

2023 届广州市高三年级调研测试
英语

本试卷共 10 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型 (B) 填涂在答题卡相应位置上。并在答题卡相应位置上填涂考生号。因笔试不考听力，试卷从第二部分开始，试题序号从“21”开始。
 2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。
 3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。
 4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将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

Copenhagen has GREAT public transport. It is reliable, safe, and easily accessible. Of course, like everything in Copenhagen, it is not cheap. The system can be a little confusing, even for locals, but we're here to help simplify it all for you! And today our focus is Travelling with a Bike.

BIKES ON THE TRAIN

Bicycles can be taken on s-tog lines for free but you can't take bikes through Nørreport station during peak hours. To take your bike on a train, you need to put it on the first or last carriage, clearly marked with large signs of bicycles on the outside.

To take a bike on a regional train, which takes you to parts of Denmark outside Copenhagen, you must buy an extra ticket. The price depends on the distance and varies from 16 kr to 28 kr.

BIKES ON THE METRO

Bicycles can be taken on the metro for an extra 13 kr. You need to pay for the bike with its own ticket. You can't take your bike on the metro during peak hours.

BIKES ON THE BUS

You can bring a bike on a bus but each bus is limited to two bikes, even if there is much space. Generally, people do not travel with their bikes on buses in Copenhagen.

BIKES ON THE FERRY (渡轮)

Charges for bicycles depend on the company and the destination. You will need to check with the ferry companies. When you book the ticket, you must state that you have a cycle, even if it's free of charge.

21. Who is this text probably intended for?

- A. Tourist guides. B. Bike travelers.
C. Local citizens. D. Ticket inspectors.

22. On which public transport can you take a bike for free?

- A. A peak time s-tog train. B. A weekday regional train.
C. An off-peak metro train. D. A weekend ferry.

23. What is the disadvantage of bringing a bike on a bus?

- A. Buses are too crowded. B. It's against the local custom.
C. Availability is not guaranteed. D. It's not welcomed by other passengers.

B

From the concert halls of Europe to the tech industries of the United States, C. J. Santos has created a story across the globe.

Born in Brazil, Santos moved to Switzerland at the age of 18, and earned degrees in both music performance and business administration there. During his next 10 years of “intense” career as a professional musician, he spent most of his time on the road. “I had the honor to perform in the top concert halls in Europe,” Santos said. “It really wore me out to be constantly traveling and performing, but it allowed me to see the world and understand it in its full diversity. This was a

unique experience, and I carry its benefits with me to this day”

Through these experiences, Santos was able to become fluent in six languages. With these skills under his belt, Santos worked with his wife, who is also fluent in four languages, to develop a small translation business.

“Running it with no prior business experience was a challenging but exciting learning-by-doing experience,” Santos said. “In addition, the translation industry experienced a massive digital transformation in the last decade.”

This brought Santos to an MBA/M.S. program in business analytic and information management, where he got rich experience, knowledge and perspectives in different industries. The program provided him with something he clearly enjoys in life: variety “It helped me take the most advantage of the translation industry's digital transformation. What I gained from the program is more than what I managed in the 15 years in Europe,” he added.

As Santos continues to grow his business, he's also working as an advisor. “The world's digital transformation has advanced at high speed,” he said. “To me, it's very exciting to be a valuable resource to those who need help to jump onboard the digital express.”

24. What did Santos think of his career as a musician?

- A. Stable but stressful.
- B. Tiring but rewarding.
- C. Unique and enjoyable.
- D. Demanding and fruitless.

25. What drove Santos to take up the MBA/M.S. program?

- A. His strong desire for a Master's Degree.
- B. The challenge from starting a new business.
- C. His lack of education background in business.
- D. The demand for a learning-by-doing experience.

26. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. The great variety Santos enjoys in life.
- B. The application of digital transformation.
- C. The benefits Santos got from the program.
- D. Santos's viewpoint on translation industry.

27. In which aspect does Santos probably offer help as an advisor?

- A. Digital solutions.
- B. Business analysis.
- C. Translation skills.
- D. Resources management.

C

Our planet quakes thousands of times a year, but we still can't predict exactly when and where earthquakes will strike. What if animals' odd behavior could warn us?

Researchers have reviewed hundreds of reports on pre-packed abnormal animal behaviors, but more were just anecdotes. Geologist Jim Berkland counted newspaper ads looking for runaway cats and dogs. On October 13, 1989, he told a newspaper reporter a big quake would strike in a week. Four days later, the Loma Prieta mega-quake hit! But the scientific community still rejected Berkland's theory. He didn't document every prediction, so nobody could measure his accuracy rate.

Actual scientific evidence has to be repeatable. And a connection between a cause and an effect has to be shown to be stronger than random chance through careful experimentation and data collection. California researchers in the 1970s happened to have built controlled habitats to monitor the wheel-running activity of pocket mice. These habitats happened to be in an active earthquake area. Then the 1971 San Fernando earthquake struck nearby. The researchers checked their data and found no big changes in how long the animals ran in their wheels or stayed underground before the earthquake activity. What might the next experiment show?

Researchers from 150 universities worldwide are working on a new study called the ICARUS project. The project tracks many small animal species such as birds, bats, and turtles for the purpose of scientific research. One group of researchers is looking for possible connections between animal behavior and earthquakes. If they find a reliable connection, this could save hundreds of thousands of human lives. ICARUS aims to power an app that will give people hours to get to safety.

However, not everyone is hopeful. Geologist Wendy Bohon said that ICARUS is doing some “cool things,” but she knows animal behavior is hard to pin down. “My cat could act crazy before

an earthquake,” she says. “But it also acts crazy if somebody uses the can opener.”

28. What does the underlined word “anecdotes” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Real-life news stories.

B. Random individual studies.

C. Repeated scientific reports.

D. Unproved personal accounts.

29. Why was Berkland's theory rejected by the scientific community?

A. He used unreliable data from newspaper ads.

B. His document wasn't consistent with his theory.

C. His study didn't include enough animal samples.

D. He failed to prove the accuracy of his predictions.

30. What is the ultimate goal of the ICARUS project?

A. To provide accurate pre-quake warnings.

B. To develop an app to call for help during quakes.

C. To seek worldwide cooperations in quake prediction.

D. To find connections between animal behaviors and quakes.

31. What is Wendy Bohon's attitude towards the ICARUS project?

A. Disapproving.

B. Doubtful.

C. Intolerant.

D. Unclear

D

Pieter Bruegel's iconic 1565 painting *The Harvesters* hangs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The work showed people harvesting wheat nearly as tall as they were. “nowadays, however, if you walk through a wheat field, you basically see that wheat is about knee-height. The reduced height is essentially a consequence of breeding (培育) along with genes for increasing production to feed a growing population,” biologist De Smet explained.

De Smet says wheat is just one example of how historical artwork can allow us to track the transformation of food crops over time. He teamed up with art historian Vergauwen, a friend since childhood, to document such artwork around the world. They have been mainly looking at things where they can spot changes in shape, color and size.

Their interest in plants in artwork began with a visit to the Hermitage Museum, where they noticed an odd-looking watermelon in an early-17th-century painting. It appeared to be pale and white on the inside. Biologist De Smet assumed the painter had done a poor job. But art historian Vergauwen had a different idea. “No, this is one of the best painters ever from that era. So if he painted it like that, that's the way it must have looked like,” he explained.

Other paintings revealed that both red and white watermelons were grown during the 17th century. “With all the genetic knowledge we now have, we can look in more detail how something comes about,” De Smet said. “For example, until the 18th century, European strawberries appeared tiny in paintings—they then grew in size as they were crossbred with North American varieties.”

Ultimately, the team hopes to create an online research database of historical plant artwork. They seek the contributions of art enthusiasts around the world via the social media. “However,” Vergauwen reminds, “if you're going to use, for example, Picasso to try and understand how a pear looked in the early 20th century, you might be misled.”

32. What can we learn about the painting *The Harvesters*?

A. It shows how people successfully grew wheat.

B. It proves that wheat was much shorter in the past.

C. It explains the consequence of different breeding methods.

D. It gives clues about how wheat in the 16th century looked like.

33. What inspired the research team to start their study?

A. Their preference for food crops.

B. Their friendship since childhood.

C. Their divided views on an old painting.

D. Their shared interest in Hermitage Museum.

34. What is the message from Vergauwen in the last paragraph?

A. Art enthusiasts are not careful enough.

B. Abstract paintings often mislead people.

C. The source paintings need to be realistic.

D. Picasso's paintings are hard to understand.

35. What is the purpose of the text?

- A.To comment on historical plant paintings.
- B. To tell interesting stories behind plant artwork.
- C.To inform readers of a scientific breakthrough.
- D. To introduce a study on food crop transformation.

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。

Are you frequently depressed by the feeling that life is leaving you behind particularly when you look over social media sites and are faced with all the exciting things your friends are up to?

___36___ FOMO, or Fear of Missing Out refers to the perception that other people's lives are superior to our own. It appears as a deep sense of envy, and constant exposure to it can have a weakening effect on our self-esteem (自尊) .

While feelings of envy and lack of confidence seem to be human nature, social media seems to have added fuel to the fire. ___37___ Social media, with its built-in appeal, allows us to share only the best presentations of our life, while leaving out the more boring aspects. Although this could be characterized as dishonest, it is the atmosphere social media seems to demand. So how do we avoid being trapped into our own insecurities by social media?

Consider your own social media posts. ___38___ Well, so have others. And what they've left hidden is the fact that boredom, loneliness and unpleasant chores are an unavoidable part of everyone's life, and you're not the only one feeling left out.

___39___ You may not be a regular at fancy parties or a climber of dizzying peaks, but you have your health, a place to live and real friends who appreciate your presence in their lives.

Lean to shake it off. We are all flooded daily with photos of other people's perfections, but really, what does it matter? ___40___ And even if you are more easily affected than others by social media envy, all you need to do is to look around you and acknowledge that you are doing pretty well after all.

- A. If so, you are not alone.
- B.Value your friends in real life.
- C.Learn to appreciate the positives.
- D.Why does it have such a stimulating effect?
- E.They are probably no more real than the funniest reality TV show.
- F.The feeling that we are left out has long-term damaging psychological consequences.
- G.Have you ever chosen photos that lead others to the rosier conclusions about your life?

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。

The train had been long delayed. Running out of ___41___, Andy put down his book and looked out. He found the ___42___ at once: it was raining hard.

He lay down and fell asleep but was soon woken up by a woman. She handed him his bag and ___43___ that it had slipped to the floor. He gratefully took it back and opened it, ___44___ to see his mother's scarf and some sandwiches inside.

Andy's thoughts drifted (飘) to when he was ___45___ His mother had insisted on putting her scarf in. "If it rains, it may get cold." He remembered feeling ___46___ and had taken it out. But it was still here.

___47___, Andy realized he was burning with fever. Feeling helpless, he called his mum. "Take a ___48___ I have put in medicine, just ___49___," she suggested. Touched by his mother's ___50___ he took the medicine and soon fell deep asleep in the ___51___ of the scarf.

Andy woke up later feeling much better. Then he noticed the woman, who'd ___52___ him earlier, ___53___ holding a baby in her arms, both shaking. Their clothes did little against the cold wind.

Without thinking twice, Andy wrapped his mother's scarf around the baby. To his ___54___, the child soon fell asleep in the love of not one, but two ___55___.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 41.A.luck | B.patience | C.time | D.energy |
| 42.A.train | B.truth | C.cause | D.notice |
| 43.A.insisted | B.explained | C.apologized | D.admitted |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 44.A.surprised | B.ready | C.thankful | D.expecting |
| 45.A.checking | B.leaving | C.planning | D.packing |
| 46.A.hurt | B.annoyed | C.ashamed | D.puzzled |
| 47.A.Lately | B.Finally | C.Suddenly | D.Instantly |
| 48.A.look | B.pill | C.rest | D.sandwich |
| 49.A.for safety | B. on purpose | C.in case | D.by accident |
| 50.A.calmness | B. confidence | C.comfort | D.care |
| 51.A.warmth | B.memory | C.smell | D.touch |
| 52.A.helped | B.pleased | C.disturbed | D.greeted |
| 53.A.comfortably | B.safely | C.gently | D.tightly |
| 54.A.relief | B.amazement | C.mind | D.advantage |
| 55.A.arms | B scarfs | C.passengers | D.mothers |

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。

The need for speed is so deeply rooted in modern society that we often forget to press pause and think about the things that get ___56___ (good) with time: antiques, aged wine, long-term relationships and expertise over the years.

Peking Opera is a slow process too. An often-repeated saying goes as follows: Three minutes on stage, 10 years ___57___ stage. It's meant as a nod to its demanding nature and a reminder of its high standards that ensure that any performance ___58___ (do) the way the forefathers wanted it.

Peking Opera is demanding because of the extensive list of skills it ___59___ (require). A performer is an actor, singer, dancer, acrobat, mime and martial artist all rolled into one. They're also expected ___60___ (apply) delicate make-up, put on heavy costumes and, ___61___ (depend) on their character, perform on stage in 15cm platform shoes.

There is so much to take in ___62___ disciples (学徒) usually start their career as young children, spending years conditioning their bodies and minds for the stage.

So what chance does ___63___ theatre beginner with little patience and zero flexibility like me stand against Peking Opera? Do I have what it takes to put on a ___64___ (success) show? There's only one way to find out: I'm rolling up my sleeves and training under the ___65___ (guide) of senior stage masters in the field.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校学生会主席李华, 你校外教布朗先生在学校英语文化节中应邀给学生做了一场讲座。请你代表学生会给他写一封信, 内容包括:

1. 表达感谢;
2. 告知讲座反响。

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。

Dear Mr Brown,

Sincerely yours,
Li Hua

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 met the Man of the Trees in summer ten years ago, when I was visiting Uncle Jita.

Those were difficult times. People were cutting down our forest, and there was often flooding.

Sometimes our water supply was dirty. When our pump (水泵) did have clean water, we had to wait in line for ages. When the pump wasn't working, we had to walk five kilometers to the closest stream.

But I was happy. I was going to see my favorite uncle. When the day finally arrived, Dad drove me to Uncle Jita's house and left. Once he saw me, Uncle Jita announced, "Tomorrow we're going to explore a magical place. Here is my camera, Amy. You can take photos of what you see."

The following day, we woke up and left early on a boat. The trip was exciting. But when we got off, there was ... nothing in front of us. "I don't want to take pictures of this," I complained.

Uncle laughed, "Start walking, Amy. I promise you'll be surprised." After some time, I could see the outline of a forest in the distance. A little closer, there was a man waving to us.

"That's Kabir. The forest you see is his. He planted every single tree." As we walked towards Kabir, Uncle explained that thirty years ago, the whole area was a wasteland. But one day Kabir decided to change all that and started planting trees. Thanks to him, part of the wasteland is now a paradise (天堂).

Uncle introduced me to Kabir, who had gray hair and a determined face. "Jita told me you like animals. Are you ready to see some?" he asked. "Of course!" I replied. We continued walking and soon were under the trees. I turned my head and was amazed at the difference between the two places. All because of the efforts of one man.

Like Uncle said, Kabir's forest was magical. We saw deer, rhinos, and even tigers. During lunchtime, Kabir explained how, by planting trees, it was possible to stop the land from eroding (侵蚀).

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。

Hearing this, I turned to my uncle, "I think we can plant trees too "

In the years that followed, people in our village worked hard to carry out our plan.

2023 届广州市高三年级调研测试
英语试题参考答案及评分标准

第二部分 阅读

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

21.B 22.A 23.C 24.B 25.B 26.C 27.A 28.D 29.D 30.A
31.B 32.D 33.C 34.C 35.D 36.A 37.D 38.G 39.C 40.E

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

第三部分 语言运用

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56.better 57.off 58.is done 59.requires 60.to apply
61 Depending 62.that 63.a 64.successful 65.guidance

说明: 1.有拼写或大小写错误的作答不给分。

2. 除所列答案外, 若试评过程中发现其他可接受答案, 须及时上报。经讨论确认后, 全市范围内统一给分。

第四部分 写作

第一节 (满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分, 按 5 个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言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。
3. 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) 应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性、准确性和恰当性。
- (3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

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) 如书写较差, 以至影响交际, 酌情扣分。

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。

- 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) 完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 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) 基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 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。整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 (4~6 分)

未适当完成试题规定的任务。

- 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。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。

- 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, 错误较多, 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。信息未能传达给读者。

零分

未作答; 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。

作答示例

(1)

Dear Mr Brown,

I'm writing to thank you for giving us a thought-provoking lecture last Wednesday, without which our school's English Cultural Festival this year would not have been such a success.

The lecture you gave on the role English play in cross-cultural communication is the best the campus has ever seen. In the past few days, we have received a flood of emails from the audience telling us how your lecture has helped them correct the mistaken belief that English is only a tool. In one student's own words, "It allowed me to reflect on my English learning from a new perspective: language ability matters, but not more than cultural awareness."

Thank you again and we look forward to more wonderful lectures from you in the future.

Sincerely yours,
Li Hua

(2)

Dear Mr Brown,

I'm Li Hua, president of the Student Union. On behalf of our school, I'm writing to convey our sincere appreciation to you for the lecture you gave during this year's English Cultural Festival.

Your one-hour lecture on English poetry took all the attendees on a fascinating journey to the poetic world between the lines, which was really a feast for the mind. Following your vivid demonstration of five poems, many of us found ourselves immersed in the genuine emotions, the rhythmic patterns, and above all, the beauty of the English language. Some say that you have also sparked their passion for English poetry composition.

I do believe your lecture will have a lasting effect on our English learning. Great thanks!

Sincerely yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

一、评分标准和原则

读后续写综合考查学生的阅读能力、书面表达能力以及思维和学习能力。评价学生作文时, 应遵循以下评分标准:

1. 本题总分为 25 分, 按 5 个档次进行评分。
2. 评分时, 先根据所续写短文的内容和语言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。
3. 评分时, 应根据内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个维度, 考虑以下四个方面:
 - (1) 续写内容的完整性以及与所给短文的融洽度;
 - (2) 各段内容与所给段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (3) 应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性、准确性和恰当性;
 - (4) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。
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

第五档 (21~25 分)

- 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)

- 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)

- 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)

- 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)

- 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。

五、作答示例

(1)

Hearing this, I turned to my uncle, "I think we can plant trees too." Grabbing the camera in my hand, I added with excitement. "I've got a plan! I'll show them the photos of Kabir's magical forest!" Seeing Uncle and Kabir's encouraging smile, I immediately set down to my work, busily pressing my shutter and capturing the amazing scenes in the forest. When Uncle and I went back to the village several days later and showed these wonderful pictures to my neighbour, they were stunned by the beauty of the forest. "It was the trees that turned the place into a paradise!" We then explained our tree-planting plan to the villagers, which was quickly accepted by all of them.

In the years that followed, people in our village worked hard to carry out our plan. Instead of cutting down our forest, we started to plant trees, which has eventually helped protect the soil and stopped the land from eroding. Thanks to the trees, the water has been purified and we finally have clean and stable water supply. With our joint efforts, our village is now surrounded by small thriving forests with blooming flowers, lively animals and crystal-clear streams running through. Witnessing the gradual change of our village, we came to realize that only when we live in harmony with nature can we have a brighter future.

(2)

Hearing this, I turned to my uncle, "I think we can plant trees too." Uncle and Kabir both smiled at me with interest and hope. "It's not easy, Amy. Are you serious?" Uncle asked. "Yes. Kabir alone could succeed, why can't us? We can get all the villagers to take action!" I responded with a determined nod. "But they need to realize the potential benefits first," Kabir reminded. "I think your pictures of the forest will work, Amy," Uncle quickly suggested. A week later, Uncle and I were in front of the village council. We explained what we'd seen and showed them the pictures of Kabir's forest. The council discussed this and finally accepted our suggestion.

In the years that followed, people in our village worked hard to carry out our plan. Uncle Jita

guided villagers to explore Kabir's forest, where Kabir taught them how to plant and take care of trees. I did my best part, taking pictures of what little progress people had made in our village day by day. At first, we had to bring water from the faraway stream to keep the trees alive, but now we don't need to. There are several streams, and we carefully keep them clean. Our forest is still small, but it's getting bigger and more beautiful all the time because of the joint efforts of the whole village.