# 三峡名校联盟高 2020 级 2020—2021 学年第一学期

**英语试题**

**注意: 1.考试时间 120 分钟。满分 150 分**

**2.所有答案只能答在答题卡上。**

**第Ⅰ卷（选择题 共 95 分） 第一部分 听力（共两节, 满分 30 分）**

注意，回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。录音部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你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。每段对话读一遍.

例如:How much is the shirt?

A.£9.5. B. £19.5. C. £9.15.

1. What’s the weather probably like tomorrow?
	1. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
2. How long did the man stay in the university?
	1. 5 years. B. 3 years. C. 2 years.
3. What did the man do last night?
	1. He went to a party. B. He saw a doctor. C. He visited his grandma.
4. What’s the relationship between the speakers?
	1. Fellow workers. B. Classmates. C. Customer and salesperson.
5. Where are the speakers probably?
	1. At home. B. In a shop. C. In a hotel.

**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 至 7 题。

1. Why did the woman go to see the movie?
	1. It’s her husband’s story.
	2. It stars her favorite actor.
	3. It has something to do with her husband’s career.
2. What does the woman think of the movie?
	1. Great. B. Moving. C. Funny.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

1. What’s wrong with Susan?
	1. She doesn’t want to eat.
	2. She’s got a stomachache.
	3. She feels tired.
2. When did Susan start to stay in hospital?
	1. Three days ago. B. A week ago. C. A month ago. 10.Who is the woman speaker probably?

A. A patient. B. A nurse. C. A doctor.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

1. What does the woman plan to do for the next holiday?
	1. Visit historical places in Egypt.
	2. Take history classes about Egypt.
	3. Go to the southern pole.
2. What do we know about the woman’s booked room?
	1. It’s cheap. B. It has an ocean view C. It’s well-known. 13.Why did the man fail to pass the test according to the woman?
3. He had an unlucky number.
4. He didn’t work hard.
5. He did it carelessly.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。14.Why does the man stop the girl?

1. She hits the man’s car.
2. She runs into the traffic sign.
3. She drives in the wrong way. 15.How old is the girl?

A. 14. B. 15. C. 16.

1. What will the man do?
	1. Call the police.
	2. Put the girl into prison.
	3. Phone the girl’s parents. 17.How does the girl feel in the end?

A. Surprised. B. Sorry. C. Angry.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

1. How many self-help books were sold last year?
	1. 2 million. B. 2.5 million. C. 3 million. 19.What does the speaker say about self-help books?
2. They give readers advice on life problems.
3. They teach readers how to live alone.
4. They tell readers how to help others.
5. What did people use to think about self-help books?
	1. They liked them very much.
	2. They didn’t pay much attention to them.
	3. We don’t know.

## 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）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A, B, C、D)中.选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

## A

Stretching(绵延) 2,298 kilometers, Beijing-Guangzhou high-speed railway is the longest high-speed rail route in the world, connecting the capital city in the north with the tourist city of Guangzhou in the south. When the line was fully open to the public in 2018, it helped cut the travel time from nearly 30 hours to about 8. It's also a scenic line that offers picturesque sights and interesting places to visit. Here are some stops not to be missed along the way.

## Zhengzhou: Experiencing the Shaolin way of life

Starting from Beijing West Railway Station, it passes Shijiazhuang in Hebei Province and then reaches the historical city of Zhengzhou in Henan Province. For those who are curious about Chinese martial arts, there's a perfect spot—Mount Songshan. Legend has it that monks of the Shaolin Temple deep in the mountain forest have mastered the art of Kungfu for centuries.

## Wuhan: A city that rose from the ashes (灰烬）

From Zhengzhou, the high-speed train goes further south and arrives at a crossroads in China's heartland —Wuhan, better known for its battle against the novel coronavirus outbreak this year. As things gradually returned to normal, the city's landmarks, the symbolic Yellow Crane Tower and the fascinating Shennongjia National Park etc, have now reopened to visitors.

## Guangzhou: A place for some fun

When the train makes its final stop, you're at a rising coastal Chinese tourist city

—Guangzhou. Fun seekers can't miss the Chimelong Tourist Resort, one of the most popular theme parks in the country. A large wildlife park, a world-class circus (马戏团), Asia's largest

water park as well as some thrilling rides will definitely keep you entertained.

1. For those who want to learn something about Chinese Kungfu, which stop do you recommend to them?
	1. Guangzhou. B. Beijing. C. Wuhan. D. Zhengzhou.
2. What do the two cities, Wuhan and Guangzhou, have in common according to the passage?
	1. Both are inland cities.
	2. Both have world-famous circus.
	3. Both offer a good view of wild animals
	4. Both provide tourists with historical sites.
3. Where is this text most probably from?
	1. A newspaper. B. A novel. C. A lecture. D. A travel brochure.

B

This little South American penguin swims 5,000 miles to a beach in Brazil every year in order to be reunited( 团 聚 ) with the man who saved its life. It sounds like something out of a fairy tale, but it's true!

1. year-old retired fisherman Joao, who lives in an island village just outside Riode Janeiro, Brazil, found the small penguin lying on rocks at his local beach in 2011.The penguin was covered in oil and running out of time fast. Joao saved the penguin, naming it Din Din, cleaned the oil off its feathers and fed him a daily diet of fish to rebuild its strength. After a week of recovery, Joao tried to release the penguin back into the wild. “He stayed with me for 11 months and then, just after he changed his coat with new feathers, he disappeared," Joao recalled.
2. The little guy wasn’t gone long though and just a few months later, he was back at the same beach. He saw Joao fishing and followed him home, staying with him for the rest of that year. Amazingly, each year Din Din spends about eight months with Joao and is believed to

spend the rest of the time breeding( 繁 殖 ) on the Patagonia coasts. It’s thought that Din Din

swims up to 5,000 miles to return to Joao. "I love the penguin like it's my own child and I believe the penguin loves me," Joao told Globo. "No one else is allowed to touch him. He pecks

(啄) them if they do. He lies on my lap, lets me give him showers, and allows me to feed him."

Professor Krajewski, a biologist who interviewed the fisherman, told The Independent, "I have never seen anything like this before. I think the penguin believes Joao is part of his family and probably a penguin as well." When he sees him, he wags his tail like a dog. It’s lucky for Joao and Din Din, because it is illegal in Brazil to keep wild animals as pets. Krajewski said,

“Professionals who work with animals try to avoid relationships like this so they can send the

animals back into the wild. But in this single case the authorities(当局) allowed Din Din to stay with Joao because of his kindness.”

1. Every year Din Din swims a long distance to a beach in Brazil to .
	1. avoid being killed B. meet his rescuer

C. find a place to have babies D. find much more fish

1. When Din Din was found in 2011, .
	1. he was dying
	2. he was running on the beach
	3. he was resting on a rock
	4. he was cleaning oil off his feathers
2. What makes Professor Krajewski surprised?
	1. Din Din’s love toward Joao. B. Joao keeps staying with Din Din.

C. Din Din’s swimming performance. D. Joao considers Din Din his own child.

1. What can we learn about Joao from the passage?
	1. He is not allowed to keep the penguin as a pet by the authorities.
	2. He overprotects the penguin by keeping him away from others.
	3. His contact with the penguin is encouraged by professionals.
	4. His kindness wins the penguin's trust.

## C

China has recently published its first artificial intelligence (AI) textbook for high school students, following a plan by the central government to include AI courses in primary and secondary school.

Under the common efforts by the research center for MOOC at East China Normal University and Sense Time Group Ltd., the textbook named Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence was written by famous experts from well-known schools nationwide, Xinhua News Agency reported on Sunday.

It includes the history of AI and how the technology can be used in areas such as facial recognition, self-driving and public safety. The text book not only pays attention to the basics of AI, but also to the practical use of AI in daily life, said Chen Yukun, a professor at East China Normal University, who is also a writer of the book.

At present, about 40 high schools across the country have joined the first group of AI high education pilot ( 试 验 性 ) program, by introducing the textbook in school courses. The publication of the book is great progress as it takes AI technology out of the "ivory tower (象牙塔) " and makes it part of high school learning, said Lin Dahua, a professor at The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

As early as 2016, the governments said that the need for AI experts may increase to 5 million in the coming years. Many industries in the future will benefit from AI technology , so the purpose of the course should be to let students learn the basic idea and methods of AI, Lin said. China has made great progress in technological research and development in recent years.

1. Who is the new textbook designed for?
	1. Students in universities. B. Students in primary school.

C. Students in senior middle school. D. Students in junior middle school.

1. Which is the key point the new textbook talks about?
	1. The opinions on AI from experts. B. The public safety brought by AI.

C. The problems caused by AI. D. The use of AI in real life.

1. What is the purpose of the AI course according to the last paragraph?

A.To make students learn about AI. B. To meet needs of many industries.

C. To help China make progress in Al. D. To train more experts in AI field.

1. What is the best title of the text?
	1. The publication of the AI textbook. B. The coming of the AI age in China.

C. The development of AI technology. D. The introduction of the AI course.

D

Does the amount of cash in a lost wallet influence how likely a person is to return it?

Traditional economic theories suggest that the greater the attraction, the less likely we are to be honest—but a new study finds altruism ( 利 他 主 义 ), and a powerful hate for viewing oneself as a“thief”are more important than the financial attraction.

A team of researchers carried out a huge experiment concerning 355 cities in 40 countries. More than 17,000 similar wallets were dropped off at public places, each containing a grocery list, a key, and three business cards in the local language using made-up names and an email address. Some had no money while others contained the equal amount of $13.45.

According to the research, people on average returned 40% of wallets with no money in them but 51% with money. It also shows extreme differences between countries. But although rates of people’s honesty varied ( 变 化 ) greatly from country to country, one thing remained

greatly similar: wallets with money, compared to no money, raised reporting rates.

In the US, the UK and Poland, they repeated the experiment with even more money:

$94.15, which increased reporting rates by an average of 11% compared to the smaller amount. They also found that having a key increased reporting rates by 9.2%.

The findings, which run counter to a basic principle of classical economics, suggest honesty, altruism and self-image can sometimes be more influential than economic self-interest.

A purely economic approach to behavior suggests people would keep the wallets with the larger amounts of money due to the increased financial reward, but economics often doesn’t explain a person’s sense of honesty or self-image, according to behavioral scientists. Altruism also influenced the findings, the researchers say. Since the key is valuable to the owner but not the finder, this pointed toward an altruism concern in addition to the cost of negatively updating one’s self image.

1. The author mentions traditional economic theories in Paragraph 1 in order to

A. introduce a topic B. attract readers’ interest

C. add some background information D. describe some traditional theories

1. What’s the average reporting rate of a wallet with $ 94.15 inside?

A. 11%. B. 20.2%. C. 51%. D. 62%.

1. What does the underlined phrase “run counter to” in Paragraph 5 mean?
	1. go against. B. make a difference. C. agree with. D. focus on.
2. What’s the main idea of the text?
	1. Traditional economic theories have already been old-fashioned.
	2. People are more likely to return a lost wallet with more cash.
	3. An experiment done worldwide proves people’s altruism.
	4. Different countries have different rates of people’s honesty,

**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Friends should always be honest with you, right? So when they lie, it can be really hard to take. 36 Why does this happen?

 37

One of the biggest reasons friends lie is only to avoid hurting your feelings. Some people

don’t understand the difference between being gently honest with a friend and being so straightforward that they leave a verbal ( 言 语 的 ) wound. They choose to avoid these two extremes in the form of a lie.

## They feel embarrassed.

Sometimes friends will lie about things in their life because they are too embarrassed to admit the truth. Maybe they are going through a hard time and they just don’t want you to know about it. Avoid trying to badger (纠缠) your friends into telling you what’s wrong. 38

## Avoid an argument with you.

Perhaps your friends know that if they tell you the truth, you’ll get angry with them. Make sure that if a friend tells you something unpleasant, you don’t overact ( 反 应 过 激 ). 39 If you do end up arguing, do it in a good way.

## Exclude (not include) you.

Lying isn’t always a sign that friends are trying to protect you, however. 40 When you find out with certainty that your friend is lying to you, try and face it. If you feel your friend is lying because he or she doesn’t want to be around you, that’s your wake-up to move on.

1. Protect your feelings.
2. They want to be your closer friends.
3. But a friend who lies isn’t always trying to hurt you.
4. Consider what’s being said and why your friend is telling you this.
5. Being honest and making a sincere effort can keep the friendship strong.
6. Sometimes they lie because they don’t want you to be included in their plans.
7. Instead, make it clear that you are there for them when and if they are ready to talk.

**第三部分 语言运用**（共三节，满分 45 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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填人空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

"Your newborn wasn’t going to make it."On March 25, 2010, Kate and David Oggs heard the words every parent 41 : Their twins—a girl and a boy—were born two minutes apart and 14 weeks premature(早产的). The boy, Jamie, was much weaker. His heartbeat was 42

gone. Doctors had tried to save the baby but saw no 43 . He had just moments to live .

"I saw him gasp（喘息）, but the doctor said it was no 44 ," Kate told the reporter. "I know it sounds 45 , but if he was still gasping, that was a sign of life. I wasn’t going to 46 easily."

Still, the 47 knew this was probably a goodbye. "We’d given in to the fact that we were going to 48 him, and we were just trying to make the most of those last, 49 moments." She held the boy on her chest and David hugged them. They hoped the close 50 would improve his condition. They also talked to him. "We have given you a name and you have a twin..."

"Then something 51 happened. Jamie gasped again —and then he started 52 .

Finally, he reached for his father’s finger. Their boy had 53 it.

Eight years later, Jamie and his sister, Emily, are happy and healthy. The Oggs only recently told the kids the story of their 54 . " Emily burst into tears," Kate said. "She kept hugging Jamie. This whole experience makes me 55 them more."

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. expects | B. realizes | C. regrets | D. fears |
| 42. A. totally | B. nearly | C. hardly | D. formally |
| 43. A. improvement | B. record | C. change | D. secret |
| 44. A. harm | B. wonder | C. doubt | D. use |
| 45. A. curious | B. funny | C. shocking | D. stupid |
| 46. A. give off | B. give out | C. give up | D. give away |
| 47. A. couple | B. doctor | C. twin | D. reporter |
| 48. A. catch | B. lose | C. forget | D. save |
| 49. A. valuable | B. hopeful | C. strange | D. glorious |
| 50. A. communication | B. contact | C. relationship | D. approach |
| 51. A. unbelievable | B. unknown | C. frightening | D. obvious |
| 52. A. crying | B. touching | C. breathing | D. hugging |
| 53. A. taken | B. gotten | C. made | D. found |
| 54. A. growth | B. family | C. birth | D. survival |
| 55. A. respect | B. treasure | C. recognize | D. understand |

**第 II 卷（非选择题，共 55 分） 第二节** 单词拼写（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

根据汉语或首字母提示写出单词或单词的恰当形式。请在答题卡上写出完整的单词。

1. The news that Kobe Bryant died in a plane crash is really a s to the basketball fans both at home and abroad.
2. It was with the help of the local guide that the mountain climber (营救).
3. The adventurer managed to save two tourists who (被困在) in the mountains for two days.
4. In a recent tornado in the United States, many houses lay in r in seconds of time.
5. It can provide students with immediate feedback (反馈)，including reports about s and weaknesses.
6. Faced with an argument, we should calm down and put ourselves in others’ shoes rather than get (恼怒）.
7. The first time I came to Chengdu, the local delicious food left me a deep i .
8. Thanks to the a technology, we live in an age of bettered communication.
9. (显而易见)，Jiuzhaigou is a famous tourist attraction, where there are amazing waterfalls, colorful lakes and beautiful mountains.
10. To my a , the two-year old girl should recite (背诵) the whole passage

from memory.

1. I’m looking forward to being told about your (安排) for the approaching vacation.
2. Travelling is a good way (探索) different cultures and broaden the mind.
3. The expert preferred giving lectures to students to （参加）meetings now and then.
4. The moment she left the market, she found herself (欺骗) by the seller.
5. I felt h to be invited to compete in the competitive competition.

**第三节** 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的适当形式。

"Made in China" is having its moment now and it's a fashionable one. The story of Chinese fashion 71 ( begin) in 2011 when Feiyue and Huili, both Chinese sneaker brands

( 品 牌 ), suddenly attracted international attention. Last year, Li Ning was at the New York

Fashion Week in September.

The latest Chinese brands are no longer selling 72 (them) on the basis ( 基 础 ) of their cheapness. They set a good example in exploring the effect of Chinese aesthetics (美学) 73 Western fashion and can go forward to head with foreign brands.

Western culture is not so 74 (attract) as it used to be to China’s young generation. China's young people are now 75 (confidence) about their own culture than the past generations. "They have a 76 (prefer) for Chinese cultural elements( 元 素 )," Jin Qu, vice

president of YOHO, 77 unusual clothing shopping website in China, said at a cultural festival in November.

In fact, a lot of celebrities in the West now have an interest in Chinese cultural elements in fashion. US singer Rihanna, for example, wore a shiny and 78 (extreme) graceful

yellow gown ( 礼 服 ) to the 2015 Met Gala to match the gala's theme “China: Through the

Looking Glass”， 79 was from Chinese designer Guo Pei. The Chinese want to take the place of the words “Made in China” with “ 80 ( design) in China”.

## 第四部分 写作 (满分 25 分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华，得知 2021 年第 18 届世界中学生运动会(World Middle School Games) 将在重庆举行，组委会正面向全国招募志愿者。请写一封申请信, 内容包括:

1.申请理由; 2.自身优势; 3.表达期待。注意: 1.词数 100 左右;

2.开头和结尾已在答题卡上给出，不计人总词数。参考词汇: recruit 招募

3.请在答题卡上作答。

**三峡名校联盟高2020级 2020—2021年第一学期**

**高一英语试题**

**参考答案**

1. 听力（共20个小题，每小题1.5分；满分30分）

 1--5 ABCAC 6--10 CBABC 11--15 AABCB. 16--20 CBCAB

第二部分 阅读理解（共20个小题，每小题2.5分；满分50分）

第一节

21--23 DCD 24--27 BAAD 28--31 CDAA 32--35 ADAB

第二节

36--40 CAGDF

第三部分 语言应用（共三个大题，满分50分）

第一节 完形填空

41--45 DBADD 46--50 CABAB 51--55 ACCCB（共15个小题，每小题1分；满分15分）

第二节单句填空（共15个小题，每小题1分；满分15分）

56. shock 57. was rescued 58. had been trapped 59. ruins 60. strengths

61. annoyed/angry 62. impression 63. advanced 64. Obviously 65. amazement

66. arrangements 67. to explore 68. attending 69. cheated 70. honored

第三节（语法填空）共10个小题，每小题1.5分；满分15分）

1. began 72. themselves 73. on 74. attractive 75. more confident

76. preference 77. an 78. extremely 79. which 80. Designed

第四部分 写作 (共1题,满分25分)

Dear Sir/ Madam ,

I am Li Hua, a Senior one student in Hongxing Middle School. Learning that you are recruiting volunteers for the coming 18th World Middle School Games in Chongqing in 2021, I am writing to apply for this position.

As a super fan of sports, I am eager to expose myself in various sports-related activities. I have so good command of English that I have no difficulty communicating with the foreign athletes effectively. Besides, with my love and knowledge for sports, I can fulfill my role.

I am longing to join you and I would be grateful if you could offer me the opportunity.

Yours,

Li Hua

**评分标准**

**I.1--55为唯一答案，按各题赋分标准执行。**

**II.单句填空按给出的参考答案执行。每题为一个给分单位，一个词（含首字母提示）必须在答题卡上写出全词；必须填写两个以上的试题必须是全部答案正确才赋分。大小写原则上不扣分。但若大小写错误过多，可以采取错四个扣一分的原则处理。**

**III.语法填空按给出的参考答案执行。未给提示词的空格只能限填一个单词。给出提示的试题按空格为一个赋分单位，无半对半错，只有全队才赋分。大小写一般不扣分。但若大小写错误过多，可以采取错四个扣一分的原则处理。**

**IV书面表达评分标准及评分细则**

**一、评分总则：**

 **1、本题总分为25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是否达到及格线（15分），然后确定其所属的具体档次，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80和多于120的，从总分中减去2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、若缺少要点，分数降一档处理。**

 **6、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。**

 **7、书写较差以至于影响交际，将其分数降低一个档次。**

**二、内容要点：**

**1.申请的理由。**

**2.自身优势（至少二到三点）。**

**3.表达期望。**

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**三、各档次的给分范围和要求**

**第五档(很好)：(21-25分)占比 25%。**

**1.完全完成了试题规定的任务;**

**2.覆盖所有内容要点;**

**3.应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;**

**4.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;**

**5.有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑;**

**6.完全达到了预期的写作目的。**

**第四档(好)：(16-20分)占比40%。**

**1.完全完成了试题规定的任务;**

**2.虽漏掉1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容;**

**3.应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;**

**4.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;**

**5.应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑;**

**6.达到了预期的写作目的。**

**第三档(适当)：(11-15分)占比 25%**

**1.基本完成了试题规定的任务;**

**2.虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容;**

**3.应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;**

**4.有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解;**

**5.应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯;**

**6.整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。**

**第二档(较差)：(6-10分)占比5%**

**1.未恰当完成试题规定的任务;**

**2.漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容;**

**3.语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;**

**4.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;**

**5.较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性;**

**6.信息未能清楚地传达给读者。**

**第一档(差)：(1-5分)占比5-4%**

**1.未完成试题规定的任务;**

**2.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;**

**3.语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;**

**4.较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解;**

**5.缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯;**

**6.信息未能传达给读者。**

**不得分：(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。**