

2023 年南通市高二学年度质量监测

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。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman suggest the man wear?

- A. A coat.                                      B. A sweater.                                      C. A shirt.

2. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a print shop.                                      B. In a classroom.                                      C. In a computer lab.

3. What does the woman want to do with her life?

- A. Make much money.  
B. Travel around the world.  
C. Help protect the environment.

4. What time is it now?

- A. 10:00 a.m.                                      B. 9:00 a.m.                                      C. 8:30 a.m.

5. Why is the woman angry?

- A. She is hungry.  
B. She forgot a birthday.  
C. She has to finish work at home.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 2.25 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who is the man?

- A. A shop clerk.  
B. A car repairman.  
C. A police officer.

7. How fast was the woman driving?

- A. 80 kilometers per hour.
- B. 100 kilometers per hour.
- C. 110 kilometers per hour.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. Garbage collection.
- B. Environment pollution.
- C. Green lifestyles.

9. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Start cycling to work.
- B. Stop using plastic bags.
- C. Shop only in the supermarket.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What classes does the man attend?

- A. Science classes.
- B. History classes.
- C. Communication classes.

11. What does the woman want to help the teenagers do?

- A. Make better decisions.
- B. Learn a foreign language.
- C. Solve problems in science.

12. What does the man think of himself when he was young?

- A. He was unable to help people.
- B. He liked to talk with his parents.
- C. He was hard to communicate with.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where did the man go with his father every Sunday!?

- A. To the lake.
- B. To the mountains.
- C. To the city center.

14. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Go to a climbing center.
- B. Watch a movie.

C. Learn to swim.

15. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Instructor and student.

B. A couple.

C. Friends.

16. Who did the man let win at bowling months ago?

A. His father.

B. The woman.

C. The woman's father.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How much cheese was used in the record-breaking burger?

A. 18 kilograms.

B. 22 kilograms.

C. 27 kilograms.

18. Who wrote the book *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?

A. Philip Robertson.

B. Richard Smith.

C. Oscar Wilde.

19. What happened to Harriet Venter in Chicago?

A. She donated an old book to the library.

B. She was charged a small fine by the library.

C. She couldn't find the book her mother borrowed.

20. What does the speaker say about Ryan Harris?

A. He was rescued by a 19-year-old fisherman.

B. He remained awake while waiting to be found.

C. He spent 26 hours swimming in cold ocean waters.

**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

### **The Ragged School Museum**

#### **In a nutshell**

In 1877 Dr Thomas Barnardo opened the Copperfield Road Free School, the largest of three ragged schools (charitable institutions that offered the poorest children a free education) in a row of three storehouses in East London. Now an underfunded, independent museum

(opened in 1990), a small exhibition offers an insight into how tough life was in east London in the late 1800s, but the highlight is one of the original classrooms where visitors can attend a lesson led by an actor in Victorian costume. The museum is in the second phase of applying for a lottery grant (彩票福利基金), which will allow it to make vital repairs to the largest of the three storehouses, though the aim is to keep the authentic (真正的) atmosphere of the building.

### Getting there

Easiest by car. The train station is a 30-minute walk away and trains are infrequent. A limited bus service from Liskeard drops you 20 minutes away. Parking is free right outside the gates.

### Opening hours

10am—6pm Monday—Saturday. Last entry: 5:30pm. Outside these times the museum runs a schools programme, with 16,000 school children coming through the doors each year.

### Value for money?

A little pricey, but the ticket is valid for a year. Entry is £18 adult, £13 child, family tickets £37.60 (1+3 children) or £49.60(2+3).

### Verdict (评价)

8/10. Lots of ideas, interactive activities and friendly, knowledgeable staff. This is an authentic slice of East End history that strives (努力) to inspire children through its work.

21. What does the Ragged School Museum offer to visitors?

- A. An option to keep its buildings in shape.
- B. A platform to raise money for its major repair.
- C. An insight into the British theatre in the 1800s.
- D. A chance to step back in time for a Victorian lesson.

22. How much would a couple with their three children pay for admission?

- A. 837.60.
- B. £49.60.
- C. £57.
- D. &75.

23. What do we know about the Ragged School Museum?

- A. It charges parking fees.
- B. It is beneficial to children.
- C. It is only accessible by car.
- D. It has varied opening hours.

David is a retired teacher. In October 2020, when the House of Commons voted against extending free schoolmeals into the holidays, David started strategising with the school headteacher:“I said: ‘What are we going to do about this?’” At the last minute, the local council stepped in to fund free holiday meals but a seed had been planted,leaving David pondering (沉思) the wider issue of local food poverty. “It was evident there was a need for food support within the area,” says David.

David contacted a group of local residents who had expressed an interest, plus two friends who had worked with the UK food bank charity the Trussell Trust – inviting them to join him on a Zoom call to discuss food poverty during the Covid crisis and beyond. “We decided, everybody together, that we could do something,” David says.

The group recruited (招募) volunteers and the project took shape. They chose the name “The Sharehouse”, rather than “food bank”, to reflect the fact that the project would meet not only the need for local food support, but also the pressing desire many expressed to do something meaningful at a time of crisis. “It’s like an exchange, rather than a bank,” says David.

The nonprofit opened just six weeks after that first call in December2020. “We had seven people,” says David, but by the following week, they had 40clients, and it built steadily. Now they support 100-plus families three times a week, and have gone from having 12 volunteers to about 40. It has also worked with local services to offer support on everything from addiction to debt and benefits advice.

Welcoming a client for the first time is often one of the hardest moments. “Having to sit with somebody new and let it unfold – it’s very raw.” The Sharehouse has regulars, but other people fall off the radar,leaving David to wonder what has happened. “I wonder where they are now; what they’re doing. It can be emotional.”

The Sharehouse serves as a reminder of how effective collective action and community can be. For anyone wanting to volunteer, David’s advice is: “Be led by what inspires you, don’t be frightened and don’t overthink it.”

24. Why did David found the Sharehouse?

- A. Some of his neighbours are going hungry.
- B. The authorities denied local food poverty.
- C. He wanted to compete with the food bank charity.
- D. Local residents are unwilling to fund free holiday meals.

25. What do we know about the Sharehouse?

- A. It has made a huge profit.
- B. It has expanded its ambitions.
- C. It presses local people to donate.
- D. It exchanges food with the food bank.

26. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Complain.
- B. Struggle.
- C. Disappear.
- D. Proceed.

27. What is David's advice to potential volunteers?

- A. Follow your heart.
- B. Think before you act.
- C. Provide for a rainy day.
- D. Do as the Romans do.

C

The first show to kick off London fashion week (LFW) on Thursday night had all the usual elements you'd expect—a long runway with pumping music, models in towering heels and surprise celebrity appearances causing the front row to take out their phones. However, there was one particular point of difference: the cast, including the model Erin O'Connor and TV presenter Miquita Oliver, were all wearing secondhand clothes.

The show, Oxfam Fashion Fighting Poverty, was the third time the nonprofit has taken part in London fashion week. All the clothes came from Oxfam's own stores and were styled by the British stylist Bay Garnett. Every look was available to buy on eBay after the show, helping to raise funds for the charity.

Garnett is a pioneer of secondhand fashion. For Thursday night's show, Garnett said she started the process by thinking about different types of tribes. Working through stock at Oxfam's 50,000 sq ft storehouse in West Yorkshire, Garnett narrowed down what she wanted to feature by thinking about different types of tribes. "There has to be some type of character within the clothing, then I piece it together. So there's goths (哥特人), the 60s, Americana, it's a real mix." Garnett cleverly created a variety of looks that would still appeal to a wide variety of cohorts (群体).

The show, which was full to capacity, reflects the growing interest in pre-loved fashion. According to Global Data, the clothes resale market in the UK grew by 149% between 2016 and 2022. It is forecast to rise by 67.5% from 2022 to 2026. A spokesperson for Oxfam says its main clothing categories including womenswear and menswear are having the bestselling year of the last six, with [year on year](#) growth of more than 20%.

Garnett, who started her career in fashion in the 90s, said, 'Buying secondhand is a form of activism. We're in a climate emergency so why wouldn't younger generations buy secondhand? A sustainable option is now cool.'

28. What was the feature of Thursday night's LFW's opening show?

- A. It was aimed to promote the fast fashion.
- B. Many celebrities and models were present.
- C. The cast were wearing secondhand fashion.
- D. The sound and visual effects were impressive.

29. Why did Garnett create a variety of looks for the show?

- A. To attract a broader audience.
- B. To promote unity among tribes.
- C. To make the tribes better known.
- D. To turn them into a bigger character.

30. What do the data in Paragraph 4 indicate?

- A. UK's broad categories of fashion.
- B. An increase in people's earnings.
- C. A huge demand for fashion models.
- D. Secondhand's growing popularity.

31. What are Garnett's words in the last paragraph aimed at?

- A. Explaining a rule.
- B. Making a summary.
- C. Offering a suggestion.
- D. Providing evidence.

D

The increased use of light-emitting diodes (LED) and other forms of lighting are now brightening the night sky at a dramatic rate. Research has revealed that light pollution is low causing the night sky to brighten at a rate of around 10% a year, an increase that threatens to ruin the sight of all but the most brilliant stars in a generation. A child born where 250 stars are visible at night today would only be able to see about 100 by the time they reach 18

Physicist Christopher Kyba, of the German Centre for Geosciences told the Observer. "A couple of generations ago, people would have regularly encountered this glittering (闪耀) vision of the universe—but what was formerly universal is now extremely rare."

Nevertheless, the introduction of only a modest number of changes to lighting could make a considerable improvement, Kyba argued. These moves would include ensuring outdoor lights are carefully capped, point downwards, have limits placed on their brightness, and are not predominantly blue—white but have red and orange components.

The problem is that light pollution is still not perceived by the public to be a threat. As Professor Oscar Corcho, of Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, has put it: "The negative

consequences of light pollution are as unknown by the population as those of smoking in the 80s.”

Yet action is now urgently needed. Apart from its astronomical impact, light pollution is harming human health. “When reddish light shines on our bodies, it stimulates mechanisms including those that break down high levels of sugar in the blood. Since the introduction of LEDs, that part of the spectrum (光谱) has been removed from artificial light and it is playing a part in the waves of obesity (肥胖) and rises in diabetes cases we see today,” said Prof Fosbury from University College London (UCL).

UCL researchers are preparing to install additional infrared (红外线) lamps in hospitals and intensive care units ICU) to see if they have an effect on the recovery of patients who would otherwise be starved of light from this part of the spectrum.

32. What does the author want to show by citing the child’s example?

- A. More objects in the universe will disappear.
- B. Light pollution is blinding our view of the stars.
- C. People’s perception of the universe is inadequate.
- D. New forms of lighting have made stars unnecessary.

33. What does Kyba think of the moves to ease light pollution?

- A. They are practical.
- B. They are rarely successful.
- C. They aren't worth the effort.
- D. It takes ages to see the result.

34. What is top on the agenda of solving light pollution?

- A. Controlling population growth.
- B. Changing people’s perception,
- C. Exploring the unknown universe.
- D. Banning smoking in public places.

35. What does the follow up study aim to find out about infrared lamps?

- A. Whether they help patients recover.
- B. Whether they increase obesity risk.
- C. Whether they leave people starving.
- D. Whether they raise blood sugar level.

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。

As we age, it is natural for our bodies to undergo certain changes that can affect our health and well-being. 36 Here are some tips for seniors to age with health in mind.

Communication is key. Be sure to Consider and communicate with the person who will represent you when you can't represent yourself. There are many big decisions to think over.as we get older, and they not only impact us, but our friends, family. End of life matters

take a lot of time to consider and to communicate with our loved ones. Remember in a health emergency, you're not at your best. 37

Focus on social determinants of health. 38 Make sure you spend enough time and energy on the non-clinical things that impact health outcomes. This includes eating healthy food, exercise, meditation (冥想), social interaction, and doing the things that bring you joy. You may be surprised to know the social and economic factors that impact health account for up to 75 percent of health outcomes.

39 When it comes to aims, think both big and small. Small things like going to a social club or gym a few times a week or walking around the neighborhood can have wonderful outcomes for well-being.

Cultivate a strong relationship with your PCP. Having a strong and stable relationship with your primary care physician is important. 40 You need to find out conditions you may not be aware of. This can include diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases.

- A. Prevention beats cure.
- B. Try to stay physically active.
- C. Create attainable health goals.
- D. Events do not happen as one wishes.
- E. However, there are ways to age gracefully.
- F. It's a good idea to visit your doctor yearly at least.
- G. The emergency room is not the place to discuss things.

### 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。

From a young age, I was fascinated by language. I 41 the Welsh words my grandmother taught me and parroted (鹦鹉学舌) my relatives' local 42.

I remember a holiday in Spain when two boys asked if I spoke Norwegian. When I couldn't 43, they ran off, leaving me sad. Back home, I'd search shops for language books and enjoyed trying all these different words to 44 what was in my head. I thought it was 45, and still do.

The first language I learned was Spanish. At sixth-form college, I 46 Spanish GCSE, then A-level. After university, I cycled to the Netherlands, 47 Dutch. It turned out that speaking a language abroad with 48 people was an ideal way to learn.

Travelling to learn a language became an 491 —it came with excitement and lonelier moments. I have found that the 50 of learning depends on the language. If it is similar to a language I already speak, I can use it in a 51 way within weeks.

During lockdown, I took short courses in Scots, Korean and Irish. I joined conversation groups and 52 exams in Cornish. In 2022, I founded the annual Polyglot Conference. I also 53 for indigenous and endangered languages.

I've studied dozens of languages now. The most important thing about learning languages is the ability to build 54 with other people. They allow you to experience 55 and perceptions you may never have otherwise considered.

- |                       |                |                |                 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. imagined       | B. explained   | C. absorbed    | D. revised      |
| 42. A. quotes         | B. tales       | C. opinions    | D. accents      |
| 43. A. respond        | B. wait        | C. bear        | D. decline      |
| 44. A. express        | B. influence   | C. remove      | D. evaluate     |
| 45. A. complex        | B. temporary   | C. disturbing  | D. amazing      |
| 46. A. favoured       | B. completed   | C. skipped     | D. promoted     |
| 47. A. making up      | B. picking up  | C. relying on  | D. lecturing on |
| 48. A. civilized      | B. successful  | C. modest      | D. local        |
| 49. A. addiction      | B. option      | C. adventure   | D. honour       |
| 50. A. style          | B. speed       | C. method      | D. criterion    |
| 51. A. comprehensible | B. fashionable | C. responsible | D. thoughtful   |
| 52. A. prepared       | B. discuss     | C. sat         | D. failed       |
| 53. A. celebrate      | B. train       | C. resign      | D. advocate     |
| 54. A. bridges        | B. identities  | C. confidence  | D. loyalty      |
| 55. A. challenges     | B. failures    | C. sufferings  | D. dimensions   |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Like something straight out of a fairytale, the abandoned village of Houtouwan on Shengshan Island 56 the eastern coast of China, has recently become an Internet sensation (网红打卡地) 57 an unusual travel hotspot. Houtouwan 58 (be) once a prosperous fishing village, with more than 3,000 residents. However, because of its remote and hard-to-access location, its residents started to move out in the 1990s. In 2002, the village was 59 (official) depopulated and merged into a nearby village. Deserted for

decades, empty houses in the ocean-facing, cliff-side village have been occupied by a blanket of climbing plants.

Houtouwan soared to fame among Chinese netizens in 2015 when 60 series of attractive photographs of the deserted village went viral (走红). Instead of celebrating its new-found 61 (popular) the officials were cautious of the impact 62 (bring) by the sudden boom of tourists. But now, it's ready for tourists.

After more than two years of planning, Houtouwan—despite still being comparatively off-grid (不入网的)—has implemented a few new 63 (move) to control and take advantage of the boom to develop local economy. Visitors can hike around the 64 (hill) village. Signs are put up outside empty houses 65 (keep) tourists off possible dangers.

#### 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, 上周你校举办了一年一度的校园读书节活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

- 1.活动目的;
- 2.活动内容;
- 3.活动反响。

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。

#### A Reading Festival

##### 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。

#### A lesson in trust

“Come on, Tuck,” I said, patting the floor of the 4Runner (越野车). “Load. Let’s go for a walk.” Tuck danced nervously at my feet, then sat and looked up at me with sad eyes. He wouldn’t jump in.

This was my first afternoon with the three-year-old border collie (德国牧羊犬) I was adopting, and it was time for the daily hike.

I'd taken Tuck in reluctantly, as a temporary solution for Tammy, my friend. She was trying to find a new home for the dog. Tuck was adopted from a pet store and had been kept long in a cage there, leaving him long-lasting trauma (创伤).

Tammy knew why I wasn't willing to give Tuck a permanent home. Three months earlier, I'd lost my beloved Bantam, the border collie who'd been my rock for 12 years. I wasn't ready to let a new dog into my life for good. But I'd agreed to help Tammy out while she continued her search.

Tuck wouldn't load, no matter how much I coaxed (劝诱). Knowing there was always a reason for a dog's behavior, I finally lifted the dog up and placed him in the back. "Load," I said, teaching him the command. "Good boy."

But every day, when it came time to load for our hike, Tuck still didn't trust my invitation. At the end of the second week, I became impatient.

Actually, Tuck was a sweet dog and seemed to love everyone. He had this boyish enthusiasm toward strangers. This was the exact opposite of my Bantam. She was always hesitant with strangers and remained my constant protector. I missed the loyal affection Bantam showed to me and I knew it wasn't fair of me to compare Tuck to her.

Days crept into a third week. I found myself appreciating Tuck for who he was. One afternoon, he came to the steps where I sat. He shyly looked at me, then walked over and put one big foot on my knee. At that very moment, I realized that he did want affection, in his own way. But he still refused to load for our hike.

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。

Why wouldn't Tuck jump into the car?

The next afternoon, I called Tuck over and let him watch as I removed the cage from the car.

# 2023 年南通市高二学年度质量监测

## 英语参考答案

1-5 BCCAA      6-10CBCBA      11-15 ACBAB      16-20 CACBB

21-25 DBBAB      26-30CACAD      31-35 CBABA      36-40EGACF

41-45CDAAD      46-50BBDCB      51-55 ACDAD

56. off              57. and              58. was              59. officially              60. a

61. popularity      62. brought      63. moves      64. hilly              65. to keep

### 应用文

#### One possible version:

#### A Reading Festival

To enrich our school life and promote cultural charm, our school launched its annual week-long reading festival last week.

Teachers and students actively participated in the festival, with a variety of reading and cultural activities lined up, including lectures, book donations and celebrity recommendations for must-read books. Well-known authors were also invited to meet and share their insights with us.

The festival has produced a positive influence, greatly enhancing our appetite for knowledge and fostering a love of reading, which is conducive to building a learning society.

### 读后续写

#### One possible version:

*Why wouldn't Tuck jump into the car?* I kept wondering about Tuck's strange behavior. Having changed the command for several times, I lost my patience eventually. "Load," I ordered angrily, raising my voice. Tuck went down to the ground and put his head on his paws, his eyes full of fear. Seeing this, I gave in. Upon lifting him into the 4Runner as usual, I caught a glimpse of the cage, Bantam's cage.

*The next afternoon, I called Tuck over and let him watch as I removed the cage from the car.* After that, I patted the floor of the 4Runner, and said, "Come on now, Tuck. You can trust me." To my surprise, Tuck jumped up on his own, **tail wagging**. Mystery solved! Without hesitation, I called Tammy and told her about my decision to give Tuck a **permanent** home here with me. That afternoon, I realized that while I was trying to trust that **fostering** Tuck was the right thing to do, Tuck was fighting a battle to trust me. My adopted dog, in fact, taught me a lesson in trust.

录音原文:

### Text 1

M: What's the weather like? Will it be OK if I just wear a shirt?

W: It's very cold. I think you should put on your sweater and bring a coat.

M: I'll take your advice.

### Text 2

M: Excuse me. It's my first time here. Can you tell me how to use the computer lab?

W: You should go to the help desk to reserve a computer. If you want to print something, you can go to the next room.

### Text 3

W: Some people work all their lives just to make money. I don't want to do that.

M: I don't want a career, either. I'd really like to explore the world.

W: I'd like to do something positive for the environment.

### Text 4

W: I have been waiting in line for an hour. I began to wait when the shop opened at 9:00 a.m.

M: Some people have been here since 8:30 a.m. It is always like this when they hold their annual sale.

### Text 5

M: Are you feeling alright today? You've gotten angry over the smallest things.

W: I missed breakfast and lunch today because I had to finish some extra work before I left the office. I don't have time to finish it at home because we have Nancy's birthday dinner tonight.

### Text 6

M: Do you know why I pulled you over?

W: Yes, I know the back lights on my car are broken.

M: Actually, I stopped you because you were driving 20 kilometers per hour over the speed limit.

W: I'm sorry. I thought the speed limit was 110 kilometers per hour.

M: No, the speed limit here is 80 kilometers per hour. Why are you in such a hurry? Are you late for work?

W: No, I need to pick up my mom and dad from the train station.

M: I won't give you a ticket this time. But you have to get your lights fixed at a repair shop today.

### **Text 7**

M: Good morning, Mrs. Brown. Can I ask you a question?

W: Of course, Mr. Green.

M: I noticed you haven't been leaving much garbage for collection lately. Why?

W: We've started a green lifestyle, so we don't waste much.

M: I'm very interested in this green thing. Can you give me some tips?

W: My pleasure. First, we can change our shopping habits. No more wasteful plastic bags. I often take my own bag when I go to the supermarket. And I often take a bus or the subway to go to work instead of driving my car.

M: It sounds like a lot of extra work.

W: It really is, but it makes me feel good to help our environment. It's something we all need to think about.

### **Text 8**

M: What kind of classes are you taking this year? I'm taking science classes.

W: Well, my goal after college is to work with teenagers so that they learn to make better decisions. So I'm taking a communication class, a history class, a language class and a childhood development class.

M: It sounds like you have your plate full. How can you study all of those topics?

W: My classes all relate to each other. I'm learning how people in other countries communicate with their youth, and how all of us could do better to understand young people.

M: That sounds complicated. I remember when I was that young, I was hard to talk to and my parents never listened to me.

W: That's my point. What's your plan?

M: I'll stay with science and help people that way.

### **Text 9**

W: Why don't you show me your hometown online?

M: Okay, let me bring up a map. So there's our house, and the school where I went to. The town is situated next to a lake. My brothers and I used to swim there.

W: Wasn't it dangerous?

M: No. The water was clean, too. It comes straight from the mountains.

W: Do you climb those mountains?

M: Yeah, my dad and I used to go for a climb every Sunday.

W: I'm so envious. I grew up in a city. I didn't do such interesting things as a kid.

M: Do you want to go climbing when we visit my parents in the summer?

W: I'm not sure I'd be confident enough.

M: Well, there's a climbing center next to the cinema. We can go there and you can learn to climb. One of my friends is an instructor.

W: I'm still nervous about meeting your parents since we don't see each other often after we got married.

M: Well, I remember we played bowling with your family months ago. I had to let your dad win.

W: That was very nice of you.

### **Text 10**

Good morning, folks. I'm Richard Smith. Welcome to *Odd News* from around America. Yesterday in Minnesota, a club called "Black Bear Resort" cooked a record-breaking cheeseburger. It was over three meters wide and was checked by Philip Robertson, who works for the Guinness Book of World Records. Robertson confirmed that the cheeseburger was the biggest ever. The record-breaking cheeseburger contained 27 kilograms of onions, 22 kilograms of lettuce, and 18 kilograms of cheese.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, a woman named Harriet Venter returned a book to a public library that was taken out 78 years ago. Her mother had borrowed the book, titled *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by the writer Oscar Wilde. Venter was afraid she'd be charged a large fine by the library, but discovered that ten dollars is the highest fine allowed for books. If the library hadn't set a limit on the fine, the total amount would've been six thousand dollars.

Finally, in Alaska, a 19-year-old fisherman named Ryan Harris spent 26 hours floating in a plastic box, after his boat sank in cold ocean waters. He kept himself awake by singing to himself until another fishing boat found him the next day. We'll have more news tomorrow!

# 2023 年南通市高二学年度质量监测 写作评分说明

## 第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

文章总共分三部分，包括（1）活动目的；（2）活动内容；（3）活动反响。如三个部分都涵盖，文章段落分明，书写清楚，字数达到要求，表达无太多错误，得分则应在 10 分以上。

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 或多于 100 的，酌情扣分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

**第五档 (13-15 分)** 完全完成了试题规定的任务。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 覆盖所有内容要点。
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
3. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。
4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

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

1. 虽漏掉一、二个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

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

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

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

1. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。
4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

**第一档 (1-3 分)** 未完成试题规定的任务。 信息未能传达给读者。

1. 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。
4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

**不得分：(0 分)**

未能传达给读者任何信息；内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

## 第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

### 一、评分说明

#### 1. 评分原则：

本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。

给分公平、公正；宽严并济，不能过严或过松；得分有理，扣分有据。

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

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

#### 3. 评分程序：

阅读第 1 遍：根据续写总体情节及重点内容描写，初步确定所属档次。

阅读第 2 遍：根据写作语言（修辞、句式、词汇等），确定或调整档次。

阅读第 3 遍：看词数（少于 130 个，从总分中扣 2 分）；

看书写（书写及卷面较差的建议降为三档或三档以下）。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (21—25)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。</li><li>2. 内容丰富。</li><li>3. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。</li><li>4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。</li></ol>

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