



# 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

As China is a huge country, there are many regional differences in cuisine due to differing climates, history, local ingredients, dining customs, etc. Here are some popular dishes.

#### Kung Pao Chicken

Kung pao chicken is a famous Sichuan-style specialty, popular with both Chinese and foreigners. The major ingredients are diced chicken, dried chili, and fried peanuts (or cashews). People in western countries have created a Western-style kung pao chicken, in which the diced chicken is covered with cornstarch, and vegetables, sweet and sour sauce, and mashed garlic are added.

#### Sweet and Sour Pork

Sweet and sour pork has a bright orange-red color, and a delicious sweet and sour taste. At the very beginning, there was only sweet and sour pork, but to meet demands, there have been some developments on this dish. Now, the pork can be substituted with other ingredients like chicken, beef, or pork ribs.

#### Char Siu

In Cantonese, char means “fork” and siu means “to roast”, so char siu means “fork roasted”. It is a kind of Cantonese roast pork. It is eaten with rice or noodles. It is also used as a filling in *baozi* (a kind of steamed stuffed bun).

#### Dim Sum

Dim sum is one of the most popular Cantonese cuisine dishes. It contains a large range of small dishes, including dumplings, rolls, cakes, meat, seafood, dessert, and vegetable preparations. There are more than one thousand dim sum dishes in existence today. People of Guangdong are fond of drinking tea in the morning or at lunch. So, they often eat dim sum during their tea parties for breakfast or lunch. It is a popular way to get together with friends and relatives or have social gatherings.



21. Which dish has been recreated by foreigners?  
A. Kung pao chicken. B. Sweet and sour pork.  
C. Char siu. D. Dim sum.
22. What do the second dish and the third dish have in common?  
A. They are fried meat. B. They need to be roasted.  
C. They are sweet and spicy. D. They can be cooked with pork.
23. What do we know about dim sum?  
A. It is the most popular. B. It is abundant.  
C. It is expensive. D. It is low-calorie.

### B

The growing ice cream franchise (特许经营权) is the brainchild of Tom Landis, a restaurateur (餐馆老板), who wanted to create a safe space for people with special needs to work in the food industry, plus the flavors are great!

At the Dallas-based restaurant, employees serve large scoops of ice cream handed over with love. Tom Landis has hired people with special needs for many years. But he couldn't always provide a job for everyone who came to his fast-paced sandwich shops and pizza joints looking for work. Determined to create a business where friendliness mattered and kitchens were safe, he landed on ice cream.

In 2015, he opened the first ice cream shop; there are now seven franchises in cities including Asheville, El Paso, Indianapolis and Denver. Each shop creates 15 jobs in a safe environment for people with special needs. He said two more franchises were opening soon. "Our relentless mission is to employ all," he said while interviewed by the local media.

Employees are behind some of the best ideas at the ice cream shops, which boast (有) fun flavors like top-selling Dr Pepper Chocolate Chip, and other favorites like Cold Brew & Cookies and Strawberry Milkshake. In-store sampling events are leading to deal with some grocery stores in the coming months.

When Landis talked about the varieties of ice cream in his shops, he said, "It just works. We sell out every time." In the sunny and brightly colored shops, employees spread kindness and happiness to their customers as they dish out extra ice cream and free sprinkles.

"That's what ice cream is," said Landis with joy. His employees are heroes. "They lead me," he added.

24. What does Landis intend to provide for people with special needs?  
A. A kind boss. B. Huge salaries.  
C. A room to live. D. Safe working places.
25. What do we know about Landis' sandwich shops?  
A. They didn't suit all job hunters.  
B. The customers there had special needs.  
C. The food there was made in factories.  
D. They had a novel space for customers.



26. What does the author mainly want to convey in paragraph 4?

- A. The diversity of ice cream.
- B. The employees' creativity.
- C. The popularity of ice cream.
- D. The friendship between employees.

27. Which of the following can best describe Landis?

- A. Mean but energetic.
- B. Successful and determined.
- C. Modest and responsible.
- D. Conservative but practical.

C

Who needs land? These birds spend 10 months of the year in flight. Make no mistake, the tiny common swift (雨燕) found throughout Europe and much of Asia is a lean flying machine.

A study reveals that these birds spend nearly their entire lives in flight—even eating, mating, and probably sleeping on the wing.

Researchers at Lund University in Sweden equipped adult swifts with data loggers to track the birds' movements. The loggers showed that the birds almost never stopped to rest during their intercontinental journeys.

When the scientists recaptured 19 of the birds as they returned to their nests 1 or 2 years later, the loggers showed that the birds almost never stopped to rest during their intercontinental journeys. In fact, 3 birds never stopped flying for the entire 10 months. "The birds that did land took only short breaks, which never amounted to more than 0.5% of their travel time," said biologist Anders Hedenström.

The study resolves a longstanding problem that has puzzled experts studying birds for decades. Every August, swifts leave their breeding site and make the long journey to the rainforests of central Africa. They return the following June.

Large groups of the birds are commonly seen roosting in trees or on buildings. Perhaps, scientists thought, swifts never touch the ground during their migration.

Swifts eat on the go. They eat moths or other insects and spiders swept into the air by the wind. During the day, they save energy by gliding (滑行) on rising currents of warm air. It's possible, Hedenström said, "They sleep while gliding though more research is needed to see how they manage to sleep in flight."

28. Why are swifts considered as flying machines?

- A. They have narrow and swift bodies.
- B. They start to fly like planes take off.
- C. They always fly from Europe and Asia.
- D. They spend most time of the year flying.

29. What does the underlined word "loggers" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Packets.
- B. Recorders.
- C. Networks.
- D. Bases.



30. What can we infer about swifts from the text?

- A. They are able to sleep on the wing.
- B. They sleep in their nests during night.
- C. They consume more energy in warm air.
- D. They eat moths and spiders when landing.

31. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. An entertainment newspaper.
- B. A fashion magazine.
- C. A science website.
- D. A travel brochure.

D

According to a new study, a chatbot may help reduce the possibility that a person develops an eating disorder. For women at a high risk of an eating disorder, going through a dialogue with a chatbot developed by researchers reduced concern over body weight and shape—a factor that contributes to their risk.

“Previous research showed that digital prevention programs are more effective when they’re guided by a human moderator (调解人),” said study author Ellen Fitzsimmons-Craft, a professor at Washington University School of Medicine. But it’s hard to get funding in the United States for programs that prevent mental health conditions. The team thought a chatbot could be a cheaper version of such a program that offers some aspects of moderation in an automatic form. The team developed a chatbot version of the prevention programs that are usually delivered through a website and include informational content, exercises, and journal prompts. Participants could use the chatbot through texts or through chatting apps.

The study recruited (招募) female participants through online ads. Women who didn’t have an eating disorder but had risk factors for one, like negative body image or excessive (过度的) concern about the weight, were randomly assigned to either engage with the chatbot or sit on a waiting list. The chatbot offered eight conversations about topics around body image and healthy eating, and women who used the chatbot were encouraged to have two of the conversations each week. At three- and six-month check, women who talked to the chatbot had a bigger drop in concerns, on a survey, about their weight and body shape—a major risk factor for developing an eating disorder—than women in the waiting list group.

The study also found some indication that women in the chatbot group were less likely to have developed a clinical eating disorder by the end of the six months than women in the waiting list group. “This could have a positive effect on public health if we can continue to find ways to spread it widely,” said Ellen.

32. What is the function of the first paragraph?

- A. To inform readers of the topic.
- B. To show the importance of the topic.
- C. To describe the background of the topic.
- D. To provide information to explain the topic.

33. What was the reason for developing chatbots?

- A. Ellen’s decision.
- B. Enough funding.



- C. Their lower cost. D. Government's support.
34. What can we learn about the participants from paragraph 3?  
A. Women having an eating disorder were recruited.  
B. Women using chatbots properly lost much weight.  
C. Women likely to get an eating disorder were recruited.  
D. Women having an eating disorder were randomly checked.
35. What can be the best title for the text?  
A. A Chatbot Could Help Women Lose Weight  
B. A Chatbot Could Help Prevent Eating Disorders  
C. Researchers Have Found A Way To Cure Eating Disorders  
D. Researchers Have Developed An App For Checking Eating Disorders

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。

Being organized or maintaining a sense of order in your home and workplace can bring a sense of calm, reduce stress and enhance productivity. Here are some great ways to help you get more organized.

**Create a to-do list**

A good to-do list setting you up for success is well planned and can even include when and how to do the tasks. The list is meant to increase your productivity and simplify your daily routine. You might find it helpful to put the most important tasks at the top of the list.

36

**Make your bed**

This short activity can set the tone for the rest of your day. 37. Besides, it makes your bedroom look neater. And you'll thank yourself every time you walk into your bedroom throughout the day and see your clean, well-kept and tidy bed.

**Find a place for each item**

How annoying is it not to be able to find your keys and sunglasses when rushing out of the door in the morning? You can avoid this by designating a specific place for each item, especially the essential ones. 38. If the TV remote is always in the same spot on the coffee table, and your phone charger is on your table, you don't have to spend valuable time and energy searching for them.

39

Cleaning is a key element to staying organized. Compared walking into a clean and welcoming home and office with walking into a messy and disorganized space, the feelings are completely different. A clean space promotes creativity and can make you feel more confident, less distracted and even less anxious.

**Maintain a calendar**

40. Writing them down is like downloading the information from your brain. It gives you a sense of relief. It also can help you see the dates and important appointments in t



calendar so you can plan in advance.

- A. Keep your space tidy
- B. It gives a sense of certainty
- C. Clean your bedroom carefully
- D. It immediately makes you feel more productive
- E. Don't forget to cross off each item as it gets done
- F. Learn some useful techniques to make you productive
- G. Keeping a calendar can take away the pressure to remember important 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。

I was diagnosed with an anxiety disorder at 19. My first panic attack 41 nowhere, leaving me breathless and 42. Despite taking medication, my chronic (长期的) anxiety and panic attacks required me to 43 ways to deal with it. I've learned to treat 44 as a part of my character, alongside being free-spirited, funny, and creative. As a result, dealing with my condition has made me a 45 person.

Anxiety often makes me feel energetic, and I have two ways to 46 it: Either let my legs shake and mind race while overthinking everything or use that 47 to expand my advantage. Whether I'm at work, home, or my kid's soccer practice, I always find a healthy way to 48 my anxiety. At work, I might take the long way to the kitchen or grab my water bottle to regain my 49. At home, I take the dog for a walk, 50 on my bike, or use free weights. Physical activity not only 51 anxiety but also keeps me in shape.

During therapy, my doctor 52 thinking about something wonderful when my throat feels tight and anxiety strikes. Instead of convincing myself of the worst, I recall a 53 in my early 20s in Paris. The thought of cheese, pastries, and the Eiffel Tower overwhelms me with happiness, helping me 54 control.

Although my life isn't 55, accepting that anxiety is a part of who I am has made me feel less like someone with an anxiety disorder.

- |                    |                    |                    |                |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. came out of | B. was composed of | C. got involved in | D. gave way to |
| 42. A. amused      | B. proud           | C. joyful          | D. scared      |
| 43. A. forget      | B. seek            | C. ignore          | D. acknowledge |
| 44. A. talent      | B. charms          | C. anxiety         | D. origins     |
| 45. A. romantic    | B. significant     | C. frustrating     | D. healthy     |
| 46. A. handle      | B. decorate        | C. believe         | D. represent   |
| 47. A. fee         | B. energy          | C. principle       | D. fortune     |
| 48. A. select      | B. recycle         | C. channel         | D. challenge   |
| 49. A. impression  | B. theory          | C. preference      | D. calm        |
| 50. A. exercise    | B. run             | C. climb           | D. mourn       |
| 51. A. boosts      | B. eases           | C. combines        | D. reveals     |
| 52. A. avoided     | B. enjoyed         | C. suggested       | D. admitted    |



53. A. pose                                      B. barrier                                      C. proof                                      D. journey  
 54. A. regain                                      B. tackle                                      C. estimate                                      D. shift  
 55. A. visible                                      B. perfect                                      C. artificial                                      D. current

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。

Libraries have been treasures of knowledge for millennia, and during the ages, little has changed in 56 they operate on a basic level.

Only in the past few decades have computer databases made logging books and academic 57 (paper) more efficient. Artificial intelligence (AI) has meant that library chatbots can answer questions for visitors 58 (look) for new books and direct them to the appropriate resources. 59 (typical), automated (自动化) conversations between users and machines can enable librarians 60 (focus) on more complex questions about books that require nuance (细微差别), and it can save 61 (they) from repeating the same answers again and again.

Library open hours could also be extended as a result of having such a consistent and open 62 (serve). Machine-learning programs mean other complex library tasks, 63 require an understanding of the literature, can be further automated. In the sea of information, books require the content summary that 64 (preserve) key elements of the meaning from original texts for potential readers. AI tools are now capable of such an automatic summary, meaning a chapter can be broken down 65 just three sentences.

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, 下周你班将迎来新的外教(Mr Wilson)。请你代表班级给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍班级情况;
3. 表达期待和祝愿。

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 Mr Wilson,

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。

As my wife worked late, my three small children looked at me expectantly. "What's for dinner?" one of them said. The last time I had made dinner was when I was in college. Now, I had three mouths to feed, but I was crucially short on ideas. Suddenly, I searched for a possible answer. "Where's the Twister game?" I asked. "Not Twister," Abby, my oldest child, said, "dinner."

I walked to the closet, pulled out the game and tested the spinner (旋转器). Then I put paper between the plastic arrow and the cardboard base and drew four quadrants (象限). I looked at the children and said, "Who wants chocolate?"

Alex, my youngest child, screamed in delight. I wrote in the upper right quadrant: chocolate. Aiden, my middle child, asked, "Dad, what are you doing?" I answered, "You will see in a second." I pointed at the second area and asked, "How about ice cream?" Alex started dancing around in a circle. "When we get four options written on the spinner, we will spin to see what we do for dinner tonight." They debated the final section for a few seconds and then collectively decided on pizza.

"We're going to spin it once, and whatever we land on, that's what we will do tonight." Abby shook her head and said, "I don't think this is a good idea." Alex yelled, "I want to spin it." "Great. Go for it." Alex's second try sent the little plastic arrow flying around and around until it landed on... chocolate.

Everyone screamed, "Chocolate." I still had no idea what we were going to do. Abby looked at me and asked, "But what are we going to do?" I answered, "Hop in the car." We took the normal fifteen minutes to find shoes and jackets and manage the car seats. Then we were off to the grocery store.

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。

We bought chocolate bars, cookies and cakes, and then back into the car full of expectation.

As they brushed teeth and headed to bed, Abby asked, "Can we do this again tomorrow?"



# 高三英语参考答案

阅读:

21—23 ADB

**A 篇:**本文是应用文。文章介绍了中国的四种美食。

21. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句可知,西方国家的人创造了一种西式的宫保鸡丁。

22. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段和第四段可知,这两种美食都可以用猪肉来制作。

23. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第二句和第三句可知,点心的品种繁多。

24—27 DABC

**B 篇:**本文是记叙文。Tom Landis 想为有特殊需求的人在食品行业中创造一个安全的工作环境。

24. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段可知, Landis 想为有特殊需求的人在食品行业中创造一个安全的工作环境。

25. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句可知,他的三明治快餐店并不适合所有来这里找工作的人。

26. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段可知,在 Landis 的冰激凌店,员工提出了很多好点子,这说明员工具有创造力。

27. C 【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知, Landis 为有特殊需求的人创造一个安全的工作环境。在谈判他的员工时,他认为他们是英雄,并且指引着他,所以 Landis 是一个谦虚且负责任的人。

28 31 DBAC

**C 篇:**本文是说明文。瑞典隆德大学的一项研究表明,雨燕几乎一生都在飞行中度过。

28. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段可知,雨燕一年飞行可长达 10 个月,所以被比作飞行器。

29. B 【解析】词义推测题。根据第三段可知,瑞典隆德大学的研究者给成年雨燕安装上数据记录仪来追踪它们。

30. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,雨燕在滑翔时睡觉,但还需要更多的研究来了解它们是如何在飞行中入睡的。

31. C 【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知,瑞典隆德大学的一项研究表明,雨燕几乎一生都在飞行中度过。因此,可在科学网站上找到这篇文章。

32—35 ACCB

**D 篇:**本文是说明文。一项新的研究表明,聊天机器人可能有助于降低人们患上饮食失调症的可能性。

32. A 【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知,第一段介绍了文章的话题——聊天机器人可能有



助于降低人们患上饮食失调症的可能性。

33. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段前三句可知,以前的研究表明,数字预防项目在人类调解人的指导下更有效。但在美国,预防心理健康问题的项目很难获得资金。研究小组认为,聊天机器人可以成为这种计划的廉价版本。因此,聊天机器人的费用低是它被研发的一个原因。

34. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句可知,这项研究招募的参与者是那些没有饮食失调症,但却有患上饮食失调症风险的女性。

35. B 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了一项新的研究。该研究表明,聊天机器人可能有助于降低人们患上饮食失调症的可能性。

36 40 EDBAG

七选五:本文是说明文。文章就如何让自己做事更有条理给出了一些方法。

36. E 【解析】根据上文(把最重要的任务放在清单的首位是有用的)可知,E项(每一件事完成后别忘了划掉它)符合语境。

37. D 【解析】根据上下文可知,此处应该介绍整理床铺的好处,所以D项(它会立刻让你感觉更有成效)符合语境。

38. B 【解析】根据上下文可知,本空具有承上启下的作用,所以B项(它给人一种确定性)符合语境。

39. A 【解析】根据本段内容和关键词 home、office 和 clean 可知,A项(保持空间整洁)符合语境。

40. G 【解析】根据本段标题和下文可知,G项(用日历可以减轻记重要事情的压力)符合语境。

41 45 ADBCD 46 50 ABCDA 51 55 BCDAB

完形填空:本文是记叙文。文章主要讲述了我积极地应对自己的焦虑症,使自己变得健康的故事。

41. A 【解析】考查动词短语。我的第一次惊恐发作突然来袭。它让我喘不过气来,我害怕极了。

42. D 【解析】考查形容词。解析参见上一题。

43. B 【解析】考查动词。尽管服用了药物,但长期的焦虑和惊恐发作还是让我不得不去寻找方法应对它。

44. C 【解析】考查名词。我学会了把焦虑当作性格的一部分。

45. D 【解析】考查形容词。结果,处理我的(身体)状况让我成了一个健康的人。

46. A 【解析】考查动词。焦虑常常让我感到精力充沛,对此,我有两种处理方法。

47. B 【解析】考查名词。我要么让双腿抖动,头脑在想入非非的同时飞速运转,要么利用这种精力来发挥我的优势。

48. C 【解析】考查动词。我总能找到一种健康的方式来疏导我的焦虑。

49. D 【解析】考查名词。我可能会绕远路去厨房,或者拿起我的水瓶喝水,目的是让我重获镇静。



50. A 【解析】考查动词。在家里,我会带着狗去散步,或者骑自行车锻炼。
51. B 【解析】考查动词。体育锻炼不仅能缓解我的焦虑,还能让我保持身材。
52. C 【解析】考查动词。在治疗过程中,我的医生建议我在喉咙发紧、焦虑发作时想一些美好的事情。
53. D 【解析】考查名词。我没有让自己相信最糟糕的事情,而是回忆起我 20 岁出头时的一次巴黎之旅。
54. A 【解析】考查动词。一想到奶酪、糕点和雄伟的埃菲尔铁塔,我就会幸福感爆棚,这帮助我重新控制自己。
55. B 【解析】考查形容词。虽然我的生活并不完美,但接受焦虑是我的一部分,这让我觉得自己不那么像一个焦虑症患者了。
56. how 57. papers 58. looking 59. Typically 60. to focus  
61. them 62. service 63. which 64. preserves 65. into

语法填空:

56. how 【解析】考查名词性从句。分析句子可知,本句是宾语从句;根据句意可知,此处要填 how,意为“在基础层面上,它们如何运作”。
57. papers 【解析】考查名词单复数。根据句意可知,paper 在此意为“论文;文件”,是可数名词。空格前面没有限定词,所以此处要用该名词的复数形式。
58. looking 【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知,look 与其逻辑主语是主谓关系,所以此处要用现在分词作后置定语。
59. Typically 【解析】考查副词。修饰整个句子,所以此处要用副词。
60. to focus 【解析】考查非谓语动词。enable sb to do sth 意为“使某人能够做某事”。
61. them 【解析】考查代词。根据句意可知,此处作宾语,所以要用宾格。
62. service 【解析】考查词性转换。空格前有冠词和形容词,所以此处要填名词。
63. which 【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子可知,本句是非限制性定语从句,先行词指物,关系代词在从句中作主语。
64. preserves 【解析】考查主谓一致。分析句子可知,此处考查定语从句的谓语动词,主语是单数;根据上下文语境可知,本句时态是一般现在时,所以此处要填 preserves。
65. into 【解析】考查介词。break down into... 意为“分解成……”。

说明:1. 有拼写或大小写错误的作答不给分。

2. 除所列答案外,若试评过程中发现其他可接受答案,经评卷专家组讨论确认后也可给分。

写作:

第一节:

参考范文:

Dear Mr Wilson,

On behalf of our class, I would like to extend a warm welcome to you! We are all excited to have a new foreign teacher to join our class next week.



We are a group of enthusiastic and motivated students. We enjoy interactive learning activities and discussions that encourage creativity and critical thinking. We are confident that your expertise and teaching methods will greatly benefit our learning journey. Your international perspective will broaden our horizons. We are eager to learn from you and explore new perspectives on language and culture.

We are looking forward to an interesting and productive learning experience with you. If there's anything else about our class that you want to know, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

## 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:

*We bought chocolate bars, cookies and cakes, and then back into the car full of expectation. The moment we went home, we unloaded them on the dinner table. Happily and swiftly, the children grabbed plates, forks, and knives, sitting in their normal seats. I opened all the packages and gave out every type of chocolate on their plates and said, "Let's begin our dinner." Everyone almost jumped for joy, especially Abby, wolfing them down. Moments later, with plates empty but stomachs full, we made our way into the living room to play games until children had to go to bed.*

*As they brushed teeth and headed to bed, Abby asked, "Can we do this again tomorrow?" I answered, "Of course, guys. We're only going to do this when Mom has to work late." They shouted merrily, "I hope she works late tomorrow." Watching their smiling faces, I felt a sense of relief. It dawned on me what an amazing and wonderful moment it was to be with children. While I felt at a loss what to do at first, everything went smoothly. There is no denying that the Twister game should be credited with saving my face.*

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,或有部分内容抄白原文,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;所写内容全部抄白原文或与题目要求完全不相关。



## 关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 50W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承“精益求精、专业严谨”的建设理念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数千场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。

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