan博士用自己的亲身经历证明:年龄不应该成为老年人追求美好生活的障碍。

4. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中Susan博士说的话可知,她认为年龄只是一种心境。
5. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段可知,Susan博士是在Steve Pfister的影响下开始健身的。
6. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段可知,Susan博士每天上午把时间安排得非常紧凑:读书、健身、写作等都不耽误。
7. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句和第二句可知,Susan博士为两个女儿树立了良好的榜样。

8~11 ADAC

C篇:本文是一篇说明文。塑料垃圾污染警钟敲响。治理塑料垃圾污染不能仅靠垃圾回收处理,还需要从根本上引导人们少用一次性塑料制品。

8. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段和第二段可知,作者提到温室气体的排放是为了呈现塑料的危害。
9. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句可知,这种态度必须改变,因为最近全球回收市场的崩溃清楚地表明,回收速度从来没有,也永远不会跟上塑料垃圾的使用速度。故作者对大众处理一次性塑料垃圾的看法是持反对态度的。
10. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句可知,加利福尼亚是减少塑料垃圾使用的先驱者。它是第一个禁止使用一次性塑料袋的州,也很可能是第一个改变商品包装方式的州。
11. C 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,塑料垃圾污染警钟敲响。治理塑料垃圾污染不能仅靠垃圾回收处理,还需要从根本上引导人们少用一次性塑料制品。

12~15 CDBC

D篇:本文是一篇说明文。虚拟现实(VR)这种技术在未来可以改善运动员和观众对体育比赛的体验。

12. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据上文可知,这种虚拟现实可以帮助足球运动员更好地训练,因此,read the field意为“能够判断赛场上的形势”。
13. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段最后两句可知,Maheu认为,使用VR可以让观众们能够实时地体验运动员比赛的情形。
14. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句和第二句可知,该段主要描述了未来的体育馆。
15. C 【解析】主旨大意题。虚拟现实(VR)这种技术在未来可以改善运动员和观众对体育比赛的体验。

16~20 BGFDC

七选五:本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了食物与文化的关系。

16. B 【解析】根据下文讲到吃是人类生存的共同点可知,B项“吃东西是一种普遍的体验”符合语境。
17. G 【解析】G项“这从海鲜受沿海人们的喜爱就可以看出”承接上文“我们烹饪的食物显示了我们的身份和出处”。
18. E 【解析】E项“品尝当地菜肴是与当地人交流的一种方式”与下文“它(品尝当地菜肴)是一种与人联系的互动和过程”衔接紧密,符合题意。

19. D 【解析】D项“因此,食物能唤起人们对家乡的美好回忆”承接上文“家是心所在的地方,在对食物的感官反应中,熟悉的味道会引起思乡之情”。
20. C 【解析】根据下文中的关键词“culture”和“nutritional”可知,该段主要呈现了食物在很大程度上既是具有文化性的,也是营养的。
- 21~25 DABCA 26~30 BCDDC 31~35 ABACD 36~40 BDBAC
- 完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文。对家族史的好奇驱使我不顾一切地前去探寻,最终完成了《凯恩河》这部小说。
21. D 【解析】考查动词。在成长的过程中,我知道没有人比我的母亲更坚强。所以当她在她崇拜的祖母 Emily 的故事时,我洗耳恭听。
22. A 【解析】考查名词。母亲在她的祖母 Emily 和曾是第一夫人的 Jacqueline Kennedy 之间找到了相似点。
23. B 【解析】考查形容词。母亲描述 Emily 的外貌特征:优美的长脖子和纤细的腰。
24. C 【解析】考查动词。Emily 与 Jacqueline Kennedy 的出身不一样。
25. A 【解析】考查动词。Emily 吸引了我。直到 2005 年,我对祖先的研究才真正开始升温,原因很简单:我不再忙于工作。
26. B 【解析】考查动词短语。解析参见 25 题。
27. C 【解析】考查动词。解析参见 25 题。
28. D 【解析】考查动词。至少一年之内我拒绝工作。
29. D 【解析】考查名词。母亲对这些话没有耐心。
30. C 【解析】考查形容词。我保持沉默,没有解释。
31. A 【解析】考查动词。但是我觉得我必须离开我的工作,去研究我的祖先。
32. B 【解析】考查名词。我想要更多关于我祖先的故事。
33. A 【解析】考查动词。我跟随我母亲的足迹来到了一个叫凯恩河的地方。
34. C 【解析】考查动词。我找到了有关我曾曾祖母的不光彩的奴隶买卖账单,她在 1850 年以 800 美元的价格被卖掉。
35. D 【解析】考查动词。我得把祖辈的故事写下来。这一次,小说《凯恩河》以光彩的方式出售。
36. B 【解析】考查形容词。解析参见 35 题。
37. D 【解析】考查名词。一天,电话铃响了:“你好,我是 Oprah Winfrey,脱口秀的主持人。”
38. B 【解析】考查名词。我简直不敢相信自己的耳朵。我惊讶地回答:“你好, Winfrey 女士。今天我能为您做些什么吗?”
39. A 【解析】考查副词。她打电话告诉我她为她的读书俱乐部选了我的小说,这最终让《凯恩河》登上了《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜,使其拥有了比我预想的更广泛的读者群体。
40. C 【解析】考查形容词。解析参见 39 题。
41. on/upon 42. stuck 43. variety 44. The 45. further  
46. sensed 47. preventing 48. because 49. to be 50. themselves

语法填空:

41. on/upon 【解析】考查介词。depend on/upon 意为“依赖;依靠”。
42. stuck 【解析】考查形容词。get 在此处是系动词,故后面接形容词作表语。get stuck in 意为“陷入……中”。
43. variety 【解析】考查词性转换/名词。a variety of 意为“各种各样的”。
44. The 【解析】考查冠词。根据上下文可知,此处应该用定冠词修饰名词 goal,表特指。
45. further 【解析】考查副词。副词 further 在此处修饰动词 looked。
46. sensed 【解析】考查时态。根据上下文时态可知,此处应该用一般过去时。
47. preventing 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据 prevent 与逻辑主语 they 是主动关系可知,此处应该用其现在分词形式作结果状语。
48. because 【解析】考查表语从句。根据句意和句子结构可知,此处应该用 because 引导表语从句,并且



because在从句中作原因状语。

49. to be 【解析】考查非谓语动词。have no choice but to do sth 意为“别无选择,只得做某事”。

50. themselves 【解析】考查代词。根据主语 Ants 可知,此处应该用 they 的反身代词。

短文改错:

The other day I helped a sick student living alone in a renting room far away from his parents. He was suf-  
fering from a serious disease in his two tooth, so he wasn't able to eat something. No one was with him to take  
care of him. He sends me a message to ask for help. I paid a visit at his room and then took him to the hos-  
pital when he could receive proper treatment. After take some medicine and getting some care, he felt well  
and relaxed. Then I instant called his parents and told them not worry. They thanked me heartily after  
hearing what I did.

51. renting—rented 【解析】考查非谓语动词。过去分词 rented 在此作定语,与 room 形成被动关系。

52. tooth—teeth 【解析】考查名词单复数。根据 two 可知,此处名词应该用复数形式。

53. something—anything 【解析】考查代词。根据句意“他的两颗牙齿患了严重的疾病,所以他不能吃任何东西”可知答案。something 一般用于肯定句中;anything 一般用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。

54. 删除 care 前面的 a 【解析】考查冠词。固定词组 take care of 意为“照顾”。

55. sends—sent 【解析】考查时态。根据上下文时态可知,此处应该用一般过去时。

56. at—to 【解析】考查介词。固定词组 pay a visit to 意为“拜访;看望”。

57. when—where 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子可知,where 在此处引导定语从句,修饰先行词 hospital,并且在从句中作地点状语。

58. take—taking 【解析】考查非谓语动词。根据介词 after 可知,此处应该用现在分词。

59. instant—instantly 【解析】考查副词。副词 instantly 在此处修饰动词 called。

60. worry 前面加 to 【解析】考查非谓语动词。tell sb (not) to do sth 意为“告诉某人(不)做某事”。

书面表达:

命题立意:本题要求学生以“The Impacts of Smart Phones on Students”为主题写一篇英语短文,内容包括:

1. 介绍学生使用智能手机的情况;2. 简述智能手机对学生的影响;3. 提出学生使用智能手机的建议。该设题有利于考查学生的英语核心素养,倡导学生合理使用电子设备。学生应该适当发挥自己的想象力,不要逐字逐句翻译,应该根据生活经验,用英语思维合理表达三个要点。

参考范文:

### The Impacts of Smart Phones on Students

Nowadays, more and more students are using smart phones, which raises both parents and teachers' great concern. There is no doubt that smart phones have some positive effects on students. For example, they can help students gain information on the Internet. However, quite a number of students easily get addicted to smart phones, which affects their health and study.

In my view, every coin has two sides. We don't have to completely turn away from smart phones. Or rather, we should learn how to use smart phones wisely. For instance, smart phones shouldn't be used from Monday to Friday. And during weekends, the time spent on smart phones should be controlled.

(一) 评分原则:

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: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. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 评分标准:

第五档(21—25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。

覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——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。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20分):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

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。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15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。

虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10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。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——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。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5分):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

——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。

语法结构单调,词汇知识有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。

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;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。



## 关于我们

自主选拔在线（原自主招生在线）创办于 2014 年，历史可追溯至 2008 年，隶属北京太星网络科技有限公司，是专注于中国拔尖人才培养的升学咨询在线服务平台。主营业务涵盖：新高考、学科竞赛、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、高中生涯规划、志愿填报等。

自主选拔在线旗下拥有网站门户（官方网址：[www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户达百万量级，网站年度流量超 1 亿量级。用户群体涵盖全国 31 省市，全国超 95% 以上的重点中学老师、家长及考生，更有许多重点高校招办老师关注，行业影响力首屈一指。

自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+ 大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网“年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的新高考拔尖人才培养服务平台。



微信搜一搜



自主选拔在线