



## 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。

## 第一部分 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

## Good Schools to Learn English

**Atlanta English Institute (AEI)**

It is designed for non-native speaking adults from beginners levels to those seeking mastery. Each program in the school is specially designed for our students and based on their current English levels and their goals. A student may register anytime, not merely at the beginning of a course. But at the middle of the course, registration time depends on the availability of space in the classrooms.

**Atlanta International Language Institute (AILI)**

It provides the opportunity to learn how to read, write and speak English as a second language for those who have little knowledge of the English language. Courses include ten continuous weekly classes and the classes meet once a week for two hours. The subjects of this language program is built for groups of three or more students who can complete the material in ten weeks.

**TALK Atlanta English School (TAES)**

Located in the heart of Atlanta's Midtown Center area on Peachtree Street, it opened in 2011. Atlanta is home to numerous industries, making the Midtown location perfectly suited for corporate programs. With enough covered street parking space, the school is designed in the popular Atlanta loft (阁楼) style and has 10 large classrooms, a large and welcoming reception area, devoted full-time teachers and staff for teenagers and adults.

**Language Institute of Georgia (LIG)**

It is a well-established school in Atlanta that offers English classes using Graded Reader Method. Our maximum class size is eight students. Class meets once a week for two hours for six weeks. Please check our schedule section for start dates. Refunds (退款) have to be requested within a week of the start date of the class.

1. How many hours does it take students to finish the courses at ALLI?  
A. Ten. B. Twelve. C. Twenty. D. Twenty-four.
2. What should students who need a refund pay attention to at ALLI?  
A. The deadline for a refund demand.  
B. The location of its reception area.  
C. The limited courses there.  
D. The requested levels of the students.
3. What do the four schools have in common?  
A. They have the same registration time.  
B. They use Graded Reader Method.  
C. They are located in the same city.  
D. They are intended for adult learners.

B

I decided at 10 that I was going to be a teacher because I had a burning desire for superpowers. As a boy, I could clearly see some of my teachers had extraordinary powers.

There was an English teacher in fifth grade who could magically transport us to different worlds every day by telling us stories and reading to us from books we would otherwise never pick up. This was our secret and fun time because fifth graders were considered too old to have stories read out to them.

It was even shocking that my teacher could see the invisible. I was one of those who lacked insight. Yet my teacher would notice me and the unspoken message in her eyes suggested that she could see me through. She had another superpower and even after four decades, I could still vividly remember her lessons about the great masters of art and great geographers, expanding our horizons. She did this even though her major was not art, nor geography. Her lessons went beyond the textbook. I knew I wanted to be one of those all-seeing ones with superpowers that made children feel safe and valued.

I know being a teacher isn't the easiest or the most financially rewarding of jobs. And there are occupational risks—your knees can become worn out from years of carrying piles of notebooks up and down the school staircase, your voice can give in from too much talking. But despite all that, there are those choosing this cause. To them, teaching is not just a job—it is a science, an art and a craft, and it demands emotional labour and investment.

All my life, for three decades now, I've gone to work early each day with a spring in my step. Occasionally, I meet my former students. Their obvious love for me and fond memories of our time together are my rewards. When I meet others who thirst for superpowers, like the brand new teacher struggling to perfect her skills with a brave face on, or the one in a remote, rural school travelling 70 kilometers each day just for his pupils, I feel proud to belong to the same group.

4. What can be inferred about the stories from paragraph 2?  
A. They were told in a magic way.

- B. They were written by the teacher.
- C. They contained some students' fun secrets.
- D. They left the students with happy memories.

5. Which of the following best describes the English teacher?
- A. Ambitious and generous.
  - B. Hard-working and courageous.
  - C. Caring and demanding.
  - D. Well-informed and observant.
6. What do we know about the author as a teacher?
- A. He thought teaching was more than spreading knowledge.
  - B. He suffered a lot in his knees and voice.
  - C. He had some ideas of how to be a teacher at a young age.
  - D. He was rewarded with much money for his devotion at school.
7. What can be concluded about being a teacher from the text?
- A. It's not the easiest but rewarding.
  - B. Teachers lead the door, progress in the individual.
  - C. In scholarship there is no difference of age.
  - D. Learning without a teacher is hard to gain.

C

There are many therapies (疗法) for depression, including medical treatment, psychotherapy and talk therapy. Having a range of treatment choices is a good idea because no single treatment works equally well for each of millions of sufferers. Choosing the most suitable treatment is important to them. Now researchers say a new therapy proven to relieve depression should be added to the established treatments. It's called nature therapy. "Interacting with nature can have positive effects on those with depression," says Ethan Kross, PhD, an expert who has studied the nature-depression link.

A little exposure to nature helps all of us get our energy back, and it may have special benefit for those who are depressed. "It seems that, from our work, the restorative (促进康复的) effect of nature seems to be stronger for individuals with depression," says Marc Berman, PhD, an assistant professor of psychology at the University of Chicago. That might be because they feel mentally tired, and being in nature re-energizes them. However, Dr. Berman has a strong warning. "We're not arguing that interacting with nature should replace clinically proven treatments for depression," he says, "Nor should those with clinical depression try to treat themselves."

However, Berman and others say, interactions with nature could serve as a very effective supplementary treatment. Compared to adults with depression walking for 50 minutes in an urban setting, those who took a 50-minute walk in a natural setting were less depressed and had better memory skills.

Why does nature hold this special effect? Berman says, "In a natural environment, we can choose to think or not, and this choice is believed to help us rest our brains. You can then pay attention later, when you need to." He adds, "It gives people more..."

which is a big problem for those with depression. In a natural setting, resting our brains, unlike urban setting. Even in the most peaceful urban environment, you have to pay attention to such things as traffic and stoplights.

8. What can we learn about depression therapies from paragraph 1?
- A. They focus on physical activity.
  - B. They pay no attention to interactions.
  - C. They mainly depend on natural environment.
  - D. They need to be tailored to different patients.
9. How does nature benefit patients with depression?
- A. By replacing clinic treatment.
  - B. By making them feel energetic.
  - C. By reminding them to rest in time.
  - D. By covering up their mental problems.
10. What does the underlined word “supplementary” in paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Essential.
  - B. Additional.
  - C. Equal.
  - D. Traditional.
11. What is the text mainly about?
- A. An urban setting of restoring energy.
  - B. An effective replacement of clinical therapy for depression.
  - C. The popularity of using multiple ways to treat diseases.
  - D. The positive role of nature in treating depression.

#### D

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) included on December 17, 2020 China's Tai Chi on the Representative List of the Intangible (无形的) Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The decision was announced during the online meeting of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held from December 14 to 19 in Kingston, capital of Jamaica.

“Born in the mid-17th century in a small village named Chenjiagou located in Central China's Henan province, Tai Chi is not only a kind of traditional Wushu integrated with slow movements and deep breathing, but is also deeply rooted in many areas of Chinese culture, such as medicine and philosophy,” Zhu Xianghua says, who is the son of the famous Tai Chi master Zhu Tiancai.

Although it has spread to more than 150 countries and regions, attracting more than 100 million people to practice, the idea that Tai Chi is for the elderly has stopped many young people practicing the ancient Wushu. They think of it as a slow exercise, which is specially made and better suited for their grandparents. Instead, many young people are turning to the Indian practice of yoga (瑜伽) to relieve stress, which was placed on the UNESCO's List in 2019.

In order to promote Tai Chi, joint efforts have been made from individuals and the Chinese government in the last decades. Xi'an Jiaotong University requires students to learn Tai Chi. Wang Yunbing, a professor in the university's sports center, stressed that Tai Chi is

not only good psychology and  
that it can help manage several diseases—but is also connected to ancient Chinese civilization.  
Since 2014, the World Tai Chi Championships have been held every two years by the  
International Wushu Federation. It provides a platform for communication and learning  
between the Tai Chi masters and Tai Chi lovers around the globe. In January 2020, Tai Chi  
became an official event in the 2026 Dakar Youth Olympic Games.

12. What does Zhu Xianghua say about Tai Chi in paragraph 2?

- A. It originated from fast Kung Fu action.
- B. It was born around the 1750s in a village.
- C. It is related to other cultural fields of China.
- D. It integrates Chinese medicine and western philosophy.

13. Why do some young people choose to practice yoga instead of Tai Chi?

- A. They think it easier to practice yoga to keep fit.
- B. The elderly stop young people practicing Tai Chi.
- C. They consider Tai Chi is suitable for old people.
- D. Yoga was included in the world culture earlier than Tai Chi.

14. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To show many efforts made to popularize Tai Chi.
- B. To promote contemporary Chinese civilization.
- C. To stress the importance of Chinese Tai Chi masters.
- D. To advise people to practise Tai Chi to cure diseases.

15. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Tai Chi Is Competing against Yoga
- B. Tai Chi Steps on the UNESCO's List
- C. Tai Chi Has Regained Popularity Globally
- D. Opinions Greatly Differ on Tai Chi and Yoga

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

True happiness in life starts with being happy with ourselves and who we are. That starts from having high self-confidence. 16 You need to work at it by confirming yourself that you're a great person, capable of great things. If you think you could benefit from this, follow these suggestions in order to improve your self-confidence.

17 While you don't need to shout it out loud, it is important to pat yourself on the back once in a while. Think of all you've achieved or learned and you'll realize that you've come a long way. Reminding yourself of all your abilities and accomplishments will definitely improve your self-confidence.

Find something you're good at. 18 And sometimes all this takes is a few minutes doing something that you are an expert in. The small rewards and praise you get from doing this task will do wonders to improve your self-confidence. It could be something as simple as organizing a messy closet (壁橱), or challenging a friend to chess.

Accept yourself. Regardless of how successful you may be, there will always be someone more successful than you. See the difference between being the best and being great. Learn to appreciate who you are and what you have to offer and don't let anyone else's success play on your self confidence. 19

Keep learning. If you feel like you aren't knowledgeable about something, it may bring down your self confidence. 20 It's great for your brain, but also great for conversation. Your friends will be amazed with your knowledge and their praise will improve your self-confidence.

- A. Praise yourself.
- B. Keep putting pressure on yourself.
- C. Good self confidence doesn't happen by chance.
- D. Those who aim for perfection are nearly always disappointed.
- E. It's good to remind yourself of your skills, talents and abilities.
- F. You can overcome this by continuously teaching yourself new things.
- G. Focus on what you have earned and your self-confidence will increase.

第二部分 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,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When in trouble, many people expect a knight (骑士) to come to the rescue. For one American woman, that knight was a(n) 21.

Lynn Marchessault was 22 a pickup (皮卡车) with her two children to Alaska to join her husband. Although a former soldier and used to tough situations, Marchessault was 23 by the snow and the conditions 24 worsening as they traveled further north.

Rather than risk harm to her children or herself, Marchessault decided to pull off the road and 25 at a highway inn (客栈). Her husband, trapped due to COVID-19, was 26 to come to their assistance, so Marchessault asked for 27 online. They were specially in need of food. The message was soon 28 by Gary Bath and his wife, Selena, in Canada. Though the trip was 1,700 kilometers, Bath didn't care how 29 it was, as he wanted to help this 30 woman and her kids.

Bath and his wife, with their car loaded with 31, met Marchessault and her family at the inn. Selena drove home, leaving Bath behind to perform his driver duties. With Bath as a pilot, the rest of the trip was 32. They reached their destination at the Alaskan border in good 33.

"We are forever grateful to Gary for 34 us a helping hand," Marchessault said. This

- is really a heartwarming story that started on a 35 winter day.
- |                  |              |             |               |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 21. A. Chinese   | B. American  | C. Canadian | D. Mexican    |
| 22. A. repairing | B. examining | C. driving  | D. expecting  |
| 23. A. attracted | B. amused    | C. annoyed  | D. frightened |
| 24. A. stopped   | B. finished  | C. kept     | D. avoided    |
| 25. A. stay      | B. play      | C. point    | D. aim        |

- |                    |              |                   |              |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 26. A. unwilling   | B. unable    | C. anxious        | D. ready     |
| 27. A. attention   | B. money     | C. identification | D. help      |
| 28. A. accepted    | B. spotted   | C. refused        | D. witnessed |
| 29. A. far         | B. deep      | C. rapid          | D. nice      |
| 30. A. beautiful   | B. charming  | C. cute           | D. strange   |
| 31. A. electricity | B. food      | C. gas            | D. goods     |
| 32. A. shorter     | B. cheaper   | C. easier         | D. wider     |
| 33. A. order       | B. faith     | C. clothes        | D. spirits   |
| 34. A. lending     | B. selecting | C. taking         | D. finding   |
| 35. A. rainy       | B. snowy     | C. windy          | D. sunny     |

eatings  
吃 + 代 + 吃  
吃 + 吃

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。

A study found that 17 percent of Americans 36 <sup>are</sup> (be) on diets in 2019-2020—up from 14 percent about 10 years earlier. Over the same period, in the U. S. obesity levels increased from 34 percent to 42 percent. What the report noted is 37 <sup>are</sup> about half of American adults have diet-related health problems, such as heart disease and diabetes (糖尿病). Overall, more women are reported to be on a diet 38 <sup>for</sup> men.

The 39 <sup>heavier</sup> (heavy) and more educated people were, the more likely they were to report 40 <sup>being</sup> (be) on a special diet, the study found. Between 2007 and 2020, diets described as “weight 41 <sup>a</sup> (lose) or low calorie” grew in popularity. Low-carbohydrate (低碳水化合物) diets became more and more popular. The findings were part of 42 <sup>a</sup> national survey. People who took part in the survey 43 <sup>asked</sup> (ask) the following question: “Are you 44 <sup>current</sup> (current) on any kind of diet, either to lose weight or for some other health-related reason?” Many American diet trends ban some foods. But to make lasting changes, people should consider 45 <sup>eat</sup> (eat) overall. That will help them deal with another problem of diets. Diets are hard 46 <sup>to</sup> (continue) doing over time.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

你校正在组织主题为“提高课堂效率”的英语征文比赛,请你写一篇文章参赛。内容包括:

1. 简述一些低效听课现象;
2. 提高听课效率的方法。

- 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。

How to Improve the Efficiency in Class

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。

Jesse Dufton was born with a genetic condition, retinitis pigmentosa (色素性视网膜炎), and over the years, his eyesight gradually worsened. By the time he got to university in Bath to study Chemistry it had got to the point where he couldn't really see images at all, only the difference between light and dark. And a few years later, he was almost 100% blind.

Jesse's mum was a teacher and his dad ran a charity, and they've always encouraged and supported him in everything.

Jesse started climbing when he was young. His dad took him up his first rock route when he was two. All his early climbing was outdoor traditional climbing. His dad had been in the Mountain Rescue and was part of a mountaineering club, so they would go for weekends away climbing throughout the UK.

Jesse's father taught him everything and guided his first route outside when he was 11. At this time he had about 30% blurry (模糊不清的) central vision. He could just see well enough to place rock equipment, but not well enough to pick out the routes from the ground.

At university he joined the Mountaineering Club and was able to climb much more frequently. They had regular trips to indoor walls and weekends away outdoors. He developed a great circle of climbing friends and went on multiple trips to Europe. On these he started Alpine climbing and ice climbing too.

But when his sight dropped to a level where he could no longer read, it started to be difficult to place equipment as he couldn't see whether it was properly seated. He also stopped being able to pick out the holds at indoor walls.

Jesse thought he might have to give up climbing as his eyesight got worse. But his parents never give up hopes for him. They planned a climbing for the family and encouraged Jesse to have a try again. Jesse smiled because he knew his parents would always be his best guide.



# 湛江市 2021 年普通高考测试(一)

## 英语参考答案

阅读:

1--3 CAC

A 篇: 本文是应用文, 介绍了四所可以学习英语的好学校的相关信息。

1. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句可知, All 1 这所学校的课程是下周, 每周上两个小时, 因此完成所有课程一共需要二十小时。
2. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后两句可知, 在 L10 这所学校, 需要退款的学生应该注意退款申请的截止时间。
3. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据学校名称和介绍可知, 这四所学校都在亚特兰大这座城市。

4--7 DDAA

B 篇: 春蚕叶丝, 灯塔照人。在你的印象中, 可还记得教过你们的那些老师? 本文作者自己是一个老师, 他向我们讲述了自己成为老师的经历。

4. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知, 这位英语老师总会给学生讲一些故事, 这些故事陪伴他们度过了快乐的时光, 由此可知, 这些故事给学生留下了快乐的回忆。
5. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知, 这位英语老师能洞悉一些看不到的东西, 可见这位老师是很善于观察的; 另外, 这位老师掌握了很多她自己专业之外的一些知识, 可见这位老师还是见多识广的。
6. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句可知, 身为老师, 作者明白教书不仅仅是传授知识。
7. A 【解析】推理判断题。A 项意为“不是最容易的, 但是一份值得付出的工作”; B 项意为“师傅领进门, 修行在个人”; C 项意为“学无老少, 能者为师”; D 项意为“学无师承, 终难求益”。第五段谈到很多老师可能膝盖受损, 嗓子变坏, 可他们依旧奋战在教学一线, 因为他们获得了那份成就感。最后一段谈到作者很骄傲自己属于这一群人, 由此可知答案。

8--11 DBBD

C 篇: 本文是说明文。研究表明, 置身于大自然对抑郁症患者可以起到辅助治疗的作用。

8. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段前三句可知, 治疗抑郁症有很多疗法, 针对不同的患者需要对症下药。
9. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段前三句可知, 置身于大自然可以让抑郁症患者充满活力。
10. B 【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段最后一句和第三段第一句可知, 在治疗抑郁症患者时, 与自然的互动可以作为一种非常有效的补充治疗方法, 但它不能取代临床疗法。故 supplementary 意为“补充的”。
11. D 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知, 本文主要介绍了大自然在辅助治疗抑郁症上所起的积极作用。

12--15 UCAB

D 篇: 本文是说明文, 主要介绍了联合国教科文组织把中国的传统武术——太极拳列入人类非物质文化遗产目录。

12. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知, 太极拳文化深深地扎根于中国的传统文化、医学和哲学领域。故太极拳与中国的其他文化领域有关联。
13. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句和第二句可知, 年轻人认为太极拳是为老年人专门打造的一种锻炼方式, 更适合老年人。
14. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句可知, 中国政府和个人都在为推广太极文化而积极努力。
15. B 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段第一句可知, 本文主要介绍了联合国教科文组织把中国的传统武术——太极拳列入人类非物质文化遗产目录。

16--20 CAEGF

七选五: 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了增强自信心的方法。

16. C 【解析】承接句。根据上下文可知, 生活中真正的幸福始于对自己感到满意。这要从自尊和自信开始。良好的自尊不是偶然产生的。你需要通过努力来证明自己是一个伟大的人, 有能力做伟大的事情。
17. A 【解析】主题句。根据下文可知, A 项“要赞美自己”概括了本段的大意。
18. E 【解析】承接句。根据本段主题句“找到你擅长的事情”可知, E 项“要提醒你自己你拥有的技巧、能力和天赋”符合文意, 过渡自然。

19. G 【解析】总结句。根据主题句 Accept yourself 可知, G 项“关注你所赢得的, 你的自信心会增强”与其前后呼应。

20. F 【解析】承接句。如果你觉得自己对某件事不了解, 这可能会降低你的自信心。你可以通过不断地自学新的东西来克服这个问题。

21~25 CCDCA 26~30 BDBAD 31~35 BCDAB

完形填空: 本文是记叙文。文章讲述了 Marchessault 带着两个孩子去和她丈夫会合, 在路上遇到了暴风雪, 但幸好有好心人的帮忙而顺利到达目的地的故事。

21. C 【解析】考查名词。根据下文可知, 帮助他们的是一个加拿大人。

22. C 【解析】考查动词。当时 Marchessault 和她的两个孩子正开着一辆皮卡去见她的丈夫。

23. D 【解析】考查动词。她被大雪和正在不断恶化的天气吓住了。

24. C 【解析】考查动词。解析见上一题。

25. A 【解析】考查动词。她决定先在公路旁边的一家旅店停留。

26. B 【解析】考查形容词。她丈夫因为疲倦无法来帮助他们。

27. D 【解析】考查名词。她不得已在网上求助。

28. B 【解析】考查动词。她的求助信息很快被 Bath 和他的妻子看到了。

29. A 【解析】考查形容词。Bath 并不在意如果要去帮助他们的话, 要开多远的车。

30. D 【解析】考查形容词。因为他想要帮助这个陌生的女子和她的两个孩子。

31. B 【解析】考查名词。Bath 和他的妻子在车上装载着食物, 最终在小旅馆见到了 Marchessault。

32. C 【解析】考查形容词。有了 Bath 作为领航员, 剩下的旅途变得容易了一些。

33. D 【解析】考查名词。最终 Marchessault 和她的两个孩子到达了目的地, 且情绪很好。

34. A 【解析】考查动词。Marchessault 非常感谢 Gary“借”给他们“一只帮忙的手”。

35. B 【解析】考查形容词。通过第二段可知, 故事发生在一个大雪天。

36. were 37. that 38. than 39. heavier 40. loss 41. a 42. were asked 43. currently 44. eating  
45. to continue

语法填空:

36. were 【解析】考查时态。时间状语 in 2019—2020 说明这里应该用一般过去时, 而且此句的主语是复数, 因此用 were。

37. that 【解析】考查连词。is 后面的句子是表语从句。that 在表语从句中不作成分。

38. than 【解析】考查介词。此句的 more women 说明此空应该用介词 than 才能体现比较级。

39. heavier 【解析】考查形容词。体重越重、受教育程度越高的人, 他们就越有可能会有特殊的饮食习惯。“the+比较级, the+比较级”表示“越……越……”。

40. loss 【解析】考查名词。weight loss 表示“体重减少”, 是固定搭配。

41. a 【解析】考查冠词。survey 是可数名词单数表示泛指, 因此用不定冠词 a。

42. were asked 【解析】考查时态语态。People 和 asked 是被动关系而且发生在过去, 因此用一般过去时被动语态。

43. currently 【解析】考查副词。currently 在这里作时间状语, 表示“目前, 最近”。

44. eating 【解析】考查非谓语动词。consider+doing 是固定搭配。表示“考虑(做某事)”。consider 还有其它表达方式, 如: consider to be+名词/形容词, consider+疑问代词+to do。

45. to continue 【解析】考查非谓语动词。考查“be+系+表+to do”结构。

写作:

第一节:

命题立意: 本题旨在针对高三的考生学习和生活中遇到的问题, 来考查学生应用英语解决实际问题的能力。本文主要以分析问题, 提出解决问题的方法为主去构建文章。

参考范文:

### How to Improve the Efficiency in Class

Nowadays, some students are not efficient enough in study. They can't concentrate on study. They can't memorize knowledge well. And some even feel sleepy in class.

Here, I will offer some practical ways, hoping to be helpful to everyone of us. First, whenever you are

absent minded, just remind yourself to be focused. Second, make notes carefully. In this way, you aren't likely to be absent minded. If you are sleepy, you can stand up for a while with your teacher's permission.

Let's work hard together and make progress in our study.

#### 一、评分原则

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

#### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(13—15):完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的。

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

第四档(10—12):完全完成了试题规定的任务,达到了预期的写作目的。

- 虽漏掉一两个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
- 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

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

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

第二档(4—6):未恰当完成试题规定的任务,信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

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

第一档(1—3):未完成试题规定的任务,信息未能传达给读者。

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

不得分(0):未能传达给读者任何信息。内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

#### 第二节:

#### 参考范文:

*It was a route like a milestone (里程碑) and it was not easy. Jesse's vision was a tough problem and he himself wasn't confident enough. That time he felt harder to complete his climbing. He told himself that he must climb on, not only for himself, but also for his beloved parents, who carefully watched his steps and patiently reminded him of possible danger. As you expect, Jesse succeeded climbing up to the top of the mountain, safe and sound.*

Some people asked Jesse why he chose to try climbing. He answered that he did that because it was difficult and challenging and he wanted the satisfaction of success. There are many different challenges in climbing. But the feeling of accomplishment is incredible. He couldn't see the view but he could feel the power of love from his parents. It is the ultimate test of our brain and our body.

### 一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。

3. 词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:

(1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;

(2)内容的丰富性;

(3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;

(4)上下文的连贯性。

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

6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

### 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

#### 第五档(21—25)

与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。

内容丰富。

所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。

有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

#### 第四档(16—20)

与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。

内容比较丰富。

所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。

比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

#### 第三档(11—15)

与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

写出了若干有关内容。

应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。

应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

#### 第二档(6—10)

与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

写出了一些有关内容。

语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达。

较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

#### 第一档(1—5)

与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。

产出内容较少。

语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。

缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

#### 不得分(0)

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

## 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 40W+，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百场，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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