**2021 届江苏基地学校高三第一次大联考**

英 语

（考试时间：120 分钟 满分：150 分）

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考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，再选涂其它答案标号。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，将答题卡交监考老师。

# 第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

**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。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。

1. What does the woman mean?
   1. Mark should go on with the game.
   2. Mark should take the final exam.
   3. Mark should review his lessons.
2. What does the man mean?
   1. He quite agrees with the woman.
   2. He enjoys the lecture the whole time.
   3. The lecturer fixed his eyes on the clock.
3. What can we learn from the conversation?
   1. The woman will take the man to hospital.
   2. The man has stayed up for his exams.
   3. The man is worried about his stomach.
4. What is the woman doing now?
   1. Preparing for an interview. B. Finding a UK school. C. Approving her study visa.
5. What does Shelly think of eating out?
   1. Pleasant. B. Wonderful. C. Terrible.

# 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。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。

1. How does the woman find her job now?
   1. Challenging. B. Wonderful. C. Boring.
2. How does the woman deal with naughty students?
   1. By asking them to stand up.
   2. By inviting their parents to school.
   3. By making them study on weekends.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

1. Why is the man against examinations?
   1. They cost too much money.
   2. He has little time learning new things.
   3. He has no time to go over his lessons.
2. What does the woman usually do?
   1. Remember what she learned.
   2. Work steadily all the time.
   3. Work all night before the exam.
3. What does the woman agree with?
   1. Examinations are not necessary.
   2. Students should have examinations.
   3. Teachers should write daily reports.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

1. What has the man been looking for?
   1. A job. B. A farm. C. An island.
2. What does the woman suggest doing in the end?
   1. Learning Spanish.
   2. Moving back to Puerto Rico.
   3. Visiting the man’s uncle and aunt.
3. Where would the speakers have lived if they had stayed in Puerto Rico?
   1. On their own farm. B. In the city centre. C. In a small town.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

1. What are the speakers?
   1. Students. B. Teacher and student. C. Coach and player.
2. How does the man usually exercise?
   1. He rides a bicycle. B. He plays soccer. C. He runs.
3. What will the speakers probably do next?
   1. Study for a test.
   2. Go to the gym together.
   3. Show each other their moves.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

1. What problem do many children have?
   1. They refuse to copy peers.
   2. They are tired of challenges.
   3. They fail to read enough.
2. Why are parents advised to let kids be the tour guides?
   1. To expect them to read more stories.
   2. To encourage them to visit more places.
   3. To make them practice what they learn.
3. What do some states call for students to do?
   1. Read more non-fiction.
   2. Attend a health education class.
   3. Develop life-long interests.
4. When is it the best time to learn something new?
   1. In Spring. B. In Summer. C. In Winter.

# 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| One of the most popular travel destinations in the world, England offers almost endless  possibilities for vacationers seeking fun things to do and top attractions to visit. | |
| **Tower of London**  Built in 1078 by William the Conqueror, the White Tower is home to amazing exhibits, such as Line of Kings, the world’s oldest visitor attraction, established in 1652. Other highlights include the impressive Crown Jewels exhibition, classic Yeoman Warder Tours. If you’re traveling with children, be sure to check for special events for kids, including “Knights School” and other immersive  programs that provide a fun insight into the castle’s history. | 111 |
| **Stonehenge**  Stonehenge is Europe’s best-known prehistoric monument. It’s so popular that visitors need to reserve a ticket in advance to guarantee entry. Exhibitions at the excellent Stonehenge visitor center set the stage for a visit, explaining through audio-visual experiences and more than 250 ancient objects how the enormous stones were established between 3000 and 1500 BC, and sharing  information about life during this time. |  |
| **The British Museum**  With collections of antiquities that are among the world’s finest, the British Museum holds more than 13 million artifacts (人工制品) from Egypt, Greece, the Roman Empire and China. The most famous artifacts are the Elgin Marbles from the Parthenon in Athens. Besides, the Ancient Egyptian collection is the largest outside of Cairo, and the hoard of Roman silver, unearthed in Suffolk in 1942, is  nothing short of impressive. |  |
| **Warwick Castle**  If you’re looking for a truly memorable English excursion (远足) for the whole family, and one that offers a fascinating insight into life through exhibitions, you couldn’t do much better than visit Warwick Castle. Located in the beautiful city of Warwick on the River Avon, this impressive fortress ( 堡垒) has dominated the landscape and history of the region for more than 900 years. |  |

1. Where can visitors appreciate exhibits from different countries?
   1. Tower of London. B. Stonehenge.

C. The British Museum. D. Warwick Castle.

1. What do we know about the destination Stonehenge?
   1. It reflects life of different stages.
   2. It provides fun games for children.
   3. It is more suitable for a family tour.
   4. It encourages tourists to book tickets.
2. What do the four tourist destinations have in common?
   1. Wonderful exhibits.
   2. Impressive landscapes.
   3. An extremely long history.
   4. An audio-visual experience.

B

Paswan and his teen daughter Jyoti Kumari recently completed the 750-mile journey from their former apartment on the outskirts of New Dehli all the way to their home village. What’s remarkable is that they rode the entire distance on a bicycle they purchased with their last $20, with Jyoti pedaling (脚蹬) as her father rode on the seat with his heavy bag.

The story of their determination has inspired millions of migrant workers across the country,

where the novel coronavirus lockdowns has resulted in severe work shortages. Many of these laborers have needed to take similar journeys from major cities back to their home villages where they can be supported by their family—but financial problems have left many of them stranded (使搁浅) and wondering what’s next.

Things had not been going well for Paswan, even before the pandemic (大流行病). In

January, he was involved in a traffic accident while working as a rickshaw driver. His daughter, who had dropped out of school a year earlier because of the family’s financial troubles, decided to make the trip to New Dehli to care for her injured father. When the lockdown hit and Paswan was unable to earn a living, their landlord cut off their electricity and threatened to kick them out of their apartment. It was then that Jyoti suggested that they head home to their village in Bihar.

Jyoti had cycled a lot in their village, and they had just enough money to purchase a bicycle.

She insisted that she would get her dad home safely.

That being said, it was not a bewitching journey for Jyoti and Paswan—they often found themselves without enough to eat; they slept at gas stations, and often relied on the generosity of strangers. The pair traveled nearly 100 miles per day. On borrowed cell phones, Jyoti would reassure her worried mother: “Don’t worry, I’ll get Papa home good.”

True to her word, Jyoti and her father made it home. Additionally, since the Indian media has dubbed (把……称为) her “Jyoti the lionhearted”, the teenage girl has been contacted by Onkar Singh, the chairman of the Cycling Federation of India, urging her to try out for the national team.

1. What caused Paswan and his daughter to decide to go home?
   1. The worsening situation.
   2. The terrible traffic accident.
   3. The expectation from family.
   4. The desire to travel by bicycle.
2. What can we infer from the third paragraph?
   1. Paswan and Jyoti would continue to pay the landlord.
   2. Paswan and Jyoti lived a good life before the pandemic.
   3. Paswan failed to earn a living due to the traffic accident.
   4. Paswan and Jyoti had no choice but to leave New Dehli.
3. Which of the following can explain the underlined word in Paragraph 5?
   1. Tough. B. Smooth. C. Unforgettable. D. Meaningful.
4. What might Jyoti do after she got her dad home?
   1. She might go back to New Dehli to earn a living.
   2. She might check if she has the potential for cycling.
   3. She might invite Onkar Singh to be her private coach.
   4. She might complain to the media about the new name.

C

One of the key tasks for leaders at GE (General Electric) is to look after the company’s resources. We watch how money is spent and protect the company’s assets (资产). We make efficiencies (效率) and fight to find funding for new ideas. We care about the health and welfare of our employees, and work to keep them safe all over the world.

Where we sometimes fall short—I am sure this is true of most organizations—is with time. I don’t think we manage time as well as we could. We have meetings that include too many participants, some of whom don’t need (or want) to be there. Too much time is spent at the start of meetings passing around information that could be shared in advance. Some meetings go on longer than they need to, and don’t always result in real actions, or decisions.

Leaders make personal decisions about how to distribute their own time, and this affects how others and particularly their teams have to spend their time. I’ve asked people in my organization to think ahead—what can be done individually or beforehand. We need to think about the impact every time we occupy time, or create work, for others.

Wasting time contributes to a competitive disadvantage. It keeps us from doing things that matter and meeting deadlines. One solution we’re working on at GE is adopting a “FastWorks” mindset. This is a lean start-up concept we developed to better understand pain points, quickly test product or service hypotheses (假设) and to understand if a proposed solution is right. We used this approach to develop our GuardEon circuit breaker in less than half the time it would previously have taken and went to market 3 years sooner.

If you are like me, you have your best days when you accomplish things. The worst days are when we spend time doing things without results, and you come away feeling you have wasted time. We don’t mind working hard, but we want to get things done. The old saying went something like “time is money.” In today’s world, it’s more like “time is speed and focus, and speed and focus is money.” We are more successful if we are focused and spend our time doing the things that matter.

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
   1. To stress the importance of finding funds.
   2. To show the company’s care for employees.
   3. To call for the employees to treasure their career.
   4. To lay the base for the viewpoint being presented.
2. How can a leader in a company make wise use of the meeting time?
   1. By inviting more participants to a meeting.
   2. By sharing more information at the meeting.
   3. By attaching importance to individual tasks.
   4. By focusing more on what requires teamwork.
3. What is the benefit of a “FastWorks” mindset in Paragraph 4?
   1. It can greatly increase efficiency.
   2. It can lead to advances in technology.
   3. It can help workers find more solutions.
   4. It can persuade people to work harder.
4. What would be the best title for the passage?
   1. GE leaders manage time well
   2. There is no point in wasting time
   3. Meeting the deadline makes sense
   4. Applying technology to life matters

D

People with COVID-19 who are asymptomatic can spread the disease without any outward signs that they’re sick. But a newly developed AI, with a keen algorithmic (计算程序的) ear, might be able to detect asymptomatic cases from the sounds of people’s coughs, according to a new study.

A group of researchers at MIT recently developed an artificial intelligence model that can detect asymptomatic COVID-19 cases by listening to subtle differences in coughs between healthy people and infected people.

Indeed, it is the Alzheimer’s model that the researchers adapted in an effort to detect COVID-19. “The sounds of talking and coughing are both influenced by the *vocal cords* (声带) and surrounding organs.” co-author Brian Subirana, a research scientist in MIT’s Auto-ID Laboratory said in a statement. “AI can pick up simply from coughs, including things like the person’s gender, mother tongue or even emotional state. There’s in fact sentiment (情绪；情感) strongly fixed in how you cough.”

First, they created a website where volunteers — both healthy and those with COVID-19 — could record coughs using their cellphones or computers; they also filled out a survey with questions about their diagnosis and any symptoms they were experiencing. People were asked to record “forced coughs,” such as the cough you let out when your doctor tells you to cough while listening to your chest with a stethoscope (听诊器).

Through this website, the researchers gathered more than 70,000 individual recordings of forced-cough samples, according to the statement. Of those, 2,660 were from patients who had COVID-19, with or without symptoms. They then used 4,256 of the samples to train their AI model and 1,064 of the samples to test their model to see whether or not it could detect the difference in coughs between COVID-19 patients and healthy people.

The AI model correctly identified 98.5% of people with COVID-19, and correctly ruled out COVID-19 in 94.2% of people without the disease. For asymptomatic people, the model correctly identified 100% of people with COVID-19, and correctly ruled out COVID-19 in 83.2% of people without the disease.

But “whether or not this performs well enough in a real-world setting to recommend its use as a screening tool would need further study,” Lubinsky told Live Science. “What’s more, further research is needed to ensure the AI would accurately evaluate coughs from people of all ages,” he said.

1. How does the AI recognize people infected with COVID-19?
   1. By observing outward sick signs.
   2. By identifying sounds of coughs.
   3. By adapting the Alzheimer’s model.
   4. By talking to the healthy and the infected.
2. On what basis does the AI function as a detecting tool?
   1. How people catch coughs.
   2. How people perceive coughs.
   3. How people make vocal sounds.
   4. How people release their emotions.
3. Which of the following isn’t a part of the research?
   1. Volunteers record coughs.
   2. Volunteers fill out a survey.
   3. Doctors ask for forced coughs.
   4. Researchers train the AI model.
4. What is one of the faults of the research?
   1. The limited age range.
   2. Failure to evaluate coughs.
   3. Inaccuracy of the statistics.
   4. Low rate of identifying cases.

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。

Childhood is an important period of social development, particularly in the formation of social identity, which is how we perceive our various roles in society in relation to others .

36 If a child is very shy and withdrawn, it’s likely that other children will pick up on that child’s social cues (暗示) and leave them alone, thus confirming the child’s social identity as “shy and withdrawn.” In turn, the child may become upset, trying to break free from that identity.

37 The more people identify with (认同) a particular group, the more that group plays a role in shaping how people feel about themselves. Being a member of that group becomes important for how people regard themselves and their abilities. 38

Not all children who experience threats to their social identity will experience depression.

39 For example, a child who only sees himself as a star soccer player may experience discomfort and a sense of loss if he suddenly becomes injured and is unable to play soccer anymore. The child may lose his status as a star athlete, which opens the door for depression.

How can a child’s identity be supported? As an adult, you can acknowledge what and who is important to them. Try not to place too much emphasis on any one single social role. 40 What’s more, if you notice that a child is losing interest in activities they once loved, or other behaviors that show they are feeling depressed, seek advice from their mental health providers.

1. Social identity allows people to be part of groups.
2. In fact, the child may hide their negative side and try to fit in.
3. Our social identities are often influenced by people around us.
4. Instead, encourage them to try new and different things in life.
5. Only those with a limited number of social roles are more at risk.
6. So gaining status within the group can help people develop a sense of belonging.
7. Why does a child feel depressed without being noticed by their parents or teachers?

# 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。

My grandson Ty has always been very quiet and reserved. 41 a chronic illness that has kept him mostly housebound (不能外出的) for the past three years has made him even more so. On Christmas, in 42 of Ty’s 16th birthday coming up in April, his parents gave him a truck. Driving around town with a learner’s permit 43 by his dad was such a huge deal to Ty! He couldn’t wait to 44 16 and get his license. Our large extended family 45 a party to celebrate, but of course, by the time his birthday 46 , the driver’s license bureau was 47 due to the Covid-19 crisis.

What a big 48 that was for everyone. Then I had an idea: if we couldn’t all be in the same room to give Ty a 49 , we’d give him a birthday parade (游行)! When the day arrived, Ty felt depressed about both his license and the 50 party until his mom got him outside. Three SUVs and a truck 51 with 16 grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins honked and hollered in the street. Ty was surprised 52 words, and grinning (咧嘴笑) from ear to ear.

We kept a six-foot 53 between us and sang “Happy Birthday,” led by Ty’s grandfather Jerry on the trumpet (小号). We took a family picture and laid Ty’s 54 out on the grass, then loaded back up to finish our little birthday parade.

You never know when and how the Lord is going to bless you, but the most 55 blessing of all was how much our unusual celebration brought Ty out of his shell.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. Recovering from | B. Playing with | C. Judging from | D. Dealing with |
| 42. A. anticipation | B. celebration | C. appreciation | D. possession |
| 43. A. clarified | B. accompanied | C. delivered | D. inspected |
| 44. A. count | B. pass | C. turn | D. switch |
| 45. A. planned | B. held | C. attended | D. missed |
| 46. A. skipped around | B. centered around | C. came around | D. got around |
| 47. A. removed | B. closed | C. replaced | D. assessed |
| 48. A. amazement | B. challenge | C. measure | D. disappointment |
| 49. A. party | B. truck | C. chance | D. task |
| 50. A. canceled | B. delayed | C. refreshed | D. shortened |
| 51. A. equipped | B. loaded | C. provided | D. pushed |
| 52. A. with | B. over | C. beyond | D. off |
| 53. A. line | B. balance | C. difference | D. distance |
| 54. A. license | B. permit | C. gifts | D. photos |
| 55. A. unprotected | B. unchanged | C. uncovered | D. unexpected |

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。

At just 17, US singer Billie Eilish will kick off her first world tour in March in Orlando, Florida, US. But Eilish’s 56 (late) tour is special. It embodies (体现) a 57 (grow) industry trend: eco-friendly touring.

According to performing arts research firm, Julie’s Bicycle, the two main sources of tour emissions were audience travel and venue pollutants. It also 58 (reveal) that in 2010, live music generated 405,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK alone.

In a bid 59 (fight) this trend, many artists have adopted green touring methods, 60 (include) the use of local catering, smaller production crews, renewable energy sources and energy-efficient stage lighting. Also, stars such 61 Shawn Mendes and Coldplay have partnered with Reverb—a nonprofit organization that 62 (work) with musicians to reduce the 63 (environment) impact of their tours.

Speaking to talk show host Jimmy Kimmel, Eilish said she wants her upcoming world-tour to be as green as possible. “ 64 there’s no plastic straws (塑料吸管) allowed, the fans will bring their own water bottles.”

The trend of green touring shows the value 65 performers place on being eco-friendly.

**第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)** 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，你校于上周五晚上 7 点在学校报告厅成功的举行了英语演讲比赛，现请你用英文为校报写一篇报道，内容包括：

* 1. 参赛人员；
  2. 比赛过程；
  3. 比赛意义。

参考词汇：参赛选手 contestant

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。

An English Speech Competition

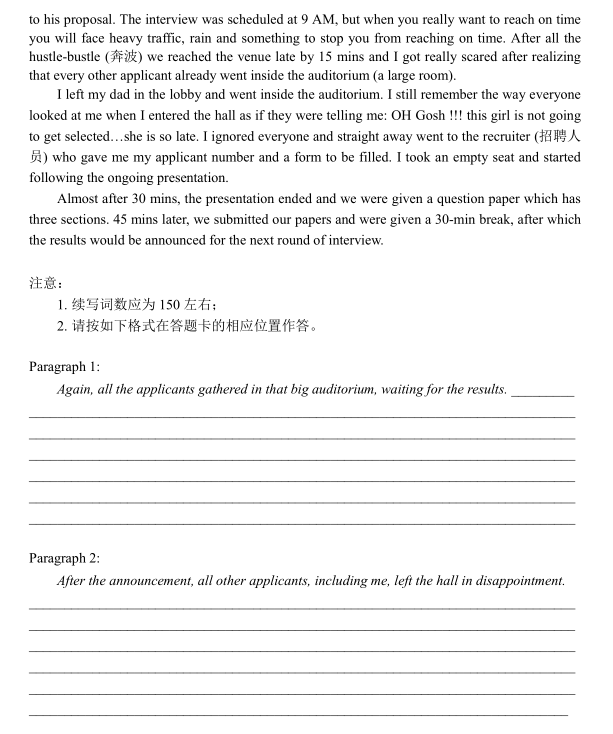
第二节 (满分 25 分)

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 would say only if you are born with a silver spoon in your mouth you can do all this thing, but all this happened to me because I got a chance to work with World’s Best Airline QATAR AIRWAYS. That was the day when the interview became a pleasant surprise.

Till date I am not a morning person but that day I woke up at sharp 5 AM in the morning. My Mom was shocked but knew how badly I wanted this job as becoming a Flight Attendant was my childhood passion.

I am very attached to my parents so my dad sensed my nervousness and offered to accompany me to the interview venue. Somehow, I also wanted some mental support so I agreed



2021 届江苏基地学校高三第一次大联考英语参考答案

1-5 CABAC 6-10 BABCB 11-15 ACAAB 16-20 ACCBA

阅读理解：

21-23 CDA 24-27 ADBB 28-31 DDAB 32-35 BCCA

七选五：

36-40 CAFED

完形填空：

41-45 DABCA 46-50 CBDAA 51-55 BCDCD

语法填空：

56. latest 57. growing 58. revealed 59. to fight 60. including

61. as 62. works 63. environmental 64. If/When/Once/Since/As/Because

65. that/which

应用文写作

Last Friday witnessed an extraordinary English Speech Competition, where students selected from each class took part, and some English teachers were invited as judges. Students of Grade Two were present and cheered for the contestants.

The contestants’ fluent English, logical thinking and good self-image won bursts of applause, and the judges were deeply impressed. At the end, the winners were awarded prizes.

The competition provides a chance for students to show themselves and stimulates students’ interest in English.

读后续写

*Again, all the applicants assembled in that big auditorium, waiting for the results.* One of the recruiters took a sheet in her hand and said that only 5 applicants out of 150 made it to the finals and they were … As she started announcing the names of the applicants, my heart was beating fast and then I sank into disappointment as my name was not in the list.

*After the announcement, all other applicants, including me, left the hall in disappointment.* When I came out, my Dad saw me and instantly knew I failed. He comforted me, “It’s OK! There’s always a next time”. I smiled bitterly and we got into a taxi, heading home. Just then I got a call from an unknown number and I answered. A female voice told me that they had forgotten to announce my name and actually I made it to the finals. I was dumbfounded, not knowing how to react. It was like a dream too good to be true!

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

文章总共分三个部分，包括 1. 参赛人员；2. 比赛过程；3. 比赛意义。

如三个部分都涵盖，文章段落分明，书写清楚，字数达到要求，表达无太多错误，得分 则应在 10 分以上。

## 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衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于60和多余100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。

1. 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。

## 如书写较差，以至影响表达，建议降为三档或三档以下。 二、各档次的给分范围和要求

**第五档 (13-15 分)** 完全完成了试题规定的任务。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 覆盖所有内容要点。
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
3. 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。
4. 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 分)** 完成了试题规定的任务。 达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一、二个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 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。
4. 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 分)** 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。

1. 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
4. 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 分)** 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

1. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 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。
4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

**第一档 (1-3 分)** 未完成试题规定的任务。 信息未能传达给读者。

1. 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。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。
4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。**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。

英语试题读后续写评分标准

# 一、写作思路

## 1、续写要点（建议）：

第一段：招聘人员宣布面试结果，作者没有进入第二轮，被淘汰......

第二段：作者和父亲离开面试地点回家，非常难过，在路上接到意外电话，进入第二轮面试名单搞错了，作者在名单之内（故事如何转折学生可以有不同的方向，如：排在她前一 名的选手放弃了，她是替补上去也可以），和第一段最后的惊喜形成前后呼应。**（如果学生写 了作者直接进入面试或者面试结果没有转折，则定为三档。）**

# 二、评分标准

**1、评分原则：**给分公平、公正；宽严并济，不能过严或过松；得分有理，扣分有据。

**2、评分标准：**立意积极、情节合理、语言水平及风格（语言风格与前文一致）、书写美观。 **三个逻辑一致原则：**续写部分与所给短文之间的逻辑；续写两段内容之间的逻辑；续写

部分与所给开头语之间的逻辑。

## 3、评分程序:

阅读第 1 遍：根据续写总体情节及重点内容描写，初步确定所属档次。

阅读第 2 遍：根据写作语言（修辞、句式，词汇等）及下划线关键词数，确定或调整档次。

阅读第 3 遍：看词数（少于 130 个，从总分中扣 2 分）；

## 看书写（书写及卷面较差的建议降为三档或三档以下）。

**4、评分原则**

本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 档次 | 描述 |
| 第五档  （21—25） | —与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。  —内容丰富，应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。  —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  （20—16） | —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，应用了 5 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。  —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，应用了 4 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。  —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，应用了 3 个以上短文中标出的关键词语。  —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，很少使用短文中标出的关键词语。  —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。 |
| 0 | 白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关，或者恶意抄袭。 |

听力原文：

Text 1

M: Mark’s playing computer games.

W: 1Should he do that when the final exam is drawing near? Text 2

W: The lecture this morning was so boring.

M: 2I’ll say I had one eye on the clock the whole time. Text 3

W: You look upset. What’s wrong?

M: Well. 3I’ve been staying up very late. The exams are coming, you know. I often go without anything. Yesterday I began to have a headache.

W: You shouldn’t have missed any meals. Perhaps you need to see a doctor. Text 4

W: I’m going to study in the UK next year.

M: Really? Have you contacted the school there?

W: Yes. 4And I’m collecting information about that school to prepare for my visa interview. M: I heard that most of the study visas are approved, so don’t worry.

W: I know, but I’m still very nervous. Text 5

M: How often do you eat out, Shelly?

W: Well, very often. I eat out almost five times a week. M: Wow, I really envy you.

W: Don’t envy me. It’s for business. In fact, 5I’m sick and tired of restaurant food. Sometimes I just want a home-cooked meal.

Text 6

M: So, Mary, how are your classes?

W: 6My classes are quite good at the moment. I’m enjoying them. I work in a junior high school and high school together, so my students range from twelve years old right up to eighteen.

M: What do you teach your students? W: I teach them English.

M: Really? W: Yeah.

M: OK, so are they good students? You got nice kids?

W: They’re mostly very nice, but there are always going to be a few who are a bit naughty. M: Well, what do you do if your students are bad, are naughty? How do you discipline them?

W: Well, I have quite small classes, so it’s quite easy. I’ll talk to them about their work and see what they’re doing. If they have any problems, that kind of thing and then if it gets worse, 7 then sometimes they have to stand up, or if they are really, really naughty, and don’t do any work, they’ll have to come back and see me after school, and finish their work, then.

M: So are you a strict teacher or a friendly teacher?

W: I’m more of a friendly teacher. But with a couple of classes, I’ve become a strict teacher because I have to be, but mostly a friendly teacher I think.

Text 7

M: 8Examinations do more harm than good! We spend so much time revising for examinations that we haven’t enough time for new work!

W: I don’t agree. Without exams, no one would do any revision. We would soon forget everything.

M: But so many exams take up too much time. That’s why many students have much pressure.

W: That’s right. But the only time I do any work is when there’s going to be an exam! That’s true of everyone, isn’t it?

M: No, I don’t think so. Many people work steadily all the time, and they remember what they learn. That’s better than doing no work for weeks and then working all night before the examination. If there were no exams, more people would work like that, don’t you agree?

W: No, I don’t think so. 9I think many people wouldn’t do any work at all. I know I wouldn’t. I just work before the exams. Besides, without exams, how could an employer decide whether to give us jobs?

M: The teachers could write reports about us. Examinations can be unreliable, don’t you think so?

Our teachers know as well, don’t they?

W: Yes, they do. 10That’s why I would rather have an examination! Text 8

M: I’ve been looking for over a year. Today wouldn’t have been any different.

W: I know how bad you feel. 11But if you don’t keep on looking, you’ll never get a job. M: If I’d stayed in Puerto Rico in the first place, I wouldn’t have had so much trouble.

W: What would you have done? There are more people out of work there than there are here. M: I could have had a farm of my own if I’d stayed there.

W: Yes, up in the mountains, with nobody to talk to but the chickens.

M: I don’t like the city. There are too many people. There’s too much noise, too much crime. W: I like it here.

M: Yes, because you were brought up here. This is really your home.

W: Well, maybe we should go to Puerto Rico, for a visit anyway. 12We could see your aunt and uncle.

M: You really mean that? 13I’d like to see the island again and feel the sunshine and hear everyone speaking Spanish.

Text 9

M: 14Michelle, why are you dancing? I thought we had to study for our math test!

W: Oh, hi, Drake! I was just doing some exercise. I thought you wouldn’t get here until later. Let

me turn the music off.

M: You exercise by dancing? I thought things like running and bicycling were considered exercise.

W: Well, those are other ways to work out, but I like to dance. It’s fun to move around to music, and you can definitely work up a sweat. Do you like to dance?

M: I sometimes dance at parties, but I am not a very good dancer. 15For exercise, I prefer playing soccer. I want to get really good this year. I hope to make the soccer team in the fall.

W: Cool! I know you like to go to the park on weekends and play soccer. Maybe you should try dancing, and I will try playing soccer.

M: Do you know how to play soccer? It is really very easy once you try, but it does take some practice.

W: I can’t play soccer very well, even though I used to play a lot when I was a kid. If you teach me some of your soccer moves, I’ll teach you some dance moves! How does that sound?

M: It’s a deal. If there weren’t the math test tomorrow, we could definitely go to the gym right now.

W: Right. No more fun and games. 16Let me get my notebook.

Text 10

M: We know that reading is essential for success in school and in life, 17 yet too many kids do not read enough to fully comprehend the texts in front of them. Recent studies demonstrate that our children don’t read as well as many of their international peers, and this will impact our students’ ability to take on the challenges of careers, college and everyday life.

So what a parent should do? If you have plans to go away during the summer, 18encourage your children to read up on the destination and make suggestions about what to see and do. If your plans are in your own neighborhood, 18 let your kids read up on local stories and places of interest that they would show to a visitor. In both cases, let them be the “tour guides”. Putting what they read to use helps kids see its importance.

20States are adopting new and higher academic standards that call for students to read more non-fiction. Kids tend to really love non-fiction especially those who are more reluctant readers.

19Summer is the perfect time to learn about something new by reading books, magazines and articles on topics that add to world knowledge. The more background information students have, the better they do in science, social studies, the arts and health education classes.

In school, it’s necessary to dip into a lot of topics, but during the summer, kids can take a deep dive into one subject and may even develop life-long interests.