

试卷类型:A

高三年级考试

英语试题

2023.11

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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收回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

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。

1. What did the woman do last night?
A. She went to a party. B. She attended a gathering. C. She picked up her friend.
2. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a tea house. B. At a supermarket. C. At the woman's house.
3. What will the woman do?
A. Go back home.
B. Sleep in Anna's room.
C. Ask her mother for permission.
4. What is the weather like today?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.
5. Why does the woman talk to the man?
A. To buy a new map. B. To ask for directions. C. To make a complaint.

高三英语试题 第1页(共12页)

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,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。

听下面一段对话,回答第6和第7两个小题。

6. Which museum will the speakers visit?

- A. Travel Town Museum.
- B. Chinese American Museum.
- C. California African American Museum.

7. What time will the speakers meet on Saturday morning?

- A. At 9:30.
- B. At 9:00.
- C. At 8:30.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Who can get free books from the program?

- A. Preschool children.
- B. Primary school students.
- C. High school students.

9. What do the speakers plan to do?

- A. Donate some books.
- B. Register for the program for Henry.
- C. Introduce the program to those in need.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Why did Lili work on soccer shoes?

- A. To fulfill a task.
- B. To earn a living.
- C. To make special shoes for Messi.

11. How did Lili feel when she received that photo?

- A. Encouraged.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Disappointed.

12. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Their favorite football players.
- B. Lili's artworks for football shoes.
- C. A pair of shoes for Lionel Messi.

高三英语试题 第2页(共12页)

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the woman?
- A. A doctor. B. A hostess. C. A writer.
14. What is the team's study about?
- A. The main causes of hearing loss.
B. Ways to deal with hearing problems.
C. The harm of loud sound to the young's hearing.
15. How did the team do the research?
- A. By doing experiments.
B. By carrying out a survey.
C. By analyzing the existing data.
16. What does the woman think of the man's findings?
- A. Useless. B. Important. C. Shocking.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How many people attended the contest?
- A. About 1,000. B. About 1,500. C. About 2,000.
18. Why were Burmese pythons(缅甸巨蟒)in Florida in the beginning?
- A. To be brought there as pets. B. To be sent there for study. C. To look for a new habitat.
19. What does the US National Park Service say about Burmese pythons?
- A. They have almost disappeared.
B. They are dangerous to humans.
C. They threaten small local wild animals.
20. What made Dustin Crum win a prize this time?
- A. Catching the first python.
B. Catching the most pythons.
C. Catching the biggest python.

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

Why shop ethically

Every time we shop we're voting with our wallet. When we buy from brands that have a positive impact it's like voting for a better world.

Good for the environment

We are faced with many environmental issues, from global warming to pesticide (农药) pollution, that can in part be addressed by shopping more ethically (道德地). We can help tackle climate change by switching to a green energy provider or help reduce the amount of dangerous pesticides that are killing wildlife by buying organic products.

Good for society (both local and global)

Many of the products we buy have been produced by companies that pay their workers poverty wages and then hide their profits in offshore tax havens. We can shop, for example, for products that carry the Fairtrade qualification.

Good for animal welfare

To sell their products overseas many cosmetics (化妆品) companies still test on animals, by buying from brands that refuse to test on animals you can be sure that no animals are harmed in the production of your cosmetics.

Good for body and soul

We also know that a healthy balanced diet is good for you and this usually means leaving behind high sugar and salt products that are often irresponsibly marketed to children or abandoning cosmetics that contain harmful components.

21. What does "Every time we shop we're voting with our wallet" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. When we shop, we're voting for candidates.
- B. The way we spend our money can help to change the world.
- C. When shopping, we should behave ethically.
- D. We should shop the products with the Fairtrade qualification.

22. What can we do to protect the environment?

- A. Turn down the green energy provider.
- B. Reduce the amount of killing wildlife.
- C. Shop organic products as much as possible.
- D. Value the importance of pesticide in farming.

23. It is good for body and soul if _____.

- A. we market cosmetics to children irresponsibly.
- B. we only focus on the brands when we shop.
- C. we usually buy high sugar and salt products.
- D. we shop in a morally correct and acceptable way.

高三英语试题 第4页(共12页)

B

Anyanna Philipps is no ordinary teacher. She's an admired kindergarten educator for whom teaching is a mission. She believes that self-respect and strong relationships are the real building blocks of educational development and the path to self-actualization in life. And Philipps, known as Cool Miss P, continues to win hearts on social media, as well as in the classroom, with millions of views on TikTok and Instagram.

Philipps, from Georgia, in the US, is on a mission to put self-respect into the little ones she works with. She has hung a mirror on her classroom door so the children can practice daily "mirror affirmations (肯定)" as she enthusiastically encourages them to "be the best that you can be".

Since she was young, Philipps was told by people around her that her love for children would make her a great teacher one day. She was also inspired by several of her own teachers. Then a serious accident last year made her feel grateful for living and encouraged her to bring joy into her classroom. She tries to make sure that her students are happy by putting her heart into developing the teacher-student relationship.

Philipps shares one of her Instagram posts: "I am sticking to my purpose. I am a teacher, working to impact, inspire, and elevate all of these precious little lives. For young kids, positive affirmations can help make them feel capable of doing more 'big kid' things. They can also help increase kids' self-respect and make them more resilient (有承受力) to bullying and other negative life situations."

Cool Miss P puts this idea into action each and every school day to inspire all her young students. So it's not surprising that so many people viewing her posts leave comments saying that the world needs more teachers like her.

24. Why does Philipps hang a mirror on her classroom door?

- A. To raise students' confidence.
- B. To decorate the classroom.
- C. To light the classroom.
- D. To check students' appearance.

25. What did Philipps decide to do after the accident?

- A. Ask previous teachers for advice.
- B. Strengthen connection with students.
- C. Carry out teaching outside the classroom.
- D. Attract people's attention to early education.

高三英语试题 第5页(共12页)

26. What is the impact of her positive affirmations for children?

- A. They will be in an easier situation.
- B. They will submit to bullying on campus.
- C. They can deal with challenges positively.
- D. They will feel less hesitant to ask for help.

27. What is people's attitude towards Philipps's practice in teaching?

- A. Approving.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Unclear.
- D. Doubtful.

C

Getting rid of old tyres has long been a problem. Every year more than a billion reach the end of the road. Until recently, most were thrown into landfills or piled up in storage yards. Tougher environmental laws mean many countries now insist tyres are recycled.

Some firms, therefore, have begun exploring a great idea. Since tyres are mostly made from hydrocarbons, it should be possible in principle to turn old tyres into low-carbon fuel which can be used to run the vehicles they came from. One of the most ambitious firms pursuing the idea is Wastefront, which is based in Oslo, in Norway. Later this year the company will start building a giant tyre-recycling plant. In a couple of years, when the plant is fully operational, it will be able to turn 8m old tyres into new products, including some 25,000 tons of a black liquid called tyre derived oil (TDO).

The process works by deconstructing (解构) a tyre into three main parts. One is steel, which is used to brace the structure of a tyre. The second is carbon black, a powdery carbon used to improve the durability of the tyre. The third is rubber.

In order to do the deconstructing, the tyres are first shredded and the steel bracing removed. The remaining material then goes through a process called pyrolysis (热解). This involves exposing a material to high temperatures in the absence of air. That causes the rubber to turn into a mix of hydrocarbon gases, which are drawn off. What is left behind is pure carbon black. Once the drawn-off gas has cooled down, a part of it changes into TDO. The remaining gases, which include methane, are funneled back around to be burned, fuelling the reactor.

The overall output of the process by weight is 40% TDO, 30% carbon black, 20% steel and 10% gas. The recovered TDO is similar to crude oil fresh from the ground. The carbon black can be re-used to make new tyres, which is of interest to tyre-makers. This, says Vianney Valès, Wastefront's boss, creates a closed-loop system that prevents emissions.

高三英语试题 第6页(共12页)

28. What can we learn about old tyres from the first paragraph?
- A. A billion of them are on the road.
 - B. Throwing them into landfills is easy.
 - C. How to handle them is challenging.
 - D. Environmental laws insist tyres be piled up.
29. Why will Wastefront start building a giant tyre-recycling plant?
- A. To get hydrocarbons.
 - B. To explore a great idea.
 - C. To produce new tyres.
 - D. To turn old tyres into fuel.
30. What is the author's purpose in mentioning Vianney Valès?
- A. To show his ambition.
 - B. To show the success of the idea.
 - C. To stress the output of deconstructing.
 - D. To compare different output of deconstructing.
31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?
- A. Recycling tyres: Fuel from your wheels
 - B. One Common Energy Recovery Method
 - C. How to deconstruct old tyres reasonably
 - D. An alternative, pleasingly realistic idea

D

The term “digital equity (公平)” has been talked about for several years, but school closures during the COVID-19 epidemic have brought increased attention to the issue. However, while much focus has been on improving access to technology for students, an area of digital equity that often gets neglected is how parents are expected to engage with their children's schools.

Research shows that students with engaged families earn higher grades, adapt more quickly, have better behavior and social skills. Parents who know what is happening in the classroom are better equipped to help their children succeed and can combine learning at home with learning at school. That's why equitable communication with parents needs to be part of a district's overall equity goals.

Equitable parent communication requires schools to meet parents where they are, especially considering that nearly 1 in 4 US homes live with no Internet access. Parents who do

not have smart phones or personal computers should have the same access to their children's teachers as parents with the latest technology.

Often districts use communication platforms that require parents to log into a website, choose a messaging service, or download software. Each of these obstacles restricts communication pathways for parents who do not have access to the required technology. Districts should consider platforms that enable parents to receive phone calls to fixed-line telephones and SMS messages to standard cellphones.

In addition, platforms that focus on "blast" and "mass" types of messaging are sufficient for distributing information related to an entire classroom or school but miss the mark on developing meaningful relationships with individual parents and creating real engaging opportunities. Districts should opt to use tools that create digital equity for parents and create an environment where meaningful conversations can take place.

To conclude, good school-home relationships are a crucial factor in children's education. Positive school-home relationships must get supported as equitable communication is the pathway to engaging all parents in helping students achieve more success.

32. What does the underlined word "neglected" in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Mentioned. B. Ignored. C. Explored. D. Stressed.
33. What is the result of the research in Paragraph 2?
- A. Students can adapt to school life easily.
B. Students can deal with challenges on their own.
C. Parents' habits significantly affect their children.
D. Parents' involvement in children's schooling is rewarding.
34. What should districts do to promote positive school-home relationships?
- A. Make environment more friendly.
B. Provide free cellphones for parents.
C. Popularize communication websites.
D. Find ways to provide equitable communication.
35. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Digital equity can help students succeed.
B. Parents should value communication platforms.
C. School-home relationships are important in children's education.
D. Meaningful conversations will benefit children's education greatly.

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。

Breaking the Habit of People-Pleasing

If you feel like you may be a people-pleaser, you're not alone. Most people have a growing desire for pleasing others. 36 It can also result in weak boundaries, problems with decision-making, and low self-worth. For that reason, it's important to recognize and overcome your own people-pleasing behaviors. Here are simple exercises that you can start working on today.

1. Practice being alone

37 Trust that people will not abandon you, even if you don't drop everything for them. Believe you are lovable for who you are, not what you do. Practice this by going to a movie or restaurant alone.

2. Keep plans with yourself

38 Otherwise, you are sending a message to your brain that a plan you make with yourself does not hold as much value as a plan you make with someone else. Don't break any plans you make with yourself, whether it's going to the gym or studying for an exam.

3. Practice saying "no"

If you're a people-pleaser you may find it hard to say "no" because you feel it comes across as cruel or uncaring. 39 Be clear, be direct, and use "I" statements. Try statements like: "I would really love to be able to help you, but unfortunately, I'm already committed at that time."

By consistently integrating these strategies into your life, I'm confident you'll break your people-pleasing habits. 40 This will yield an overall improvement in self-confidence and life satisfaction.

- A. So it is not necessary to say no.
- B. But it absolutely does not have to.
- C. Learn to love your own company.
- D. You'll develop more healthy, interdependent relationships.
- E. You are not confident about the plans you make with yourself.
- F. Your own plans are as important as plans you make with others.
- G. People-pleasing behavior can lead to mental and physical problems.

高三英语试题 第9页(共12页)

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。

Born in 1997 in a small town, not far from the capital, Kingston, Khadija Shaw was the youngest of 13 children. She loved watching boys play 41 on the street outside their home. “A lot of people would gather and 42 who was going to win,” Shaw recalls. “I also joined in the interesting discussion, but I want to be a(n) 43 of that!” So the boys 44 her off in goal.

Her parents weren't 45. Her father, a shoemaker, and her mother, a rice farmer, 46 education for their kids and hoped for their good academic records. Her mother in particular thought football was a 47 of time. In Jamaica there were no girls' or women's teams, “but I wanted to play football,” says Shaw, who had a World Cup poster on her wall and 48 competing in the sport's greatest tournament.

So she'd play while her mother was working in the 49. After she was caught, she turned to 50 — “If I wash the dishes, can I go out and play?” until she was 51 at age 14 for Jamaica Under 15s. Her father 52 Shaw's reluctant mother that it would be a valuable experience.

Shaw was on her way. She 53 the national team in 2015 and got a football 54 at the University of Tennessee, where she earned a degree in communications, becoming the first person in her family to 55 from university.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. volleyball | B. basketball | C. table-tennis | D. football |
| 42. A. determine | B. judge | C. bet | D. expect |
| 43. A. element | B. part | C. quarter | D. half |
| 44. A. turned | B. held | C. kept | D. started |
| 45. A. happy | B. angry | C. upset | D. eager |
| 46. A. finished | B. accepted | C. ignored | D. prized |
| 47. A. reward | B. waste | C. lack | D. touch |
| 48. A. carried on | B. cheered for | C. dreamed of | D. gave up |
| 49. A. bank | B. field | C. factory | D. shop |
| 50. A. quarreling | B. guaranteeing | C. negotiating | D. arguing |
| 51. A. selected | B. encouraged | C. refused | D. examined |
| 52. A. reminded | B. warned | C. convinced | D. promised |
| 53. A. became | B. managed | C. established | D. made |
| 54. A. scholarship | B. certificate | C. course | D. qualification |
| 55. A. proceed | B. graduate | C. benefit | D. exchange |

高三英语试题 第10页(共12页)

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。

Hiking the Longji Rice Terraces (梯田) in southern China is something I would recommend for everyone to add to their bucket list. The name 56 (literal) means “Dragon’s Backbone” due to the fact that the rice terraces look just like a dragon’s scales, 57 the mountain’s summit resembles the backbone.

During my visit to Guilin, I decided to set out on a three-day hike through the famous Longji Rice Terraces. Known as the “Dragon’s Backbone”, the terraces were a spectacular sight as they stretched across the green hills in complicated 58 (pattern) looking like ripples of water.

The hike 59 (take) me through small villages set against the beautiful landscape. Local farmers were busy tending to the terraced rice fields that 60 (farm) for over 1,000 years. Along the paths, I passed orange groves and met friendly locals who offered me fresh lychees.

At night, I stayed in simple homestays run by farming families. Over multicourse meals 61 (feature) local specialties like sticky rice, I learned 62 (much) about the terraces and village life. The feeling of community spirit and 63 (connect) to the natural environment was unique.

Reaching the hike’s end after three full days, I felt a profound appreciation for these ancient agricultural wonders carefully built into the landscape 64 generations of families. The Dragon’s Backbone terraces provided me with unforgettable mountain views 65 cultural insights into rural China.

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,你校英语社团下周末要举办“英语讲故事比赛”,你决定报名参加,并已选好故事。为争取好成绩,你想给本校外教 Ryan 写一封邮件请求指导,内容包括:

1. 说明情况;
2. 征求指导建议。

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 Ryan,

Yours sincerely, 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。

Leah had been trying for Auditions (试演) for All-State Band. Then, the day before the audition, she met into Rachel Jacobs. "So, Leah, I hear you are auditioning for All-State. Do you really want to embarrass yourself?" Rachel said snottily (自负的). Rachel and Leah had been fighting for first chair in the school band ever since Leah had gotten it. "Rachel, I'm still first chair," Leah replied.

That afternoon, Mr. Johnson, the school band director, stood up to make an announcement. "Kids," he said, "today Rachel Jacobs would like to challenge Leah Foster for first chair." Leah wasn't worried; Rachel had challenged her four times and nothing had come of it. However, Leah hit the note wrong, and her sound was not good at all. Rachel, on the other hand, played perfectly. Leah was shameful. It was one of the band pieces she should have known. Rachel was given first chair, and Leah left the band room with tears. She went through the rest of her classes in a haze.

"We're leaving for the audition in one hour!" said Mr. Foster the next morning. "I don't feel well. Maybe next year," said Leah. Then she burst into tears and ran from the room. Her mom followed her into her bedroom and sat on the foot of her bed. "Oh, Leah. First of all, I've heard you play your song, and you're not going to shame yourself. Bravery isn't about not being scared—it means doing something despite the fact that you're afraid. And if you go out there and do your best, we'll be proud of you, no matter what the outcome." Leah's mom smiled. "So what do you say? Do we have an audition to go to?"

"Yeah, I guess," Leah replied. "Good girl! Get dressed now. We still have half an hour." Leah sat outside the audition room nervously grasping her flute (笛子). Finally, they called her name.

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。

Paragraph 1: <i>Leah stepped onto the audition stage.</i> _____ _____ _____
Paragraph 2: <i>"Congratulations! You deserve it," Rachel said, sticking out her hands.</i> _____ _____ _____

高三年级考试

英语试题参考答案及评分标准

2023.11

第一部分 听力(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)

1-5 BCAAB 6-10 BAACC 11-15 ABBC 16-20 BAACC

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)

21-23 BCD 24-27 ABCA 28-31 CDBA 32-35 BDDC

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

36-40 GCFBD

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 完形填空(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

41-45 DCBDA 46-50 DBCBC 51-55 ACDAB

第二节 语法填空(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

56. literally 57. while 58. patterns 59. took 60. had been farmed
61. featuring 62. more 63. connection 64. by 65. and

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

(略)

第一节(满分15分)

评分原则:

1. 本题总分为15分,按三个档次给分。
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. 评分时应考虑:内容是否完整,条理是否清楚,交际是否得体,语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时,应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于70,从总分中减去2分。

第三档(11-15分)

- 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
- 内容完整,条理清楚;
- 交际得体,表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求;体现出较强的语言运用能力。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(6-10分)

- 基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求;
- 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求;
- 语法和用词方面有一些错误,但不影响理解。
- 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第一档(1-5分)

- 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
- 内容不完整;
- 所用词汇有限,语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。
- 未能清楚地传达信息。

0分

- 未能传达任何信息;写的内容与要求无关。

第二节(满分25分)

(One possible version)

Paragraph 1: *Leah stepped onto the audition stage.* Her first note was clear and loud, and as soon as she hit it, all her worries faded. She thought of her mom's encouragement and played perfectly throughout her performance. After everyone had auditioned, the judges called the musicians back into the room to announce who would be invited to join the All-State Band. It was Leah that had made it in. When she got off the stage, tears of excitement came to her eyes. Then, Rachel walked over to Leah.

Paragraph 2: *"Congratulations! You deserve it," Rachel said, sticking out her hand.* "Um, thanks. Thanks a lot!" Leah said, slowly shaking Rachel's hand. Many students began to applaud. "You're a really great musician and I apologize for what I said." said Rachel sincerely. "You are also excellent, and I'm glad to be your friend now." Leah breathed in the sweet autumn air and admired the beautiful colors that the leaves were turning. She knew that not only she had gotten a post in the All-State Band, but also she had won the true friendship.

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,严重影响了音义的表达。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

不得分(0)

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