

考号

姓名

班级

学校

答题线内密封



## 高三英语

### 注意事项:

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,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

If you're taking the train in Switzerland, your first stop should be the Swiss Federal Railways (SBB) website. Except for a few scenic routes, SBB runs all the regional, commuter trains, and high-speed trains in the country.

#### Kinds

● R, RE, and IR are regional trains that are slower, cheaper, and stop at all or most stations between two major centers.

● IC or ICN (the N is for "night") are fast trains that connect major cities but do not stop at smaller towns along the way.

● S or S-Bahn trains are frequent commuter trains that connect cities and suburbs. If you miss an S train, there's usually another one coming soon after.

#### Service

The SBB website sells one-way or round-trip tickets between Swiss cities and other cities in Europe. They also sell City Tickets, including the train to that city, public transportation in the town, and a travel pass that typically allows access to several touristic sites.

#### Ways of buying tickets

To purchase a ticket or research schedule options, type in your point-to-point destinations first and preferred travel time. You can select the train that works best for you. Once you've selected your route, enter your passenger information. You'll have the option to purchase a City Ticket. Complete your purchase with a credit card. You will be issued a voucher (票券).

#### Tips

Children below 16 years of age travel free. But you must pick up a Swiss Family Card before traveling. For travelers with disabilities, select "Barrier-free travel" from the pull-down menu labeled "Standard view" to see only trains that have wheelchair-accessible carriages.

Your ticket will not show a seat reservation. If you buy tickets at the SBB counter or office in the train station, you'll have the option of reserving a seat in advance.



25. Why did Yang choose to study at the Changchun Automobile Industry Institute?  
A. To meet his father's will. B. To learn how to make cars.  
C. To save China's car industry. D. To find a good job after graduation.
26. What can we infer from the last paragraph?  
A. The youths will make a big difference in the future.  
B. China places more emphasis on automobile industry.  
C. The youths have made many achievements in many fields.  
D. Yang's future work is to further research teaching techniques.
27. What is the text?  
A. A book review. B. A science story.  
C. A news report. D. A personal diary.

C

Earth is lighted up by bioluminescence (生物发光) but, for many of us, seeing the natural phenomenon is a rare treat. Catching the glow (光) of a firefly or witnessing a dolphin swimming through electric blue waters is a thrill.

Researchers are currently engineering glowing flowers and decorative plants that can cast a green light onto our living rooms. Observing a plant's health via its glow can be a way to instantly measure its health, and the side-effect is anybody who wants a healthy glowing plant in their living room can have one.

A study published on Monday in *Nature Biotechnology* shows that this goal is well on its way to being a reality. The study authors announce they've created a method that causes plants to glow much brighter, and for a longer period of time, than previous efforts. Plants adapted by this method should be available for purchase within a few years.

The research was conducted through a teamwork between three scientific institutions and Planta, a biotech startup in Moscow. When this team examined a poisonous mushroom, they discovered that caffeic acid is responsible for its bioluminescence. In this new study, the team employed that information and inserted (嵌入) enzymes (酶) which are specific to the mushroom—into the DNA of tobacco plants. In turn, the enzymes were able to interact with the caffeic acid in the tobacco plants, and cause them to glow both in the dark and in the daylight.

This method, the scientists claimed, made the plants 10 times brighter than previous efforts and the continuous light production didn't harm the health of the plants. Interestingly, the light decreased as the leaves aged—but it also increased when the leaves were damaged. In turn, the team suggested this method could also help other researchers monitor plant responses to various pressures and changes in the environment. If a plant is short of water or a hungry sheep is harming a plant, bioluminescence could warn of this damage before it's too late.

28. How can people quickly identify a decorative flower's health condition?  
A. By making it greener. B. By monitoring its glow.  
C. By testing the chemicals in it. D. By putting it in the living room.



29. What can we expect of the adapted glowing plants?
- A. They will appear on the market.
  - B. They may take the place of lamps.
  - C. They can light up a whole living room.
  - D. They glow less bright than previous efforts.
30. What did the team do with the mushroom in the new study?
- A. They inserted caffeic acid into it.
  - B. They made it give out brighter light.
  - C. They grew it on the tobacco plant farm.
  - D. They put its enzymes into the tobacco plants.
31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. Warning of potential damage from glowing plants.
  - B. Warning of the light production's harm to plants.
  - C. Effects of continuous light production on the glowing plants.
  - D. Benefits of combining specific enzymes with caffeic acid in plants.

D

People who frequently eat fruit are more likely to report greater positive mental wellbeing and are less likely to report symptoms of depression than those who do not, according to new research from the College of Health and Life Sciences, Aston University. The team also found that people who eat savoury (咸味的) snacks such as crisps (薯片), which are low in nutrients, are more likely to report greater levels of anxiety.

Published in the *British Journal of Nutrition*, the study surveyed 428 adults from across the UK and looked at the relationship between their consumption of fruit, vegetables, sweet and savoury snacks, and their psychological health. The research found that both nutrient-rich fruit and nutrient-poor savoury snacks appeared to be linked to psychological health. They also found that there was no direct association between eating vegetables and psychological health. Based on the survey, the more often people ate fruit, the lower they scored for depression and the higher for mental wellbeing, independent of the overall quantity of fruit intake. By contrast, there was no link between these everyday memory lapses (差错) and fruit and vegetables intake or sweet snacks, suggesting a unique relationship between these nutrient-poor savoury snacks, everyday mental lapses, and psychological health.

Lead author, PhD student Nicola-Jayne Tuck commented, "Very little is known about how diet may affect mental health and wellbeing, and while we did not directly examine causality here, our findings could suggest that frequently snacking on nutrient-poor savoury foods may increase everyday mental lapses, which in turn reduces psychological health."

"It is possible that changing what we snack on could be a really simple way to improve our mental wellbeing. Conversely, it is also possible that the forthcoming restriction of processed snacks at checkouts, due to come in this October, could not only improve the country's physical health, but mental health too."

"Overall, it's definitely worth trying to get into the habit of reaching for the fruit bowl."

【高三英语 第4页(共8页)】

· 23 - 166C ·

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32. Which may lead to greater level of anxiety?  
A. Savoury snacks.    B. Fruit.    C. Vegetables.    D. Grain.
33. What can we learn from paragraph 2?  
A. Rich fruit appears not to be linked to psychological health.  
B. The more fruit people eat, the lower they score for depression.  
C. There is a relation between the nutrient-poor snacks and mental health.  
D. There is a direct link between eating vegetables and psychological health.
34. What does the underlined word "causality" in paragraph 3 refer to?  
A. The relation between fruit and vegetables.  
B. The relation between exercise and health.  
C. The relation between snacks and mental health.  
D. The relation between diet and mental health and wellbeing.
35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?  
A. Eating habits can prevent disease  
B. Eating unhealthy snacks often is harmful to health  
C. Eating vegetables often can improve mental health  
D. Eating fruit often may contribute to mental health

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。

If you haven't started livestream (网络直播) commerce on social media, maybe you should. 36 It is growing in popularity, accounting for \$200 billion in sales in China and \$11 billion in the United States in 2020. Those numbers are only expected to climb.

"Livestream commerce is fast becoming a medium of choice," said Thomas S. Robertson, a marketing professor. In an article he wrote for *Harvard Business Review*, he examines the rise of livestream commerce and offers guidance for companies that want to jump on the trend.

37 We have to look at the evolution of online. It started with text, and over time that became rather boring. Text then became accompanied by imagery, and that was a step forward in building audience engagement. The next step was video, which turns out to be more powerful than imagery in building engagement. After that came livestream. 38 That's where we've arrived in terms of the evolution of online. It's become an important means of going to market and selling with certain audiences and under certain conditions.

What should brands be thinking about as they jump into livestream commerce? 39 For example, brands have to choose the right platform and influencer. Is it someone with followings, or a more specialized influencer who knows more about a specific category, such as cosmetics or a technology product? Brands have to measure success against goals. 40 It's not just about making immediate sales. Their objective is to reach new markets, introduce new products, or create a buzz (轰动效应) for the brand. Given their expectations, they are going to track sales outcomes, social media mentions, likes and dislikes.

- A. Why is livestream commerce becoming so popular?  
 B. Livestream commerce is the hottest trend in the online business.  
 C. They must test whether they are able to achieve those goals.  
 D. The option to buy from the live stream was added shortly afterwards.  
 E. What is the role of the social media influencer in livestream sales?  
 F. They have to integrate livestream commerce with other marketing strategies.  
 G. It's definitely a challenge, even for companies that were built for digital shopping.

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。

As I stood in line waiting to cash out at a supermarket, I studied the customer in front of me, who kept looking at the magazine to our left. She 41 an old torn coat. The items in her cart (购物车) included the 42 daily necessities.

"Next," the cashier called and she moved forward. When the cashier 43 everything up and told her the cost, the woman's face 44. It was obvious she didn't have enough money. She scanned her groceries to see what she could 45.

One by one, she removed things, but she still came up 46. The man right behind me complained loudly. The young woman's cheeks reddened with 47. I wanted desperately to pay for her groceries outright, which, however, would mortify (使难堪) her even more. 48, I turned around angrily and glared at the man.

"I would be 49 if you've never had to do that!" I said to him in a low voice. He looked 50 and changed the checkout line.

The woman finally decided on her groceries, paid and 51 them. By then, I had rearranged my own purchases and put several items the woman had taken out, including the magazine she had been 52, into my cart. I moved forward and whispered to the cashier, "53 bags, the same bill, please."

I 54 the extra things into her shopping cart without being noticed, as she was busy 55 the accidentally scattered (散落的) apples she'd bought. I left that store and realized I was by no means rich, but I had enough to get by.

- |                   |                |             |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 41. A. carried    | B. wore        | C. sewed    | D. labelled      |
| 42. A. cheapest   | B. cleanest    | C. best     | D. strangest     |
| 43. A. used       | B. piled       | C. added    | D. mixed         |
| 44. A. lit up     | B. calmed down | C. softened | D. paled         |
| 45. A. do without | B. put away    | C. kick off | D. guard against |
| 46. A. late       | B. short       | C. low      | D. direct        |
| 47. A. anxiety    | B. despair     | C. fright   | D. embarrassment |
| 48. A. Besides    | B. Otherwise   | C. Instead  | D. Nevertheless  |
| 49. A. careful    | B. grateful    | C. helpful  | D. wonderful     |
| 50. A. amazed     | B. astonished  | C. ashamed  | D. scared        |
| 51. A. counted    | B. tasted      | C. admired  | D. bagged        |



52. A. eyeing                      B. touching                      C. checking                      D. valuing  
53. A. Separate                      B. Similar                      C. Familiar                      D. Informal  
54. A. eased                      B. slipped                      C. entered                      D. changed  
55. A. enjoying                      B. delivering                      C. showing off                      D. picking up

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。

The climate crisis has reached new levels of destruction this year for millions of people in poor countries that didn't cause the problem. 56 (lead) to losses so huge that it is hard for many in richer countries to even understand. For nearly three decades, the countries most affected have asked wealthy countries to help them pay for the damage, only 57 (pay) lip service.

At the annual United Nations climate conference this week, the issue is formally 58 the agenda, a breakthrough in itself. 59 (encouraging), a small number of wealthy countries have promised to give money despite small amounts.

These contributions are welcome, although they are not the kind of funding 60 (seek)—some countries reallocate the funds from other pots of climate finance, or put money toward 61 (insure), or early warning systems. What these countries 62 (call) for over the past decades, and urgently need, is a collective funding stream within the United Nations 63 helps them recover from devastating losses from disasters, rising seas and other climate impacts.

It's not 64 matter of charity. Taking action is firmly in rich countries' own interests. As climate change bears down, more factories and ports around the world will close, devastating global supply chains. Food prices will rise. More people will be displaced, which will cause additional migration crises. Conflict will grow more likely as people fight over land and water. The consequences will destabilize even the 65 (strong) economies. Preventing that outcome now, by financing recovery from climate damage, will ensure a more stable future for everyone.

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, 你的外国朋友 David 对中国茶文化很感兴趣。请你写一封邮件向他介绍中国茶文化, 内容包括:

1. 中国茶文化历史悠久;
2. 茶在中国人生活中的重要性;
3. 希望有更多的人喜欢中国茶, 了解中国文化。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear David,

Yours,  
Li Hua

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。

Kevin was a homeless man. Since the day he was born, he had never been shown the affection and love every child needs. He had spent his entire life fighting for his survival in a world that treated him like he never existed. Even after all the hardships he had confronted (面对), Kevin still had hope for a better life. One organization proved to him that there was light at the end of the tunnel. The Summer Community Food Bank was known for being charitable and being so generous that they donated food without any cost to the homeless. And Anita is the head of this organization.

On a cold morning, Kevin was extremely hungry. He looked around for the bread that the volunteers usually left the night before for people to take. As he spotted a loaf of bread, something else caught his eye. Kevin found a strange brown paper bag next to the building. He wondered if it had any more food inside, unaware of the surprise that would change his life forever.

As he approached the bag, he couldn't smell anything that he thought was food. He wondered what was inside of the bag, and why it was left next to the food bank. After making his final guesses at what could be inside, Kevin slowly opened the bag. It was completely stuffed with cash. Kevin was overwhelmed by the multitude of \$ 20 and \$ 100 bills. He added all of them up to see how much money there was in that bag, and it amounted to \$ 17,000.

Kevin couldn't believe his eyes and thought that he must have miscounted. Therefore, he counted again. The second time, it amounted to \$ 17,000, too. However, Kevin decided not to get excited yet. After all, someone could have deliberately tried to fool him by filling the bag with fake money. He checked carefully to see if the money was real. After making sure all of the money was real, he wasn't sure of what he should do with the load of money.

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。

After waiting at the food bank for 20 minutes, Kevin found Anita unlocking the door.

However, after investigation, the police still had no explanation for the money.



## 高三英语参考答案

阅读:

21~23 ACB

A篇: 本文是应用文, 介绍了 Swiss Federal Railways (SBB) 的相关情况。

21. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句可知, S Bahn 是频繁往返于城市和郊区的通勤列车。

22. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段第一句可知, 买票时你首先要输入你的目的地。

23. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段可知, 在 SBB 的火车站的售票窗口买票, 你可以提前预订座位。

24~27 ABAC

B篇: 本文是记叙文, 讲述了“中国青年五四奖章”获得者杨永修的个人经历, 以及他在汽车行业中取得的成就。

24. A 【解析】细节理解题。通读全文可知, 杨永修在汽车行业中做出的杰出贡献让他被授予“中国青年五四奖章”。

25. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知, 杨永修梦想长大后能制造汽车。根据第三段可知, 为了实现自己的梦想, 他选择了在长春汽车工业高等专科学校学习数控技术。

26. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段可知, 这个团队的平均年龄只有 29 岁, 未来他们将为中国的汽车工业做出巨大的贡献。

27. C 【解析】推理判断题。文章讲述了“中国青年五四奖章”获得者杨永修的个人经历, 以及他在汽车行业取得的成就。文章中还引用了很多他说的话, 由此可推断, 这是一篇对他的新闻报道。

28~31 BADD

C篇: 本文是说明文, 介绍了对发光植物的相关研究。

28. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句可知, 通过植物的发光来观察植物的健康状况是一种即时衡量其健康状况的方法。

29. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句可知, 用这种方法改良的植物应该在未来几年内就能买到。由此可推断, 发光植物未来会出现在市场上。

30. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第三句可知, 在这项新的研究中, 该团队采用了这一信息, 并将该蘑菇所特有的酶植入烟草植物的 DNA 中。

31. D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一段可知, 此段主要讲述了将植物中特定的酶与咖啡酸结合起来的方法的好处。

32~35 ACDD

D篇: 本文是说明文, 介绍了经常吃水果的人比不吃水果的人有更积极、健康的心理, 更不容易有抑郁症状。

32. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段可知, 研究小组发现, 吃薯片等营养贫乏的咸味零食的人更容易焦虑。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句可知, 研究发现, 营养丰富的水果和营养贫乏的咸味零食似乎都与心理健康(水平)有关。

34. D 【解析】词义推测题。根据第三段可知, 我们对饮食如何影响心理健康知之甚少, 虽然我们没有直接检验两者之间的因果关系, 但我们的研究结果可能表明, 经常吃营养贫乏的咸味食物可能会导致心理健康水平降低。

35. D 【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了经常吃水果的人比不吃水果的人有更积极、健康的心理, 更不容易有抑郁症状。

36~40 BADFC

七选五: 本文是说明文, 介绍了直播带货兴起的原因并提供了进入该行业的一些建议。

36. B 【解析】B项“直播带货是零售业最热门的趋势之一”与上文衔接紧密,同时引出下文。  
37. A 【解析】第三段主要探讨直播带货流行的原因,A项“为什么直播带货变得如此受欢迎?”符合语境。  
38. D 【解析】根据上下文可知,D项“不久之后,直播中购买的功能被添加了进来”起到承上启下的作用,符合语境。  
39. F 【解析】本段主要探讨了进入直播带货行业的一些建议,F项“他们必须将直播带货与其他营销策略结合起来”符合语境。  
40. C 【解析】根据上文中的“goals”可知,C项“他们必须测试自己是否有能力实现这些目标”符合语境。

41~45 BACDA 46~50 BDCBC 51~55 DAABD

完形填空:本文是记叙文,讲述了作者在超市购物时帮助了一位女士的故事。

41. B 【解析】考查动词。她穿着一件破旧的外套。  
42. A 【解析】考查形容词。她购物车里都是些最便宜的日用品。  
43. C 【解析】考查动词。当收银员把所有的东西清点好并告诉她价格时,这位女士的脸变白了。  
44. D 【解析】考查动词。参见上一题解析。  
45. A 【解析】考查动词短语。她扫视了一下她的杂货,看看哪些是她不需要的。  
46. B 【解析】考查形容词。她虽然把东西一件一件地拿走了,但还是凑不够(付款的费用)。  
47. D 【解析】考查名词。这位年轻的女士尴尬得两颊发红。  
48. C 【解析】考查副词。相反,作者愤怒地转过身,怒视着那个人。  
49. B 【解析】考查形容词。你应该心怀感恩,因为你自己不需要那样做。  
50. C 【解析】考查形容词。他显得很羞愧,换了结账的队伍。  
51. D 【解析】考查动词。这位女士终于决定了要买什么,付了钱,将商品装进袋子里。  
52. A 【解析】考查动词。作者将她一直在看的那本杂志放进了作者的购物车。  
53. A 【解析】考查形容词。作者让收银员将自己的物品分开装。  
54. B 【解析】考查动词。作者把多余的东西悄悄地塞进了她的购物车。  
55. D 【解析】考查动词。她当时正忙着捡意外散落的苹果。

56. leading 57. to be paid 58. on 59. Encouragingly 60. sought 61. insurance  
62. have been calling/have called 63. which/that 64. a 65. strongest

语法填空:

56. leading 【解析】考查非谓语动词。lead与其逻辑主语 the climate crisis 构成主谓关系,此处应用其现在分词形式作结果状语。  
57. to be paid 【解析】考查非谓语动词。only to do 表“出乎意料的结果”,pay 和 the countries most affected 为逻辑上的动宾关系,故此处填 to be paid。  
58. on 【解析】考查介词。on the agenda 是固定搭配,意为“列入会议议程的”。  
59. Encouragingly 【解析】考查副词。副词 encouragingly 修饰后面的整个句子。  
60. sought 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此外与 funding 构成逻辑上的动宾关系,此处特指一次具体的动作,故此处应用 sought 作后置定语。  
61. insurance 【解析】考查名词。根据句意可知,此处应用该词的名词形式。  
62. have been calling/have called 【解析】考查动词时态。根据时间状语 over the past decades 可知,本句应用现在完成进行时或现在完成时。  
63. which/that 【解析】考查定语从句。先行词为 a collective funding stream,从句缺主语,故此处应用 which 或 that。  
64. a 【解析】考查冠词。a matter of ... 意为“关乎……的问题”。

65. strongest 【解析】考查形容词最高级。根据 even 及该句句意可知,此处应用该词的最高级形式。

写作:

第一节:

命题立意:本题要求给外国朋友 David 写一封邮件,向他介绍中国茶文化。内容包括:1. 中国茶文化历史悠久;2. 茶在中国人生活中的重要性;3. 希望有更多的人喜欢中国茶,了解中国文化。该题情境设置合理,贴近生活,贴近学生,有利于考查学生的核心素养。

参考范文:

Dear David,

I am very glad to learn that you are fond of Chinese tea culture.

Chinese tea has a very long history, and it has been very popular since ancient times. As an important part of our country's cultural heritage, Chinese tea has various kinds and flavors, such as green tea, black tea and white tea, of which Pu'er and Longjing are the most famous, and there are many tea houses, in which people get together to chat.

I hope more and more friends all over the world like Chinese tea and learn about Chinese culture.

Yours,

Li Hua

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来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容: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重要方面,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、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13~15):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(10~12):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(7~9):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(4~6):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,词汇项目有限。

——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(1~3):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,词汇项目有限。

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):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:

### 参考范文:

After waiting at the food bank for 20 minutes, Kevin found Anita unlocking the door. Kevin made the bold decision of giving the money to the Sumner Community Food Bank, putting his own fear of continuous poverty aside. Kevin approached Anita and handed the bag to her. When Anita weighed the bag, she realized it was surprisingly light, since she was thinking the bag contained a food donation. After being told the truth, Anita also didn't know how to deal with the money so she called the police and asked them to investigate the bag.

However, after investigation, the police still had no explanation for the money. Eventually, they returned the \$17,000 to the Sumner Community Food Bank. They also awarded Kevin with a Citizen Certificate for him being honest. However, they weren't the only ones who recognized this rare quality in Kevin. The Sumner Community Food Bank itself awarded Kevin many gift cards. Anita respected Kevin for his honesty and offered him a job. Kevin cherished this job opportunity and he would no longer be a homeless man.

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分,按5个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文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130的,从总分中减去2分。

4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:

(1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;

(2)内容的丰富性;

(3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;

(4)上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21~25)

与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。

内容丰富。

——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。  
——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20)

——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。  
——内容比较丰富。

——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。  
——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。

第三档(11~15)

——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。  
——写出了若干有关内容。

——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。  
——应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10)

——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。  
——写出了一些有关内容。

——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。  
——较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1~5)

——与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。  
——产出内容较少。

——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。  
——缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

不得分(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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