

福建省 2023 届高中毕业班适应性练习卷
英语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 学生务必在练习卷、答题卡规定的地方填写自己的学校、准考证号、姓名。学生要认真核对答题卡上粘贴的条形码的“准考证号、姓名”与学生本人准考证号、姓名是否一致。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 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, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本练习卷上无效。
3. 答题结束后, 学生必须将练习卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When will the sales meeting begin?
A. At 9:10. B. At 9:20. C. At 9:30.
2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A movie. B. A novel. C. A hero.
3. Where is the woman speaker?
A. At the airport. B. On the bus. C. At home.
4. What does the woman think the sweater is popular for?
A. Color. B. Material. C. Style.
5. Why does David like to live in a dorm?
A. To protect his privacy.
B. To live with his friends.
C. To attend classes on time.

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the city center. B. In the suburb. C. On the highway.

7. What will the speakers do?

- A. Phone the police.
B. Go to ask for help.
C. Turn right at the next block.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is Carrie's presentation about?

- A. A biology project. B. A new course. C. Air pollution.

9. What is Carrie's problem?

- A. How to organize her talk.
B. How to get background data.
C. How to give a final conclusion.

10. How many items should be included in the presentation?

- A. 3. B. 4. C. 5.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Agent and customer. B. Teacher and student. C. Manager and clerk.

12. What kind of accommodation does the man choose?

- A. A one-bedroom flat.
B. A unit with three rooms.
C. A studio flat with a balcony.

13. What will the speakers do this Saturday?

- A. Reserve the flat. B. Visit the university. C. See the apartment.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Who is Annabel?

- A. A host. B. A guest. C. An audience.

15. What can the MeBot do?
A. Create a new teaching method.
B. Provide a help in class learning.
C. Make a better device for interviews.
16. What is the disadvantage of the MeBot?
A. It's really expensive.
B. It's difficult to operate.
C. It's unable to communicate.
17. What does the conversation focus on?
A. A new show. B. A promising invention. C. A talented scientist.
18. Who is the man speaking to?
A. Students. B. Tourists. C. Volunteers.
19. What is the main purpose of the project?
A. To give a chance to find animals.
B. To introduce an exciting sight-seeing.
C. To offer an experience to protect wildlife.
20. What does the speaker think of the project?
A. Risky. B. Fantastic. C. Time-consuming.

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

Many of L.A.'s top museums and cultural attractions are your best choices if you visit Los Angeles. From ancient artifacts to modern art, read on for our guide in Los Angeles.

Museum of Latin American Art: Founded in 1996, it is the only museum in the United States devoted to modern and contemporary Latin American art. Since its beginning, it has doubled its size, added a 15,000-square-foot sculpture garden and expanded its permanent collection, ranging from works by Tamayo and Matta to Cruz-Diez, Los Carpinteros and Tunga. Free admission every Sunday.

Autry Museum of the American West: Located in Griffith Park, the Autry features world-class galleries filled with Native American art and artifacts, film memorabilia, historic firearms and more. The Autry's collection of more than 500,000 pieces of art and artifacts includes the Southwest Museum of the American Indian Collection, one of the largest and most significant collections of Native

American materials in the country. Free admission on the second Tuesday of every month.

Descanso Gardens: Located in La Cañada Flintridge, the 160-acre Descanso Gardens was originally developed in 1936 by Elias Manchester Boddy, whose numerous interests included horticulture and politics. Descanso Gardens offers numerous areas for exploring, including a Japanese tea garden, water-wise garden, Oak Woodland, California Garden, and the world's largest collection of camellia flowers. Free admission on the third Tuesday of every month.

Caltech Museum: Founded in 1979 by members of the Caltech community and the Pasadena Junior League, the museum develops the potential of all kids through kid-driven experiences, inspiring them to become joyful, active learners. Admission to the museum is free on First Fridays.

21. What is special about Museum of Latin American Art?

- A. It has a very long history.
- B. It has been continuously enlarged.
- C. It owns Native American artifacts.
- D. It offers a wide range of exploration.

22. Which of the following helps to promote initiatives?

- A. Museum of Latin American Art.
- B. Autry Museum of the American West.
- C. Descanso Gardens.
- D. Caltech Museum.

23. What do the museums and gardens have in common?

- A. They take up large areas.
- B. They have diverse cultures.
- C. They collect artworks permanently.
- D. They offer free admission regularly.

B

Gutiérrez's life would never be the same again after finding a copy of *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy in the garbage 20 years ago. It happened while he was driving his garbage truck through wealthier neighbourhoods at night and seeing abandoned books. It aroused his desire to start rescuing books from the garbage. He used to take home between 50 and 60 books every morning. Eventually, he turned his book collection into a community library for children from low-income families.

Colombia's capital city of Bogota has 19 public libraries. However, these libraries tend to be far away from where rural and poorer communities live. The option of buying new books is non-existent!

for families struggling to make ends meet. Gutiérrez's community library is a true representation of how one man's garbage can be another's treasure.

Gutiérrez grew up poor, and his family could not afford to educate him beyond primary school. Nevertheless, his mother was a passionate reader and read stories to him every night. Her love for books left a deep impression on Gutiérrez.

Today, his makeshift community library, called "The Strength of Words", occupies most of his home in southern Bogotá, and is piled from floor to ceiling with fiction and non-fiction titles. Everything from school textbooks to storybooks can be found in his collection of more than 20,000 books! As word began to spread about his amazing project, people began sending him thousands more books to grow his library.

Despite having done so much for his community, Gutiérrez is not yet content to call it a day. He continues to search through garbage cans for reading materials. Today, the Gutiérrez family does not merely want to start libraries in neighbourhoods. They want to create spaces for school children to spend their time reading.

Gutiérrez's journey to give back to his local community is an amazing example of how every one of us can improve the lives of those around us. How might we take a leaf out of Gutiérrez's books and impact the less fortunate around us?

24. What inspired Gutiérrez to rescue unwanted books?

- A. The abandoned *Anna Karenina*.
- B. Leo Tolstoy's life.
- C. Children's living conditions.
- D. A community library.

25. Why did Gutiérrez start "The Strength of Words"?

- A. To create a harmonious neighborhood.
- B. To give his mother sufficient books.
- C. To facilitate children's reading.
- D. To improve the community life.

26. What can best describe Gutiérrez?

- A. Devoted and talented.
- B. Intelligent and generous.
- C. Passionate and well-educated.
- D. Creative and caring.

27. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Desire for reading
- B. From garbage to treasure
- C. Gutiérrez's kindness
- D. An amazing model of education

C

You've heard an old Chinese saying before: Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime. You may even be nodding your head in agreement right now. However, we can have a different understanding about it.

When a person is starving, that's not the time to fill their head with knowledge but to first give the person a fish – eradicating their hunger – and only then teach them to fish. Far too often, people ignore this common sense first step. They see someone who is struggling, and they rush to offer wisdom. "Let me tell you what I'd do in your position," a well-meaning individual might offer.

But few of us understand the anxiety, confusion and uncertainty that come with overwhelming need. People meeting with personal disasters don't have the ability to think straight. Their nerves may be shot. Their confidence may be non-existent. Can you imagine what it would be like to be in that person's situation?

Rushing to offer a struggling person long-term advice is a waste of time. Instead, it makes far more sense to help them regain their emotional balance. Once their ears, heart and mind open, you'll have an opportunity to teach a new skill.

But how do we know whether a person needs a fish before a fishing lesson? Two things: One is the ability to pay attention. We need to know whether the other person is open and receptive, or looking at the world through narrowed eyes? You can't just take their words but have to look at how the person acts and what they don't say. The other is empathy (共情). The more successful you are, the harder it is to imagine what it must be like to be the opposite. Try to create a safe environment for emotional acceptance before the fishing lesson.

28. What is the function of the first paragraph?
- A. To illustrate a concept.
 - B. To bring in a new viewpoint.
 - C. To introduce the background.
 - D. To put up an example.
29. What does the underlined word "eradicating" mean in paragraph 2?
- A. Getting rid of.
 - B. Paying attention to.
 - C. Making up for.
 - D. Putting up with.
30. What should we do first for those in disasters?
- A. Get them to think straight.
 - B. Enhance their confidence.
 - C. Satisfy their primary needs.
 - D. Teach them a new skill.
31. Which does the author probably agree with according to the last paragraph?
- A. Live and learn.
 - B. Never teach a fish to swim.
 - C. Put yourself in others' shoes.
 - D. Don't teach old dogs new tricks.

D

Most people find sugar hard to resist. Our brains need lots of energy and sugary foods provide plenty of it. But when calories are too readily available, it is easy to overdo it. There has been no shortage of research on sugar replacements without the calories, but evidence from animal and human studies has linked some to weight gain. One promising alternative is found in the fruit of *Synsepalum dulcificum* (奇迹果), a plant native to West Africa. These so-called miracle berries don't taste sugary themselves, but if you try something sour afterwards it will taste unusually sweet.

In Benin, the fruit is eaten fresh and is mostly used as a sweetener to have with sour foods and drinks, says Dèdéou from a university in Benin. The berry with miraculin (奇迹果蛋白) is very appreciated by local consumers, especially the kids and people with diabetes (糖尿病).

Despite the miracle berry's promise as a sugar replacement, it is only produced on a limited scale and isn't available worldwide. The berries don't travel well and the plant is slow to grow.

To create an alternative source of miraculin, researchers at the University of Tsukuba in Japan have genetically engineered tomatoes to produce the protein, but this isn't necessary, says Tchokponhoué whose team is working to help enlarge the production of miracle berries in West Africa. Earlier this year, a team at Hainan University in China published the genome (基因图谱) of *Synsepalum dulcificum*, which may help.

Spanish start-up Baia Food has plans to promote sustainable growth of the plant in Ghana and market the dried berries. You can order tablets of freeze-dried miracle berries online but they are pricey, costing around £18 for a pack of 10. If you can afford it, the berry's taste-twisting power is fun to try at home. Let the tablet melt on your tongue, then try tasting acidic foods such as lemons. The effect should last between 15 and 60 minutes.

32. What do we know about *Synsepalum dulcificum*?

- A. It contains high calories.
- B. It is related to weight gain.
- C. It tastes unusually sweet.
- D. It serves as a sugar replacement.

33. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. Efforts made to obtain more miraculin.
- B. Genome published to help do the research.
- C. Creation advocated to produce miracle berries.
- D. Transformations performed to engineer tomatoes.

34. What can we say about tablets of freeze-dried miracle berries?

- A. They are sour.
- B. They are inexpensive.
- C. They are accessible.
- D. They are productive.

35. What is the author's attitude to getting the sugar alternative?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Defensive.
- D. Conservative.

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。

Science fiction television has done a lot to shape how we view the meals of the future, from an evening dinner in pill form to machines giving us any meal we desire, on demand. 36 However, while these ideas for food creation are more than fifty years old, the way we produce and consume food has not changed very much. Even though there is enough food available today to feed the world, more than 870 million people do not have enough to eat. 37

With the global population expected to grow to more than nine billion by 2050, demand for food will only increase. No pills or machines have solved our food problems yet.

However, agricultural science has been responsible for saving huge numbers of lives. Science and technology helped us out of starvation during the 1960s and 70s when the world's population exploded.

38 The result of this panic was the "green revolution", which saw the introduction to farming of high production grains, improved irrigation systems and hybrid seeds, saving over one billion people from starvation.

39 Having enough food is only the first step. There are complications with natural disasters, conflict, poverty and environmental problems. All these can mean that the food supply is put at risk. 40 Many people are concerned about "playing around with nature", adjusting how food looks and tastes and smells, and other human interferences (干预), all of which are widespread.

Anyhow, the world has not been completely saved from starvation, but we are on the way to get there.

- A. Agricultural science was quite a success.
- B. There are many complexities when dealing with food.
- C. Modern science and technology of food contributes a lot.
- D. Nobody would ever starve if food were this easy to obtain.
- E. And it is unbelievable that hunger kills more people than disease does.
- F. Then there are the issues we face when it comes to food experimentation.
- G. At that time scientists were genuinely worried that we would run out of food.

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

João Carlos Martins is a famous pianist and conductor. However, his career has been 41 and his life has taken him in many different 42.

As a teenager Martins began to perform in concerts. But in his late twenties, he had to 43 after badly breaking his arm. It was really a terrible time. He couldn't look at a piano or 44 listen to music. 45, he decided to become the manager of a boxer, who won the world championship later. This 46 Martins to take up the piano and practise much harder. Six years later, he gave his first concert at the Carnegie Hall, which was the most 47 moment of his life. He performed in concerts for years before he had to quit because of the unbearable 48 in his hands caused by too much 49.

Martins, in his forties, became a politician. However, he couldn't stand this 50, so once again, he went back to the piano. All was going well until something unexpected 51 while leaving a concert. He 52 a serious brain injury and lost all the movement in his right hand. Again, with great 53 he played just with his left hand. Years later he lost the use of the left hand and 54 himself a conductor. Now, in his late seventies, Martins is still taking 55 to work and has conducted over a thousand concerts.

- 41. A. smooth
- 42. A. cultures
- 43. A. give up
- 44. A. still
- 45. A. Generally
- 46. A. forced
- 47. A. realistic
- 48. A. pain
- 49. A. conducting
- 50. A. career
- 51. A. existed
- 52. A. found
- 53. A. patience
- 54. A. fancied
- 55. A. measures

- B. tough
- B. forms
- B. set out
- B. just
- B. Ultimately
- B. promised
- B. emotional
- B. cuts
- B. playing
- B. popularity
- B. remained
- B. suffered
- B. care
- B. considered
- B. chances

- C. flexible
- C. directions
- C. turn up
- C. ever
- C. Occasionally
- C. motivated
- C. struggling
- C. tension
- C. instruction
- C. condition
- C. occurred
- C. cured
- C. pleasure
- C. made
- C. courage

- D. interesting
- D. levels
- D. hold out
- D. even
- D. Naturally
- D. forbade
- D. striking
- D. sensitivities
- D. competition
- D. behavior
- D. continued
- D. nursed
- D. determination
- D. chose
- D. trouble

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。

Primary schools now attach great importance to labor education, advocating students to do activities such as cooking, making handicrafts 56 decorating houses.

Xue Youmei, a Grade 3 student, spent the winter holiday in Guangxi. Everything about village life was novel to Xue who was used 57 urban life. Xue joined her family to work at a farm field planted with Chinese water chestnuts. Xue, 58 (wear) a pair of gloves, helped her father pick up water chestnuts at the field.

For Yang Liqiao, a Grade 6 student, the past winter holiday gave her 59 new identity – garbage sorting guide. Yang wore a volunteer's vest and recorded the situation of the garbage sorting work at her residential community. 60 (additional), Yang also invited her classmates to walk around the park nearby to pick up garbage on the ground. Yang's father observed labor activities offered students a chance 61 (acquire) knowledge, which was not taught at class.

At the same time, some schools in China also assigned specialized homework during the winter vacation to let students enjoy play-based learning. Some students 62 (ask) to cooperate with parents to decorate their homes with New Year 63 (painting). The task aimed to develop students' 64 (innovation) thinking. And some were required to collect physics-related Chinese poems, make an 65 (analyse) and draw a conclusion.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

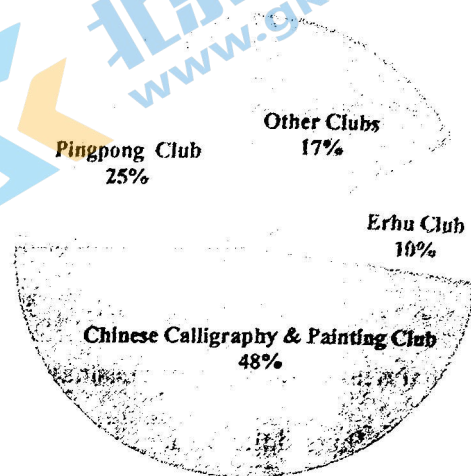
第一节（满分 15 分）

近日，你校英语报拟介绍学生参与社团的情况。请你结合图表信息，以“**Our School Clubs**”为题写一篇英语短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 参与社团的情况；
2. 你的看法。

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。



Our School Clubs

温馨提醒：请将写作标题抄写到答题卡的相应位置。

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。

At age 10, I stood in front of my new class, my new classmates looking at me with mild interest as my teacher introduced me. I joined in the middle of the school year. There were 41 students in my new class. I was the 42nd.

All my classmates sat in pairs except for this one girl, Kate. I went and sat down next to her and gave her a small, uncertain smile. She smiled in return. The class started and we didn't talk until lunch time. At lunch time, I pulled out my lunch box, packed by my mother. It had fried rice with home-made cakes and a small box of fruits. Clearly my mom had spent time packing this yummy lunch. This girl took out a small box with bread butter inside. In India, it's pretty rare for kids to just get bread butter for lunch. The only time I had bread butter for lunch was if my mom was unwell. So I thought that was

what the problem here was. I offered her a small part of my lunch and forgot all about it. The next day, she again had bread butter. Well, I thought, her mother might have fallen ill, so she was taking time to recover. I again offered her a part of my lunch. This went on for a week. Then one day, I asked the one question that I shouldn't have. "Is your mom not well?"

In fact, I wasn't prepared for the answer. Later, I knew that her mother, who worked in a supermarket, was in poor health. She constantly stayed at home with no income. I didn't know what to do. So I did the most obvious thing. I went home and told my mom that my lunch wasn't enough and I still felt hungry after eating it. My mom started packing a bigger lunch. And in school, I'd tell Kate that my mom had packed me a lunch too big, so could she please help me finish it? Then I asked her what her favorite dish was. "Naan," she whispered.

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。

When I told my mom that I wanted very much to have Naan, she felt puzzled.

I moved out of that school soon after and didn't stay in touch with Kate.

温馨提醒: 请将续写段落开头语分别抄写到答题卡的相应位置。

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参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. B
16. A 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. B

第二部分 阅读

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

21. B 22. D 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. D 27. B 28. B 29. A 30. C

31. C 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. B

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

36. D 37. E 38. G 39. B 40. F

第三部分 语言运用

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41. B 42. C 43. A 44. D 45. B 46. C 47. D 48. A 49. B 50. A

51. C 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. D

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. and 57. to 58. wearing 59. a 60. Additionally

61. to acquire 62. were asked 63. paintings 64. innovative 65. analysis

评分原则:

第二节如出现可接受的答案, 由评卷点裁定, 酌情给分。

第四部分 写作

第一节 (满分 15 分)

作答示例

Our School Clubs

Aiming to enrich students' after-class life, our school provides various clubs for us students. Around half of the students prefer Chinese Calligraphy and Painting Club while one fourth sign up the Pingpong Club. The number of students joining the Erhu Club and other clubs accounts for 10% and 17% respectively.

We benefit a lot from our school clubs. For one thing, there are many different kinds of clubs so that we can choose whatever we are interested in. For another, attending these clubs offers us good opportunities to improve our all-round abilities.

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，酌情扣分。
4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点

1. 参与社团的情况；
2. 你的看法。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (13~15 分)	覆盖了全部内容，富有逻辑性，完整地表述了写作要求。 使用了多样而且合适的词汇和语法结构，可能有一些错误，但完全不影响理解。 有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段，全文结构清晰，意义连贯。
第四档 (10~12 分)	覆盖了主要内容，比较富有逻辑性，比较完整地表述了写作要求。 使用了比较多样而且合适的词汇和语法结构，可能有一些错误，但不影响理解。 比较有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义连贯。较好地完成了试题规定的任务。
第三档 (7~9 分)	覆盖了基本内容，有一定逻辑性，基本表述了写作要求。 使用了一些而且基本合适的词汇和语法结构，错误较多，但基本不影响理解。 有效地使用了一些语句间的衔接手段，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。基本完成了试题规定的任务。
第二档 (4~6 分)	覆盖了一些内容，没有逻辑性，未表述写作要求。 使用了很少合适的词汇和语法结构，错误很多，影响理解。 没有使用语句间的衔接手段，全文结构混乱，意义不连贯。未能完成试题规定的任务。
第一档 (1~3 分)	内容很少，没有逻辑性，未达到写作要求。 词汇和语法结构错误很多，影响理解。 没有使用语句间的衔接手段，全文结构混乱，意义不连贯。未能完成试题规定的任务。
0 分	未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节（满分 25 分）

（略）

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，主要从内容、语言表达和篇章结构三个方面考查，具体为：
 - (1) 续写内容的质量、续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度。
 - (2) 所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，应先根据作答的整体情况确定其所属的档次，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	—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。
(21~25 分)	—使用了多样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	—创造了比较丰富、合理的内容，比较富有逻辑性，续写比较完整，与原文情境融洽度比较高。
(16~20 分)	—使用了比较多样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。 —比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，意义连贯。
第三档	—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。
(11~15 分)	—使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有一些错误和不恰当之处，但基本不影响理解。 —基本有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。
第二档	—未能创造合理的内容，全文逻辑性较差，续写不完整，与原文情境相关度不高。
(6~10 分)	—使用了较少词汇和语法结构，有较多错误，影响理解。 —很少使用语句间的衔接手段，结构不够清晰，意义不够连贯。
第一档	—未能创造合理的内容，全文逻辑性差，续写不完整，与原文情境相关度差。
(1~5 分)	—未能使用合适的词汇和语法结构，有很多错误，影响理解。 —未能使用语句间的衔接手段，结构不清晰，意义不连贯。
0 分	—未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

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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