

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。因不考听力, 试卷从第二部分的“阅读理解”开始, 试题序号从“21”开始。

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

When Warren Buffett was asked about the secret to his success, he revealed that he read every day – 500 pages, to be precise. Unfortunately, if you're already working 9-5, you might not have enough time to read. But what if you could?

You can! With the Blinkist app, you can understand the key learnings from the best books in minutes. Our experts take the insights from these books to create quick, easy-to-understand insights which can be listened to in just 15 minutes. There are more than 500 titles to choose from. Start with the 4 most-read titles on self-improvement.

Thirteen Things Mentally Strong People Don't Do by Amy Morin

Do you struggle to get over your failures? Getting over these obstacles can have a profound influence on your everyday life. Morin shares how her most successful therapy patients overcame these difficulties.

How Will You Measure Your Life by Clayton M. Christensen

Are you making the right trade-offs in life? While career achievements can be satisfying, neglecting your family and friends can be detrimental in the long-run – in ways you can't even imagine.

Finding Your Element by Ken Robinson

Everyone has a passion. If you don't know what yours is, it just means you haven't discovered it yet. Find out how you can break free of society's strict rules and find your calling in life.

How to Stop Worrying and Start Living by Dale Carnegie

Ever wondered why you can't stop worrying about something? By defining the source of your stress, you can get over it once and for all. Carnegie came up with a timeless formula that helps you tackle any overthinking situation.

Millions are learning by listening. Jump straight into Blinkist by listening to the 15-minute book explanations above or the thousands waiting for you in the app. Join millions of other learners and download Blinkist to start listening today!

21. The author writes this passage in order to
- A. introduce some popular books
 - B. offer tips on self-improvement
 - C. make it easier for people to read
 - D. persuade people to download the app
22. Which author addresses the importance of family and friends?
- A. Clayton M. Christensen
 - B. Ken Robinson
 - C. Amy Morin
 - D. Dale Carnegie
23. Which book best suits people who tend to think too much?
- A. *Finding Your Element*
 - B. *How Will You Measure Your Life*
 - C. *How to Stop Worrying and Start Living*
 - D. *Thirteen Things Mentally Strong People Don't Do*

B

The marathoner Molly Seidel was the third American woman in history to win an Olympic medal in the marathon, but her road to success was not smooth. She skipped the 2016 U.S. Olympic trials to make her mental health a priority. Seidel thought her career might be over back in 2016. Treatment changed everything. She became a better athlete than ever. When she crossed the finish line at the Tokyo Olympics, she screamed with joy.

In a world that rewards constant toughness, Seidel's breakthrough was a case study in the value of patience and self care. Despite the conventional wisdom that the career of a professional athlete should be an unbroken upward path to peak performance, Seidel stepped away to protect her health, recovered, and came back stronger.

Many of the most storied moments in Olympics history are simplified examples of athletes pushing past pain, injury and mental exhaustion to compete. Who can forget Kerri Strug who in 1996 vaulted on an injured ankle, then was carried off the mat to receive her medal? But the story of this most recent Olympics was athletes choosing to protect their health instead of sacrificing it to compete.

The gymnast Simone Biles was a typical example, when she declined to compete after experiencing a bad case of "the twisties". Top athletes across global competitions this year spoke openly about stepping back from competition to recalibrate. The British cricketer Ben Stokes recently announced an "indefinite break" from the game to check into treatment for his mental health; the tennis star Naomi Osaka dropped out of the French Open; and the British swimmer Adam Peaty celebrated winning two gold medals in Tokyo with the announcement that he's taking a month off to take care of himself.

Seidel's Olympic performance proves this approach: Giving yourself time to heal and rest is not just the compassionate thing to do for your health. It can be also the smartest strategy for success. It's a powerful lesson in how to handle the natural derailments (脱轨) of life. We're seeing burnout. Olympians, are warning us to the problems of an overly goal-oriented society.

24. Seidel gave up the 2016 U.S. Olympic trials to _____ .
A. attend the Tokyo Olympics B. receive mental treatment
C. put an end to her athlete career D. improve her performance
25. The conventional wisdom holds that professional athletes tend to _____ .
A. value patience and self care
B. take a break when necessary
C. keep up training until they succeed
D. protect their health instead of sacrificing it
26. Why are the examples given in paragraph 4?
A. To give advice on how to win gold medals.
B. To emphasize how cruel the competition is.
C. To show athletes caring more about their health.
D. To tell training stories of some successful athletes.
27. What may be the author's attitude towards athletes like Seidel?
A. Supportive B. Doubtful C. Cautious D. Unclear

C

Science has established that dogs experience the same basic emotions as does a 2-to-3-year-old child. That means a dog can feel happy, sad, angry, fearful, disgusted, and surprised. The question of whether they feel the more complex social emotions, including guilt, pride, shame, envy, and jealousy is still open to investigation. Some researchers feel that this involves some pretty complex reasoning processes, which perhaps only humans are capable of. However, in a new report, a research team from University of Auckland suggests that dogs are capable of the emotion of jealousy.

In a test, these investigators used 18 pairs of dogs and owners. They set up a testing condition where the dogs could imagine that their owner was making social interaction with another “dog”, which was actually a realistic model of a dog, for safety's sake. The test started out with the dogs tied on one side of the room, with the “fake (假的) dog rival” sitting next to their owner on the other side. While the dogs watched, they could see their owners bending over and repeating some generic affectionate phrases (e.g. “What a good boy!” “You are such a good dog!”) several times for the duration of the trial.

The rope that the dog was tied to was attached to a device that could record how forcefully the dog was pulling on it. Thus the measure of the degree of jealousy was how actively dogs attempted to reach their owners when they appeared to be petting the rival fake dog. It was determined that this pulling really was based on jealousy.

The authors concluded, “The result suggests that dogs not only are capable of mentally representing social interactions but also specifically do so when interpreting interactions that might threaten the social bond they have with their owners.” In other words, the dogs were showing jealousy based on their conclusion that some rival dog was stealing their owner's affections away from them. This means that dogs, like people, can feel the strong negative emotion that Shakespeare called “the green-eyed monster.”

28. What does the underlined word “this” refer to in paragraph 1?
A. To interact with humans. B. To feel complex emotions.

- C. To conduct an investigation.
29. Paragraph 2 mainly talks about
- A. the process of the test
C. the background of the test
30. What were dog owners required to do in the test?
- A. To comfort their own dogs.
C. To pet the fake dogs.
31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Ways to make dogs jealous.
B. Dogs' need for more attention.
C. Tips to improve relationship with dogs.
D. Dogs' capability of having complex emotions.
- D. To experience basic emotions.
B. the result of the test
D. the theory about the test
B. To train their dogs to do tricks.
D. To watch their dogs' reaction.

D

We all love gardens with beautiful flowers and leafy plants, choosing colourful species to plant in and around our homes. Plant scientists, however, may have fallen for the same trick in what they choose to research.

The research, published in *Nature Plants*, found there's a clear bias (偏好) among scientists toward visually striking plants. This means they're more likely chosen for scientific study and conservation efforts, regardless of their ecological or evolutionary significance. White, red and pink flowers were more likely to feature in research literature than those with dull, or green and brown flowers. Plants with tall stems also stood out. Plants with blue flowers —the rarest colour in nature— received most research attention. But interestingly, a plant's rarity didn't significantly influence research attention. The team had expected to find more endangered species among those most studied, it did not either.

This bias may direct conservation efforts away from less visually pleasing plants that are more important to the health of the overall ecosystem or in need of urgent conservation. A bias toward colorful plants could mean we may be missing species that could be in rapid decline toward extinction, and we don't have even basic information on seed banking for conservation. This is not a tragedy, but something to consider when planning future work.

We often don't know how important a species is until it's thoroughly researched. In Australia, for example, milkweeds are an important food source for butterflies, while dull-flowered mat rushes are now known to be the home for rare native sun moths. From habitats to food, these plants provide foundational ecological services, yet many milkweed and mat rush species are rare, and largely neglected in conservation research.

The study shows the need to take biases into consideration in science and in the choice of species studied, for the best conservation and ecological outcomes. People should be more alert in all parts of the conservation process, from the science to listing species for protection.

32. Which of the following plants are highly researched?
- A. Plants which are rare.
C. Plants with brown flowers.
- B. Plants with blue flowers.
D. Plants which are endangered.
33. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
- A. The efforts to save endangered species.

- B. The ways to conserve dull plants.
C. The reasons for plants' extinction.
D. The consequences of plant bias.
34. What can we know about the "milkweeds" and "mat rushes" in paragraph 4?
A. They deserve thorough research.
B. They are closely connected with each other.
C. They have received the least research attention.
D. They are more important than beautiful flowers.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. Are beautiful plants the most useful? B. How can we save less attractive plants?
C. Which plant species need our help? D. Are attractive plants researched more?

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。有两项为多余选项。

Just last year, the number of websites worldwide reached 1.8 billion. We are constantly surrounded by information and have countless sources of information available at our fingertips. 36 Being able to evaluate the credibility of information is an important skill used in school, work, and day-to-day life. The following tips will help you tell a good source from inaccurate ones.

Check the domain name.

Look at the three letters at the end of the site's domain name, such as "edu" (educational), "gov" (government), "org" (nonprofit), and "com" (commercial). Generally, .edu and .gov websites are credible, but beware of sites that use these suffixes in an attempt to mislead. 37 Commercial websites, such as those of reputable news organizations, can also be good sources, but do some investigation to look for signs of reliability.

Check the Date.

38 In some subject areas, such as the sciences, having current sources is essential; but in other fields, like the humanities, including older material is critical. If you need the most up-to-date information available, it's probably best to keep clear old websites. One way to check: Look for a "last updated" date on the page or site.

Research the author.

A source is more credible if written by someone with achievements. If no author is named, the source should not be considered highly credible. However, if the author is presenting original work, evaluate the value of the ideas. 39 The history of science tells us that the big advances in sciences tend to come from outsiders, not the establishment.

40

If a site is poorly designed and amateurish, chances are it was created by amateurs. Odd look generally equals odd and rarely truthful news. Sloppy writing is another bad sign. Keep clear. But be careful: Just because a website is professionally designed doesn't mean it's reliable.

- A. Consider the site's look.
B. Always dig a little deeper.
C. Stay away from commercial websites.

- D. It can be hard to know which sources to trust.
 E. Achievements have never guaranteed innovation.
 F. Find out when the source was published or revised.
 G. Nonprofit websites may also contain reliable information

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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。

Just before New Year, the principal called me in to his office and asked me to read a poem of my own composition at the New year party. "Sure," I said with a smile, my dreams of being a famous 41 floating in my mind.

For weeks, I worked on my poem, 42 bettering the structure, sound, and voice. I reread my Emily Dickinson and William Wordsworth for 43. I practiced reciting it aloud. I revised, revised, revised. By December 30th, the day of the event, I was 44.

Well, I was ready until I looked around and realized how many people were there. And how big the hall was, and how 45 I felt. How could I 46 a piece of my poetry to 800 people? My heart was beating so hard I thought everyone around me could 47 it. I was nervous. I could feel a cool shiver run down my back. I couldn't remember why I had said yes to the 48. Then the light dimmed, the crowd quieted. It was starting.

Suddenly, I was on stage with the bright white lights blinding my view of the audience and the feeling that my 49 was closing up. I leaned in to the microphone and tried out my 50 as I read the title: "Let There Be Light." My voice boomed from the speakers loudly and sounded much more confident than I felt.

The room was 51 as I began my piece, and I tried to focus on the words and 52 the people. The words somehow 53 in the right order, the lines flowed together appropriately, and I even remembered which words to 54. I finally came to the last line of the poem and breathed a deep sigh of relief. It was over.

The room was dead silent. Maybe no one liked it. I felt like I was going to faint. Then out of the silence there was 55, cheering, and smiling. I had done it. I had shared a piece of my poetry with the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 41. A. singer | B. performer | C. poet | D. speaker |
| 42. A. quickly | B. carefully | C. gently | D. intelligently |
| 43. A. relaxation | B. comfort | C. pleasure | D. inspiration |
| 44. A. ready | B. right | C. excited | D. tired |
| 45. A. strong | B. little | C. innocent | D. dizzy |
| 46. A. print | B. give | C. present | D. write |
| 47. A. see | B. feel | C. notice | D. hear |
| 48. A. audience | B. principal | C. poets | D. host |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 49. A. throat | B. mind | C. dream | D. heart |
| 50. A. microphone | B. poem | C. voice | D. audience |
| 51. A. silent | B. clean | C. empty | D. noisy |
| 52. A. entertain | B. cheer | C. forget | D. observe |
| 53. A. ran out | B. ended up | C. spoke out | D. came out |
| 54. A. emphasize | B. translate | C. erase | D. choose |
| 55. A. whispering | B. clapping | C. crying | D. chatting |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 总分 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。

The Shenzhou-13 crew have 56 (safe) returned to Earth after their six-month orbital trip. 57 nearly doubled the previous record of China's longest single-flight space mission of 92 days set by the Shenzhou-12.

At 9:06 am on April 16, the ground controlling team 58 (order) the return and the return capsule separated with the Shenzhou-13 successfully. At 9:56 am, the Shenzhou-13 return capsule touched down successfully in Gobi Desert. The Shenzhou-13 crew exited the return capsule one hour and 10 minutes after their touchdown, 59 (fast) than that for Shenzhou-12 crew which took one hour and 40 minutes. Medical team confirmed that the crew are 60 good health, marking the full success of the Shenzhou-13 mission.

Shenzhou-13 mission commander Zhai Zhigang got out of return capsule first, reporting "feeling good". 61 (follow) him, "Star-picking mom is home," said Wang Yaping, the first spacewalking Chinese woman. And Ye Guangfu soon joined them with good spirits.

62 (ensure) their safe return, the taikonauts have been taking physical exercises to train their muscles. Meanwhile, the ground support team has evaluated their physical and psychological condition and made targeted 63 (adjust).

Other than the two spacewalks, the crew has also played 64 significant part in many historic moments in China in the past six months, sending their blessings during the Chinese New Year 65 joining the audience of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games from space.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

学校将于本周五下午 2 点至 4 点在礼堂进行全员核酸检测。你是学生会主席, 请你拟一则通知, 告知本校的英国交换生相关信息。

参考词汇: 二维码 QR Code; 测核酸 nucleic acid test; 健康码 Health Code; 行程码 Itinerary Code

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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。

I sat in the chair in our living room, staring at my parents, who had just given me the news that my hero, best friend, and grandpa, had Alzheimer's (阿尔茨海默病). I did not want to believe it. Alzheimer's would slowly rob my grandpa of his intellect and his social abilities, severely enough to interfere with daily functioning. It has no known cure.

The thought of that happening to my grandpa scared me. How could someone who I love so much and who lived such a great life slowly lose his memories of everything around him? All I could do was cry and think of all the sweet times we used to have.

"Grandpa!" I call, as I run at full speed into his arms just like every Sunday afternoon before. He opens his arms and braces for the leap. He is a strong man with welcoming eyes and never ending love. I am about six years old, and we have carried on this tradition every Sunday since I could walk. It is something I look forward to when Mom says, "Get ready, we are going to Grandpa's."

As we head inside the house, I smell the sweet smell of Grandma's cooking. Grandpa puts his arms around me and gives me a tight squeeze that is all too familiar. Since my dad works a second shift job and someone needs to watch me, Grandpa is like a second father and we have a deep connection. "I love you, Grandpa," I say. "I love you too, my pretty Morgan," he replies.

The dinner table is not just a place where we eat a good meal, but also a place where we laugh together. We talk about the things that have happened since our last encounter and share stories of the past. Then comes my favorite part of any meal - dessert, which Grandpa and I share an equal love. As always, Grandpa heads to the kitchen and I close my eyes, put my arms across my chest, and wait. Being the curious kid that I am, I ask when he is coming back at least five times. He uses that to teach me patience. We share a moment no one else would understand.

Memories washed over me. As I came back to the present and reality, my eyes were watery. I rushed to his home to see him.

注意:

1. 续写的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I am sitting across from him at the table.

The role of grandchild and grandparent has switched.

广东省 2022 届高考综合能力测试 (三)

英语试题参考答案

第二部分 阅读理解 (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)

A 篇 21. D 22. A 23. C B 篇 24. B 25. C 26. C 27. A
C 篇 28. B 29. A 30. C 31. D D 篇 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. D

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

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

第三部分 语言知识及应用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完型填空 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41. C 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. B 46. C 47. D 48. B 49. A 50. C
51. A 52. C 53. D 54. A 55. B

第二节: 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. safely 57. which 58. ordered 59. faster 60. in
61. Following 62. To ensure 63. adjustments/adjustment 64. a 65. and

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

参考范文

Notice On Nucleic Acid Testing

According to the recent epidemic prevention and control requirements, students returning to school must undergo a nucleic acid test within 72 hours. For the convenience of students, our school is scheduled to conduct a centralized nucleic acid testing at the lecture hall from 2:00 to 4:00 pm on Friday. Some matters need attention. Please show the "Health Code" and "Itinerary Code" in advance. For everyone's health, please wear a face mask, keep a distance of more than one meter from others and avoid gathering and talking with each other during the whole sample-collecting process.

Student Union

May. 2, 2022

第二节 (满分 25 分)

参考范文

Paragraph 1:

I am sitting across from him at the table. I have countless memories of stories and laughter around this kitchen table ever! Everything is different now. He now has slouched shoulders and wary eyes. His arms are strong as before but his mind is not. With tears in my eyes, I hold his hand and tell him "You know I love you, right?" but he just couldn't say anything, he doesn't laugh as usual. He cannot remember what he did five minutes ago, which makes it very difficult to carry on a simple conversation. Our relationship is completely different.

Paragraph 1:

The role of grandchild and grandparent has switched. When we are around each other, I am the one teaching him lessons that he taught me long ago. The lesson of patience is the one I value the most now. He probably has the mind and ability of a four-year-old. It's my turn to always open my arms for him. I keep talking about weekend trips we spent together, the food we ate, funny stuff we encountered, the best views we saw again and again as if he knew exactly what I am talking about. I don't know what the future may hold for my grandpa, but I will always remember the good times with him - the times of laughter, humor and lifelong lessons.

评分标准

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

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

档次	描述
第五档 (13-15 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 读后续写（满分 25 分）

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、语言和衔接三个方面考虑，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

档次	描述
第五档 (21-25分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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。 - 基本有效地使用了的语句间衔接手段，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。
第二档 (6-10分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 内容或逻辑上有较多重大问题，或有部分内容抄自原文，续写不完整，与原文情境基本脱节。 - 所使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误很多，严重影响理解。 - 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不清晰，意义不连贯。
零分	- 未作答；所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判；所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

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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