

温州市普通高中 2023 届高三第一次适应性考试

英语试题卷参考答案及评分标准

2022.11

第一部分：听力（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1—5 BABAB 6-10 CBCBC 11-15 CABCA 16-20 ABACC

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）

21—23 ACB 24—27 BDAB 28—31 DDAB 32-35 CCDA

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

36—40 DGCBF

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）

41-45 CADDDB 46-50 BDCBC 51-55 BAACD

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. to preserve 57. samples 58. richer 59. improved 60. with
61. the 62. have been lost 63. and 64. are 65. why

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）

一、评分原则

- 总分 15 分，按照五个档次给分。
- 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。
- 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
- 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。
- 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、美拼写及词汇均可以接受。
- 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次给分范围和要求

第五档 (13-15 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 —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。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10-12 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 —虽漏掉 1、2 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。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7-9 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 —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。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。 整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作的目的。
第二档 (4-6 分)	未适当完成试题规定的任务。 —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。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
第一档 (1-3分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 —明显漏掉主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未能理解试题要求。 —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。 信息未能传达给读者。
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。

三、该题具体要求

(一) 内容要求

(二) 应用词汇和语法结构的情况

(三) 上下文的连贯性

按照内容要点展开写作，使用恰当的连接词或表达使文章内容连贯。

One possible version: (略)

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 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) 内容的丰富性和对所标出关键词语的应用情况；
 - (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

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，理顺故事情节发展线和主人公的情感变化线。 — 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不会影响意义表达。 — 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，较好理顺故事情节发展线和主人公的情感变化线。 — 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，基本理顺故事情节发展线和主人公的情感变化线。 — 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，稍微理顺故事情节发展线和主人公的情感变化线。 — 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，全文内容缺少内容连贯性。
第一档 (1—5)	— 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。 — 产出内容太少，不能理顺故事情节发展线和主人公的情感变化线。 — 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。

One possible version: (略)

听力原文:

Text1

W: Hey, have you tried Lynda?

M: Is that a person?

W: No, no. It's a website. It has a bunch of online courses. You can learn almost anything.

Text2

M: Excuse me, can I get this to go?

W: Sure. We provide paper bags for free.

M: Paper bags would be great. Please put the steak and salad in separate bags.

Text 3

M: Amanda, you make grape wine by yourself? That's amazing! Is it difficult?

W: No, but it takes time. You have to wash the grapes several times, throw the imperfect ones, juice the left ones, and mix the liquid with water and sugar for a long time. But it's very interesting indeed.

Text 4

M: Our teacher always finds fault with my compositions.

W: What's the problem?

M: Some small mistakes. That's all. Look at my paper.

W: Um, these spelling errors do stand out.

Text 5

W: Do you think that Professor Theron would let me interview him? I'm writing an article on the field that he specializes in.

M: Why not? I mean, he loves discussing his research.

Text 6

M: There's a letter here for you, Mum.

W: Thanks, Nelson. Oh, no, not another telephone bill. How can it be so much? You must have been using the phone all the time.

M: I'm sorry. Only to speak to my friends.

W: Well, why can't you call them after 6 pm when it is cheaper? You'll have to pay half of this bill out of your wages from your Saturday job.

M: But Mum, that's not fair.

Text 7

W: Look. Here's one that might interest you. It says they want a junior sales manager.

M: What kind of company is it, though?

W: Let's see. Yes, it's an international company that seems to import from abroad. What else?... They say the salary is really good. And, oh look! They give you a car to travel round in. Gosh! That's not bad, is it?

M: Um... do they say anything about experience?

W: Let's see. No, they want someone young with ambition and enthusiasm. Oh yes, they want graduates, so that's OK. You've been to university.

M: There must be some catch.

W: No. The only thing is you have to travel, but then that's what the company car's for. Oh, and you have to be able to get on well with other people because it says you have to be good on a team.

M: Um, perhaps I am just the right person!

Text 8

M: Hey, Teresa! I heard that you're going on a boat trip this afternoon.

W: Yes, I am, and I can't wait! I've never been up close to a whale before. Do you think we'll see many whales today? Cindy told me she didn't see anything last time, so I think it really depends on luck.

M: Well, I think we should have better luck, because this is the best time of the year to see whales.

W: By the way, do you know how long the boat trip is? Cindy said it was like quite a long day, and I think it was probably because she didn't see anything.

M: The boat leaves at one o'clock and returns at about three o'clock. The whale-watching travel is pretty close to shore, so we don't need to go out very far in the ocean to see them.

W: OK, then, I will see you this afternoon!

Text 9

W: Right, well, for our interview spot is Peter Wilson. Peter works for Green Peace. So, Peter, welcome.

M: Thanks a lot. It's good to be here.

W: Great! Now, Peter, perhaps you could tell us something about Green Peace and your job there.

M: Sure. Green Peace is a non-violent organization. We're involved in anti-nuclear activity, conservation of animals and protection of our eco-system. I'm the action organizer and arrange any protest.

W: Right! A pretty important role, Peter. What sort of protest would you organize?

M: Well, recently we've been involved in anti-nuclear campaigns. We protest against throwing radioactive waste in the Atlantic Ocean. We've got a few small Green Peace boats to stop the ships from throwing the waste.

W: Say? Hold on, Peter. I thought you said your organization was non-violent. What do you mean by "stop"?

M: Well, we circle round and round the ships and get in the way when they try to throw nuclear waste in the sea.

W: Well, people may think differently of your methods but there's no doubt you are doing a great job. Keep it up and good luck. And thanks for talking with us.

Text 10

Many people who drink alcohol also like to smoke cigarettes. Drinking and smoking seem to be closely linked. But this may be more than just a mixing of two fairly common activities. New research has looked more closely at the relationship between cigarettes and alcohol. And the relationship is one of equal dependence. Smoking and drinking seem to feed on each other. Mahesh Thakkar, head of the research explains that when a person drinks alcohol they get sleepy. He says the drug, nicotine, in cigarettes fights that sleepy feeling. Thakkar's earlier research shows that more than 85 percent of alcohol-dependent American adults also depend on nicotine. However, the new study shows a dependent relationship between alcohol and nicotine. The World Health Organization says 7 million people die every year from alcohol and nicotine use. Mahesh Thakkar and his team identified why alcohol use and smoking are often linked. He says this knowledge may help people break their addictions to alcohol and nicotine.