



湛江市 2022 届高中毕业班调研测试

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

If you're an architect, a photographer or a writer and would like to publish your projects on our website, Archisearch, please send us a selection of diagrams, photos or texts to submitarticle@archisearch.gr.

To submit your projects, please follow these guidelines:

- Image: 10-20 images (diagrams or photos)
- Video: You can give us a link to Youtube or elsewhere to have the video embedded in (嵌入) the text.
- Text: 300-500 words (you may include a short text in Greek, for native professionals)
- Credit: Greek architects are kindly requested to include a list of the suppliers, whose products have been used within the project for potential use.

The Archisearch Editorial Team will review the submitted projects in a timely manner. Your submissions will be evaluated. The team may change images or texts, and shorten or enrich descriptions for the convenience of readers.

Please note that not all submissions will be published though we urge you to contact us again in the future.

We don't provide monetary compensation for any photo images or texts published on our website. However, we always include requested links to our publications to make sure that you will receive the proper certification. You can consult our webmaster about detailed information.

21. Which of the following can be submitted to submitarticle@archisearch.gr?

- A. A video on Youtube.
- B. A link to thirty images.
- C. A collection of five photos.
- D. A Greek text of four hundred words.

22. What will the Archisearch Editorial Team do with the submissions?

- A. Contact readers.
- B. Provide financial support.
- C. Make necessary changes to them.
- D. Get all of them published in time.

23. Where can the text be found?

- A. On the Internet.
- B. In a textbook.
- C. In a travel brochure.
- D. On the school blackboard.

B

In my first year of teaching in Houston, I was asked to act as a batman at a birthday party.

One night, the headmaster handed me a costume and said, "Tomorrow you're going to be a batman." I knew a batman with a moustache at the party was a huge red flag. I knew it was especially bad for my image, but I didn't want to change my physical appearance because that would mean I was funnier, so I chose not to shave.

The party was at a huge public park, and I had to park my car far enough away so that the children couldn't see me. Then I walked to it secretly, but unluckily, the children saw me coming from about 300 meters away.

I started to regret not to shave. When I got close enough for them to see my face clearly, the entire party broke into laughter. I wanted to turn around and run back in embarrassment, but then the laughter changed into cheering and applause. I ran into the party and saw the "birthday" boy with his dad. The dad laughed, "I told you, son. A batman has a moustache." Then he showed me the huge birthday cake with a batman drawn on it, and the batman had a moustache. I just stared at it in disbelief. But it was a thick black line drawn underneath his nose, just like my moustache.

All the children said, "A batman doesn't have a moustache." Instead of admitting the cake was messed up, the parents tried to save face, saying, "No, a batman always has a moustache. He just shaves it for his movies." Naturally, the children were doubtful, but my moustache became the detail that confirmed what the parents had said. Those children of the perfect age still believed in wonders and superheroes and they were pleased to find something kept hidden from others.

That year, I struggled a lot with my identity. Was I a teacher or a clown (小丑)? But that day, I may not have been the hero they ordered, and certainly I wasn't the hero they expected, but I was the hero they needed.

24. What does the underlined phrase "a huge red flag" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. A big loss.
- B. A red sunrise.
- C. A great honor.
- D. A disadvantageous thing.

25. Why did the author have his car parked far away?

- A. To buy a huge birthday cake.
- B. To take a walk before the party.
- C. To avoid being noticed by the children.
- D. To keep away from the thick black line.

26. How did the author feel when the whole party burst out laughing?

- A. Happy.
- B. Relieved.
- C. Awkward.
- D. Puzzled.

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

- A. A Funny Father
- B. A Superhero with a Secret
- C. A Famous Clown
- D. A Perfect Age for Wonders

C

"I'll be there in a few minutes. I'm playing a game with a friend, a guy named Scuzzball," my 15-year-old son shouted from his room. "Oh, what is Scuzzball's real name?" I asked. "I have no idea," he said. "Where is he from?" I continued. He responded, "I think somewhere in Canada. Oh, wait, it doesn't even matter because Scuzzball just left the game and he has been replaced with a robot."

"Your friend is replaced by artificial intelligence?" "It doesn't matter, Dad. It happens all the time! The game continues." My son doesn't mind playing with a person or a robot, which is typical of gamers these days. I wonder whether the face-to-face experience of friendship that I grew up with will be lost by our children.

Aristotle, a great thinker and educator, has pointed out that shallow friendship is easily formed but also easily abandoned because such bonds are fragile. Deep friendship, by contrast, is when you care for your friend for his sake, not for any benefit you can get. This is selfless friendship. You can have only a couple of these friends because they require lots of time and effort. You must make sacrifices for each other.

Presence in friendship requires "being with" and "doing for". Perhaps the most defining feature of deep friendship is "doing for", as my friend has my back in trouble or brings me soup when I'm sick. Only strong bonds have the power to motivate real sacrifices. But it is unclear why online "friends" would bother to do the hard work of friendship. When I asked my students whether they had people in their lives who would bring them soup when they were sick, they laughed at my Stone Age question and said they'd just order soup online.

Digital life fills and absorbs waking life time so that people do not join in example cases of friendship, like sports, collective arts, free-range childhoods, etc. In this way, digital life produces false friendships.

28. How does the author lead in the topic of the text?

- A. By quoting mottos.
- B. By introducing a game.
- C. By presenting a conversation.
- D. By showing robots' storage data.

29. What does the author mainly explain in paragraph 3?
- A. Selfish friendship.
 - B. Selfless sacrifices in life.
 - C. The formation of shallow friendship.
 - D. The meaning of deep friendship.

30. What does the author want to tell his students in paragraph 4?

- A. Strong bonds are formed easily.
- B. Ordering food online is convenient.
- C. Robots will have our back in trouble.
- D. Virtual friends won't make real sacrifices.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The benefits of digital life.
- B. Digitalized friendship.
- C. Face-to-face communication.
- D. The sacrifices of online friends.

D

Researchers have been looking into silicon carbide (碳化硅), a promising alternative material for the semiconductor (半导体) industry, for several years now. Size, weight and efficiency are three important factors for power electronic to fit in e-cars. Silicon carbide meets all three factors. It is more efficient but leaves a smaller footprint than conventional semiconductors such as silicon.

Even so, silicon carbide isn't to be found in any e-cars on the road today. This semiconductor material is still limited to research labs. To shift it from the lab to the factory, the Silicon Carbide Module (模块) project has taken into consideration all the conditions of industrial production. The module's design is a good case, researchers at the Fraunhofer IZM are basing it on the structure of the classic printed circuit board that the industry has long favored. This should speed up its first display.

The module is also benefiting from the latest scientific advances. Instead of wire-bonding the semiconductor to the package, the researchers decided to put it directly in the circuit. The team also brought the potential customer on board for this development effort. In the project's first year, they drew up a specification (规格) sheet illustrating the requirements for the module and semiconductor. The researchers worked closely with users, catering to their wishes when they determined the product specification.

Automakers, component suppliers and OEMS were directly involved in the effort to map out the power-electronic module's size, layout and electrical circuits. The group sought to make the most of the space available in the vehicle's power train. Lars Böttcher, group leader at the Fraunhofer IZM and head of the SiC sub-project, says, "The major goal is to advance the new semiconductor material silicon carbide to mass production."

32. What do we know about silicon carbide?

- A. It is still under research.
- B. It is larger than silicon.
- C. It has been used in some e-cars.
- D. It has been shifted to the factory.

33. Why did researchers bring the potential customer?

- A. To draw up a formal agreement.
- B. To adjust the module accordingly.
- C. To witness their effort and success.
- D. To wire-bond the semiconductor to the package.

34. What was the main purpose of the group according to the last paragraph?

- A. To mass-produce silicon carbide.
- B. To change the shape of the module.
- C. To increase the volume of the module.
- D. To expand the production of powered vehicles.

35. What is the author's attitude towards the research?

- A. Tolerant.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Indifferent.

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。

Humans have a lot of emotions. Expressing anger over a broken promise or a lost opportunity is as healthy as expressing joy and sadness and should be encouraged. However, if anger is frequently expressed, it can prove to be harmful for many reasons. 36 Let's take a look at some ways that you can manage your anger.

37 A recommended way to do with anger and recognize how frequently you have this emotion is by keeping a journal to track your emotions. In order to understand your feelings better, note the causes that push you to outbursts, as well as the thoughts that run through your mind when this happens.

Try positive exercises. When you feel the obvious signs of your anger building up, try to focus on positive practices like deep breathing to calm yourself down. 38 This can help to prevent an outburst and the negative outcomes that accompany it.

Reach out to loved ones. Just as you would open up to loved ones over the pain of heart-break or the joy of a promotion, calling loved ones when you're about to lose control of your temper is a healthy way of dealing with the emotion. 39

See a psychologist. Sometimes you feel that your emotions are too strong and unstable to be contained through self-help. 40 It's always a welcome way to get things under control.

- A. Keep a mood journal.
- B. Note all the thoughts in your mind.
- C. Seeking professional guidance is your best choice.
- D. Repeat the exercise until your anger is controlled.
- E. They can act as a support group, calming you down.
- F. But joy is a necessary part of your well-being in life.
- G. So learning to deal with this emotion becomes important.

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 at the post office a few weeks ago. I was being 41 while an old man with obviously significant 42 problems was also trying to pay his electricity bill next to me. He was 43 to walk with a walking stick, and his hands were 44 all the time. It looked as if he were going to fall. I found the old man was in 45 ~~for lack of 20 cents!~~

The lady behind the counter had the old man in such a state further 46 20 cents. He searched his pocket, shaking violently and 47 looking upset. But instead of letting the man go, she 48 that if his bill wasn't going to be paid in full, the electricity company would probably give a 49 on his next electricity bill for the 50 fee. It meant he would pay more the next time.

I was 51 to have heard that and the scene really made me upset. So I went over and asked the cashier to give all of the money back to the old man and then paid the 52 for him. The old man was 53 and said, "It's very kind of you. But why were you doing this?" I said, "Because it was the right thing to do." He thanked me over and over and smiled at me on his way out of the post office.

The 54 part in all of the event was that the old man walked straight to a supermarket and purchased a basket of food, which he wouldn't have been able to afford if I had not got 55 at the post office.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. accompanied | B. served | C. comforted | D. doubted |
| 42. A. discipline | B. attitude | C. health | D. communication |
| 43. A. threatening | B. claiming | C. hesitating | D. struggling |
| 44. A. trembling | B. relaxing | C. drawing | D. bleeding |
| 45. A. field | B. trouble | C. debate | D. request |
| 46. A. dealing with | B. arguing about | C. giving up | D. seeking for |
| 47. A. gratefully | B. apparently | C. briefly | D. scarcely |
| 48. A. wrote | B. insisted | C. promised | D. inquired |
| 49. A. call | B. discount | C. fine | D. favour |
| 50. A. unpaid | B. uninformed | C. negotiated | D. earned |
| 51. A. confused | B. pleased | C. sorry | D. curious |
| 52. A. punishment | B. rent | C. prize | D. bill |
| 53. A. silly | B. proud | C. moved | D. embarrassed |
| 54. A. awful | B. concrete | C. saddest | D. best |
| 55. A. involved | B. infected | C. stuck | D. lost |

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。

In the 1940s, hundreds of thousands of World War II soldiers returned home with 56 (disable). Disappointed by the difficulties they 57 (face) with, Jack Fisher of Kalamazoo, Michigan, asked his city government to build an 58 (experiment) curb cut—a gentle slope (缓坡) that brings the end of a sidewalk down 59 (meet) the level of the street—at the corners of several blocks downtown. A few months into the pilot project, Fisher reported that even residents without wheelchairs were 60 (gradual) enjoying the little slopes: Older adults leaning on walking sticks, parents pushing strollers (婴儿车), and kids pulling toys 61 (benefit) from the human-made slopes, too.

Today, these shallow slopes are 62 essential characteristic of the pedestrian landscape across the United States. They have also inspired a design concept: the “Curb-Cut Effect”, 63 refers to the fact that supporting particular groups of people often ends up 64 (help) much larger groups of society. Bike lanes help to share the streets; reading machines help us to get the message from screens; closed captions (字幕) help us to follow conversations. 65 it's applied to accessible design, investments in social welfare, or pioneering laws formations, study after study shows the effect has the power to lift all of us up.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在征集稿件, 请你以“My Reading Experience”为题向该报投稿, 内容包括:

1. 你的读书经历;
2. 你的读书感悟。

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。

My Reading Experience

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。

Probably, most of you had the feeling before, at least once—you had been waiting for a long time, yet being afraid of getting. It was exactly my state of mind before the first day at college. I had been working hard to pass the necessary tests and have my application to the undergraduate programme in management approved. And when the time had come for me to visit the college for the first day of the study, I couldn't sleep all night because of being anxious about how to look good physically in front of the whole new world I was about to enter. However, the positive attitude and readiness to accept support from others helped a lot in a new environment.

It was Monday morning. Being too excited to sleep the night before, I came to the college half an hour earlier for the first lecture and was walking nervously through the hallway. About 15 minutes after I came, the hallway started to be full of students. Professors who walked on their business probably didn't pay attention to me. I knew which hall to go to and had already checked that it was open. However, I was hesitant to enter the hall and sit there alone. People were moving around me as if they hadn't seen me. I felt disappointed with the fact that I had nobody to talk to in the new and seemingly unfriendly place.

Suddenly, a well-dressed man who seemed to be in his late twenties approached me. He introduced himself as Mathews and asked whether I was lost and whether he could help me with anything. In that situation, I realized it was very kind of him and that he was exactly the person I wanted to ask in my thoughts a minute before, but then I was too nervous for a friendly chat. As a result, instead of welcoming the opportunity to make the first acquaintance (相识), I told the man to mind his business and leave me alone since I was an adult capable of finding my class without anybody's assistance.

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。

Luckily, the man didn't seem to be angry.

Professor Mathews turned out to be an excellent speaker and the lecture went really well.

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湛江市 2022 届高中毕业班调研测试

英语参考答案

阅读:

21~23 DCA

A 篇:本文是一篇应用文,主要介绍了 Archisearch 网站征集作品的相关信息。

21. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章中的第三条作品要求可知,一篇四百字的希腊语文章可以提交到该网站。

22. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第三段最后一句可知,Archisearch 编辑团队会对提交的作品做出一些改动。

23. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段和最后一段中的关键词 website 和 webmaster 可知,这篇文章最有可能来自网络。

24~27 DCCB

B 篇:本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者在一次生日宴会上扮演蝙蝠侠的经历和感受。

24. D 【解析】词义猜测题。根据上下文可知,作者知道在派对上扮演留着胡须的蝙蝠侠是一件对他不利的情况。故 a huge red flag 在此处意为“一件不利的情况”。

25. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句可知,作者把车停得很远是为了不让孩子们看见他。

26. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段可知,作者后悔自己没刮胡须,因为当人们看清他的脸时哄堂大笑,所以他感到很尴尬。

27. B 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,作者在一次生日宴会上扮演蝙蝠侠时故意不刮胡须,结果阴差阳错地让父母们向孩子们证实了超级英雄蝙蝠侠有胡须。孩子们因此认为发现了超级英雄的秘密。

28~31 CDDB

C 篇:本文是一篇议论文,主要论述了现在的友谊已经数字化了,已经失去了原来的面对面的友谊的意义。

28. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段和第二段可知,作者通过呈现他和他的儿子的对话来引出文章的话题。

29. D 【解析】段落大意题。根据第三段内容可知,该段主要解释了深厚友谊的含义。

30. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段可知,作者主要想告诉他的学生:网上的朋友不会做出真正的牺牲,他们无法在你遇到困难的时候给予你支持和帮助。

31. B 【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要论述了现在的友谊已经数字化了,已经失去了原来的面对面的友谊的意义。

32~35 ABAB

D 篇:本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了新型的硅碳化合物(碳化硅)用于传统的半导体产业的相关情况。

32. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句可知,这种半导体材料仍在研究中。

33. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段可知,研究者邀请潜在客户参与是为了满足客户需求,对这一模块做出相应的调整:将半导体直接嵌入电路中,而不是将半导体用线粘到封装上。

34. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句可知,这个团队的主要目的是想量产碳化硅。

35. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段和第三段第一句可知,作者对该研究是持乐观态度的。

36~40 GADEC

七选五:本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了一些控制愤怒的方法。

36. G 【解析】G 项“因此,学会应对这种情绪变得很重要”承接上文“然而,有很多依据证明经常表达愤怒是有害的”。

37. A 【解析】根据下文中的关键词“keeping a journal”可知,A项“写情绪日记”为该段主旨句。
38. D 【解析】根据上下文可知,此空与“控制愤怒的练习”有关,D项“重复这个练习,直到你的愤怒得到控制”起承上启下的作用。
39. E 【解析】根据上文可知,此空应该与“你爱的人对你的帮助”有关,E项“他们可以充当一个支持小组,让你平静下来”符合语境。
40. C 【解析】根据上下文可知,此空应与“寻找治疗方法”有关,C项“寻求专业指导是你的最佳选择”符合文义。
- 41~45 BCDAB 46~50 DBBCA 51~55 CDCDA

完形填空:本文是一篇记叙文。我在邮政局办业务,遇到一位年老体弱的老人交电费。老人因为缺少 20 美分而陷入窘境。我见状,替老人支付了全部费用。

41. B 【解析】考查动词。我正在接受服务,而在我旁边,一位明显有严重健康问题的老人也要去支付电费。
42. C 【解析】考查名词。解析参见 41 题。
43. D 【解析】考查动词。他拄着拐杖艰难地走着,双手一直在颤抖。
44. A 【解析】考查动词。解析参见 43 题。
45. B 【解析】考查名词。我发现这位老人因为缺少 20 美分而陷入困境。
46. D 【解析】考查动词词组。柜台后面的那位女士让那位老人在这种情况下再找 20 美分。
47. B 【解析】考查副词。他搜了搜衣袋,剧烈地颤抖着,显然看起来很不安。
48. B 【解析】考查动词。但她并没有放他走,而是坚持说,如果他家的电费不能全部被付清,电力公司可能会针对未支付的费用,在他的下一次电费账单上罚款。
49. C 【解析】考查名词。解析参见 48 题。
50. A 【解析】考查形容词。解析参见 48 题。
51. C 【解析】考查形容词。听到这个消息,我感到很难过。
52. D 【解析】考查名词。我把我的卡递给她,并为老人付了账。
53. C 【解析】考查形容词。老人很感动。
54. D 【解析】考查形容词。整个事件中最妙的部分是这位老人径直走到一家超市,买了一篮子食物。
55. A 【解析】考查动词。如果我没有插手在邮局发生的事,他是买不起这些东西的。
56. disability/disabilities 57. were faced 58. experimental 59. to meet 60. gradually
61. benefited/benefitted 62. an 63. which 64. helping 65. Whether

语法填空:

56. disability/disabilities 【解析】考查词性转换。在 20 世纪 40 年代,成千上万的二战士兵身负残疾返回家园。
57. were faced 【解析】考查时态和语态。be faced with 意为“面对”。密歇根州卡拉马祖市的 Jack Fisher 对他们所面临的困难感到失望。
58. experimental 【解析】考查形容词。此处用形容词作定语。他要求市政府在市中心几个街区的拐角处建造一个试验性的斜坡路沿。
59. to meet 【解析】考查非谓语动词。动词不定式作目的状语。使人行道的尽头与街道的高度一致。
60. gradually 【解析】考查副词。此处应用副词作状语修饰动词。在试点项目几个月后,Fisher 说甚至不坐轮椅的居民也逐渐地喜欢上这些小斜坡。
61. benefited/benefitted 【解析】考查时态。根据前面的 reported 可知,这里是说的过去的事情,要用一般过去时。
62. an 【解析】考查冠词。如今,这些浅浅的斜坡已成为美国步行景观的一种重要特征。
63. which 【解析】考查定语从句。which 引导非限制性定语从句并在从句中替代先行词 Curb-Cut Effect 作主

语。他们还激发了一个设计概念:路缘坡效应,指的是支持特定群体最终往往会帮助更大的社会群体。

64. helping 【解析】考查非谓语动词。end up doing 意为“以做……结束”。

65. Whether 【解析】考查连词。Whether...or...是关联词组,意为“无论……,还是……”。无论是应用于无障碍设计、社会福利投资,还是开拓性的法律制定,一项又一项的研究表明,这种效应有着提升我们所有人的力量。

写作:

第一节:

命题立意:本题要求学生给校英文报投稿,主题为“My Reading Experience”,内容包括:1. 你的读书经历;2. 你的读书感悟。该题的情境设置合理,贴近中学生的日常生活。

参考范文:

My Reading Experience

Born into a literacy family, I fell in love with reading at an early age. Although most of them were picture books, it didn't prevent me from enjoying myself.

My love for reading has sharply increased since middle school. In the beginning, I chose to read Chinese classical works, such as *Journey to the West* and *A Red Dream of Mansions*. As time went by, I made an attempt to read foreign fictions, through which my English improved greatly.

From my perspective, reading enriches my life and makes me intelligent and thoughtful.

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:

Luckily, the man didn't seem to be angry. He just shrugged, smiled a bit and went to the room where my first lecture was about to take place. Quite a lot of people had entered the room, so I didn't care about having an unhappy experience with one of my future peers. I was embarrassed, however, when I finally learned that the man to whom I had been quite rude minutes before was our professor of the first lecture.

Professor Mathews turned out to be an excellent speaker and the lecture went really well. After the class was dismissed, I came to him to apologize for my bad manners earlier in the day. Professor Mathews said that he was not unhappy and on his first day as the student of our college, he was afraid and nervous, too. The incident helped me realize that I should not let emotional strain and anxiety prevent me from communicating with people openly and pleasantly.

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)

关注北京高考在线官方微信: [北京高考资讯\(微信号:bjgkzx\)](#), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息

——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。