



# 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

Nature embraces us with beauty. Below, you will learn a list of famous natural reserves.

#### Natural Park of the Coral Sea

New Caledonia is famous for its beautiful nature, diverse species and wonderful coastal ecosystems. The Natural Park of the Coral Sea safeguards large marine (海洋的) habitats vital to the inhabitants, wildlife, and environmental protection of the territories in the southwestern Pacific region. The Natural Park of the Coral Sea in New Caledonia is a shelter for sharks, whales and turtles. Unique world-class diving locations can be found in the Natural Park of the Coral Sea.

#### The Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument

Located in the central Pacific Ocean, the Pacific Remote Islands Monument area includes seven islands. There are 165 identified oceanic plates in the sites of diversity and species richness. It is one of the most beautiful tropical marine habitats. The island hosts corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, land birds, insects, and the flora (植物群) existing nowhere else on the planet.

#### South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area (SGSSI-MPA)

SGSSI-MPA is a vast natural preservation and conservation area in the far southern Atlantic Ocean. Due to the isolated geography and freezing weather throughout the year, few inhabitants live in this location. The marine reserve's laws in this location are highly restrictive, with no commercial fishing permitted.

#### Coral Sea Marine Park

The park is one of the world's largest marine parks and is located off the coastlines outside the Great Barrier Reef. Coral reefs, deep-sea plains and canyons (峡谷) are among the unique ecosystems found in the Coral Sea Marine Park. Additionally, the marine park preserves sixteen bottom ecosystems, including canyons and plains. It consists of 34 large reef

zones and 15,000 square kilometers of shallow reef systems followed by much marine life.

21. What is special about the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument?

- A. Shellfish.
- B. Rich species.
- C. Unique flora.
- D. Seven islands.

22. Why do few people live in SGSSI-MPA?

- A. The climate is too extreme.
- B. It's a large preservation area.
- C. Commercial fishing is banned.
- D. It's far from the Atlantic Ocean.

23. What do the four reserves have in common?

- A. They are in the Pacific Ocean.
- B. They are marine reserves.
- C. They have some canyons.
- D. They contain plains.

### B

Born in France, but raised in Spain, linguistics and literature professor Juan José Ciruela Alférez from the University of Granada is passionate about Chinese literature and has been doing some research about it. With painstaking effort, his Spanish translation of a Chinese classic was published last year.

Ciruela said translating the novel was an interesting challenge. In recent years, many Chinese works have been introduced to Spain. However, as most of them had been translated first into English and then from that language into Spanish, much of the originality was lost. For this reason, when the Spanish publishing house Kailas contacted Ciruela to translate it directly from Chinese, he accepted the mission immediately, even if it presented difficulties like a heavy workload within a short time limit.

"I encountered various difficulties, especially at the beginning of the task," said Ciruela in an interview. "This novel, in particular, needs a prior reading process in which the translator gets into the plot and the characters, since at first it is difficult to enter the world that the novel constantly raises. So I read the novel first in Chinese, paying attention to all those details and how all of that could be translated in a way that the Spanish readers would understand."

For Ciruela, the most important criterion when translating is fidelity (忠诚) to the original text. While it is true that one cannot always be strictly faithful, he believes translators should not be too far from original texts. For example, the translation of culturemes (expressions of culture in language) is quite complicated due to the cultural gap between Spanish and Chinese. Ciruela believes that these must always be appropriate to the specific function they perform within the text, in each specific case and moment.

24. What does the underlined phrase "that language" probably refer to?

- A. Spanish.
- B. English.
- C. Chinese.
- D. French.

25. What caused Ciruela to translate the Chinese classic?
- A. His passion for Spanish literature.  
 B. His determination to popularize it.  
 C. The lack of its direct translation into Spanish.  
 D. The loss of diversity in Spanish translation.
26. What aspect of the translation task does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. Its barrier.                      B. Its principle.                      C. Its style.                      D. Its meaning.
27. What does Ciruela think is the most important in translation?
- A. Meeting readers' needs.  
 B. Targeting cultural phenomena.  
 C. Bridging the cultural gap.  
 D. Being loyal to the original text.

C

Some of the world's largest telescopes are listening for signals from distant alien civilizations. The search is an effort to find artificial-looking signals that might have come from a technologically advanced civilization in a far-away solar system.

It is a new time for the search for extraterrestrial (外星球的) intelligence research, known as SETI, which is opening up thanks to machine-learning technology. The problem of big data is relatively new for SETI. For decades, the field had been limited by having hardly any data at all. Astronomer Frank D. Drake pioneered SETI in 1960, when he pointed a telescope towards two stars and listened for radio transmissions. Most of the SETI searches that followed were also limited to a small number of stars.

But in 2015, the biggest SETI programme ever in California: the Breakthrough Listen project searched one million stars for signs of intelligent life. The project looks for radio emissions that come from the direction of a star.

The trouble is that these searches get a lot of data- including false positives from mobile phones, GPS and other aspects of modern life. "The biggest challenge for us in looking for SETI signals is not at this point getting the data," says Sofia Z. Sheikh, an astronomer at the SETI Institute. "The difficult part is to distinguish signals from human or Earth technology from the kind of signals we'd be looking for from technology somewhere else out in the Galaxy."

Going through millions of results of observation manually (手动地) isn't practical. A common approach is to use algorithms (算法). Machine-learning algorithms are trained on large amounts of data and can learn to recognize features that are characteristic of earthly interference.

"Still, SETI will probably continue to use a mixture of classical and machine-learning approaches to sort through data," says Jean-Luc Margot, a professor at UCLA. "Classical algorithms remain excellent at picking up signals, and machine-learning can not solve all the problems of particular situations."

28. What had limited SETI for decades?
- A. Artificial-looking signals.                      B. Machine-learning technology.  
 C. Being short of data.                      D. Dealing with big data.

29. What can we know about SETI before the Breakthrough Listen project?

- A. It only searched a few stars.
- B. It found signs of intelligent life.
- C. It stored a large number of signs.
- D. It searched false data from many stars.

30. Why are machine-learning algorithms used to deal with data?

- A. It is skilled in picking up signals.
- B. It can decrease earthly interference.
- C. It's unnecessary to employ many people to do the job.
- D. It can recognize signals from Earth efficiently.

31. What can we infer from Jean-Luc Margot's words?

- A. Scientists will abandon classical algorithms.
- B. It's a hard job to sort through a huge amount of data.
- C. Machine-learning will replace classical approaches.
- D. Classical algorithms will continue to be adopted.

### D

As the costs of fuel, groceries and housing increase suddenly around the world, scientists are fighting inflation (通货膨胀) at the bench. Almost all items needed to conduct science are more expensive than they were just a year ago. And that means that nearly every researcher is feeling the pressure. "Nobody is immune to this economy," says Tola Olorunnisola, who leads innovation in the lab at Avantor, an international science-management company in Pennsylvania. Olorunnisola visited labs in the Netherlands, Switzerland and Ireland to help researchers find ways to enlarge their budgets. "Scientists are becoming more conscious of costs," she says.

The increase in lab costs has forced scientists to make some difficult choices. Scientific budgets are pretty fixed. If they pay double for something, it means they're not buying something else. Scientists can keep their research projects moving forward, but to avoid overspending on their budgets, they'll probably need to adjust their buying habits and take steps to make their labs more efficient.

Julien Sage, a cancer researcher and geneticist at Stanford University in California, estimates that lab supplies historically account for roughly 20% of his overall budget, but he says that the balance is shifting.

Without significant boosts in funding to keep pace with inflation, it's up to scientists to find creative ways to diminish costs. One option is to rethink experimental design.

"It will probably take more than discounts from lab-supply companies to truly protect scientists from the impact of rising prices," Sage says. "Unless something is done on a large scale to either stabilize costs or increase funding, science is likely to suffer. If you have less money, you're going to have fewer people or be less productive, which means you're going to have fewer grants (拨款), which means you're going to have fewer people. That's probably

## 第二节:

### 参考范文:

Mrs. Roberts then appealed to her students to donate clothes to Ellie. Ellie's classmates were very glad to give their old clothes to her. While the clothes weren't perfect fits, Ellie was grateful because she had the perfect plan to use them to make something special. That evening, Ellie recreated some of the old clothes according to the designs in her notebook. For the first time since the tsunami, Ellie was pleased. When Ellie finished her work, she felt relieved. For the first time in months, she felt comfortable in her clothes.

The next morning, Ellie went to school wearing the clothes she redesigned. Ellie's classmates were impressed with her designs and they couldn't believe Ellie could re sew these clothes herself. Ellie told her class that she was grateful for their help. From that day on, she never felt alone and isolated. She made new friends at her school for the first time. Seeing Ellie's talent, Mrs. Roberts suggested Ellie take a design course. Ellie eventually took her teacher's advice and she even dedicated her college degree to Mrs. Roberts years later.

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:
  - (1) 创造内容的质量,续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。
  - (2) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
  - (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
4. 评分时还应注意:
  - (1) 词数少于 120 的,酌情扣分。
  - (2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,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。
  - (3) 书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

#### 第五档(21~25 分)

- 创造了丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。
- 使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。
- 有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

#### 第四档(16~20 分)

- 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融洽度较高。
- 使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。
- 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

第三档(11~15分)

- 创造了基本合理的内容,有一定的逻辑性,续写基本完整,与原文情境相关。
- 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。
- 基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

第二档(6~10分)

- 内容或逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文情境有一定程度脱节。
- 所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。
- 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

第一档(1~5分)

——内容或逻辑上有较多重大问题,或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。

- 所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。
- 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

零分

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判;所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

# 高三英语参考答案

阅读:

21~23 CAB

A篇:本文是应用文。文章介绍了四个海洋保护区。它们都非常独特,拥有品类繁多的生物群。

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可知,The Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument 的植物群很独特,在其他地方是没有的。

22. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第二句可知,此处地理位置偏远,全年天气寒冷,所以几乎没有居民居住。

23. B 【解析】细节理解题。通读全文可知,这四个地方都是海洋保护区。

24~27 BCAD

B篇:本文是记叙文。文章讲述了 Juan José Ciruela Alférez 致力于把中国文学作品翻译成西班牙语的故事。

24. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知,因为其中大部分著作都是先翻译成英语,然后再从英语翻译成西班牙语,所以很多原创性都丧失了。因此,画线短语指代“英语”。

25. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句可知,因为缺少直接翻译的版本,所以 Ciruela 决定接受这项翻译任务。

26. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段第一句可知,本段主要讲述了 Ciruela 在翻译过程中遇到的困难。

27. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句可知,Ciruela 认为翻译忠于原文最重要。

28~31 CADD

C篇:本文是说明文。SETI 是一项搜寻地外文明的计划,SETI 研究所正在利用机器学习算法,以过滤地球的干扰并发现人类可能错过的信号。

28. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句可知,限制 SETI 的是缺少大数据。

29. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段和第三段可知,在 the Breakthrough Listen project 开始之前,SETI 只搜索了少数恒星。

30. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段最后一句可知,机器学习算法可以分辨来自地球的信号。

31. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段 Jean Luc Margot 说的话可知,SETI 会把传统算法与机器学习算法两种方法结合起来使用,即机器学习算法会被采用。

32~35 DBAC

D篇:本文是说明文。随着世界各地燃料、商品和住房成本的激增,实验室的科研人员不得不削减成本以应对通货膨胀。

32. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段倒数第二句可知,Olorunnisola 访问了荷兰、瑞士和爱尔兰的实验室,其目的是帮助科研人员克服经济困难。

33. B 【解析】推理判断题。通读第二段可知,本段主要讲述了实验室成本的增加给科研人员带来的一系列问题及其影响。

34. A 【解析】词义推测题。该画线词前面提到,如果不大幅增加资金以跟上通货膨胀的步伐,那么科研人员就必须找到创造性的方法来削减成本。

35. C 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,随着世界各地燃料、商品和住房成本的激增,实验室的科研人员不得不削减成本以应对通货膨胀。

36~40 BFDEA

七选五:本文是说明文,介绍了什么是同感以及如何培养同感能力。

36. B 【解析】B项“在情感上把自己放在别人的位置上”与上文 identify with another's feelings 属于同义替换。

37. F 【解析】F项“在理智上了解一种感觉与自己实际体验它是不同的”与上文的例子呼应。

38. D 【解析】D项“一旦你被歧视过,就比较容易理解这种感觉”与下文 when we encounter discrimination again 属于原词复现。

39. E 【解析】E项“我们可以‘重温’这些情绪来指导我们的思想和行动”与上文 recall those instances 呼应。

40. A 【解析】A项“只有这样,我们才能感同身受”起到概括作用,总结上文。

41~45 ACABC 46~50 DBCAD 51~55 BADBC

完形填空:本文是记叙文。文章讲述了患有慢性阻塞性肺疾病的老人 Winwood 参加马拉松比赛并为慈善机构筹集资金的故事。

41. A 【解析】考查副词。运动员在比赛后都呼吸急促,然而一位运动员却吸引了人们的注意力。

42. C 【解析】考查形容词。因为他有以 30% 的肺活量跑完整个马拉松的惊人能力。

43. A 【解析】考查副词。出人意料的是,在 2022 年,他去参加了芝加哥马拉松。

44. B 【解析】考查动词。他参加马拉松比赛并为慈善机构筹款。

45. C 【解析】考查形容词。如果你将他糟糕的身体状况考虑进去后,那是一个不错的(solid)的成绩。

46. D 【解析】考查动词。解析参见上一题。

47. B 【解析】考查名词。尽管 Winwood 已经获得了 2023 年东京马拉松的比赛资格,但他还是希望能在接下来的几年里参加柏林马拉松。

48. C 【解析】考查动词。解析参见上一题

49. A 【解析】考查名词。由于压力和不健康的生活方式,他中风了。

50. D 【解析】考查动词。当他挺过来后,他决定重拾健康。

51. B 【解析】考查名词。解析参见上一题。

52. A 【解析】考查动词短语。他放弃了抽烟、喝酒,并开始参加体育运动。

53. D 【解析】考查名词。由于肺部经常感染,他在 2011 年去看了医生。

54. B 【解析】考查名词。在一系列检查后,他被确诊为 COPD。

55. C 【解析】考查名词。医生说他五年内可能需要做肺移植手术。他感到很震惊。



56. is spoken/has been spoken 57. more 58. purity 59. an 60. to  
61. estimating 62. where 63. shared 64. to be discriminated 65. truly

### 语法填空:

56. is spoken/has been spoken 【解析】考查时态语态。English 与 speak 构成逻辑上的动宾关系,故用一般现在时的被动语态或现在完成时的被动语态。

57. more 【解析】考查形容词。even 后常跟形容词比较级,故用 more。

58. purity 【解析】考查名词。分析句子结构可知,该空前的 value 为动词, purity 作宾语。

59. an 【解析】考查冠词。根据句意可知,该空表示“一个重要的方式”。

60. to 【解析】考查介词。Contrary to 意为“与……相反”。

61. estimating 【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是 with + 宾语 + 宾补结构,且 reports 与 estimate 构成逻辑上的主谓关系,故填 estimating。

62. where 【解析】考查定语从句。先行词为 world,在从句中作状语,故填 where。

63. shared 【解析】考查非谓语动词。shared interests 意为“共同的利益”。

64. to be discriminated 【解析】考查非谓语动词。cause sb to do sth“导致某人做某事”是固定搭配,且 people 与 discriminate 构成逻辑上的动宾关系,故填 to be discriminated。

65. truly 【解析】考查副词。副词 truly 修饰动词 be。

### 写作:

#### 第一节:

命题立意:本题要求学生以“Failure Is Not Necessarily Bad”为题向校英文报投稿,内容包括:

1. 你的理解; 2. 举例说明。该题背景设置合理,贴近生活,贴近学生,有利于考查学生的核心素养。

#### 参考范文:

#### Failure Is Not Necessarily Bad

People often feel sorrowful for failure, thus trying to avoid it at any cost. However, in daily life, failure is unavoidable. It is our attitude towards it that counts. Thus, we should treat failure as a stepping stone instead of as a block.

Take myself as an example. I used to do poorly in math, however hard I tried. Repeated failure in the subject was a blow to my confidence. I never thought of giving up, though. I began to reflect on my failure. By and by, I made progress and achieved my final success. I learnt an important lesson about never giving up and determination from the experience.

In brief, failure is not necessarily bad.

#### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:
  - (1)对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表述的清楚程度和合理性。
  - (2)使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。

(3)上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

4. 评分时还应注意:

(1)词数少于 60 的,酌情扣分。

(2)单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,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。

(3)书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分。

## 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

### 第五档(13~15 分)

覆盖了所有内容要点,表述清楚、合理。

——使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。

——有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

### 第四档(10~12 分)

——覆盖了所有内容要点,表述比较清楚、合理。

——使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。

——比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

达到了预期的写作目的。

### 第三档(7~9 分)

——覆盖了大部分内容要点,有个别地方表述不够清楚、合理。

——使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。

——基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

基本达到了预期的写作目的。

### 第二档(4~6 分)

——遗漏或未清楚表述一些内容要点,或一些内容与写作目的不相关。

——所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。

——几乎不能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

未能达到预期的写作目的。

### 第一档(1~3 分)

——遗漏或未清楚表述大部分内容要点,或大部分内容与写作目的不相关。

——所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。

——几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

完全未达到预期的写作目的。

### 零分

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判;所写内容与题目要求完全不相关。

## 第二节:

### 参考范文:

Mrs. Roberts then appealed to her students to donate clothes to Ellie. Ellie's classmates were very glad to give their old clothes to her. While the clothes weren't perfect fits, Ellie was grateful because she had the perfect plan to use them to make something special. That evening, Ellie recreated some of the old clothes according to the designs in her notebook. For the first time since the tsunami, Ellie was pleased. When Ellie finished her work, she felt relieved. For the first time in months, she felt comfortable in her clothes.

The next morning, Ellie went to school wearing the clothes she redesigned. Ellie's classmates were impressed with her designs and they couldn't believe Ellie could re sew these clothes herself. Ellie told her class that she was grateful for their help. From that day on, she never felt alone and isolated. She made new friends at her school for the first time. Seeing Ellie's talent, Mrs. Roberts suggested Ellie take a design course. Ellie eventually took her teacher's advice and she even dedicated her college degree to Mrs. Roberts years later.

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按五个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时,应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为:
  - (1) 创造内容的质量,续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。
  - (2) 使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性。
  - (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
3. 评分时,先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来综合衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
4. 评分时还应注意:
  - (1) 词数少于 120 的,酌情扣分。
  - (2) 单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面,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。
  - (3) 书写较差以致影响交际的,酌情扣分。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

#### 第五档(21~25 分)

- 创造了丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。
- 使用了多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。
- 有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

#### 第四档(16~20 分)

- 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融洽度较高。
- 使用了比较多样并且恰当的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。
- 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

第三档(11~15分)

- 创造了基本合理的内容,有一定的逻辑性,续写基本完整,与原文情境相关。
- 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一些错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。
- 基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

第二档(6~10分)

- 内容或逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文情境有一定程度脱节。
- 所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。
- 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

第一档(1~5分)

——内容或逻辑上有较多重大问题,或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。

- 所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。
- 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

零分

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判;所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。