2022 年高三教学测试

英语 试题卷

（2022.4）

考生须知：

1. 全卷分选择题、非选择题和答题纸三部分，试题卷 12 页，答题纸 2 页，满分为 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 本卷全部答案必须做在答题纸的相应位置上，做在试题卷上无效。

3. 请用黑墨水签字笔将考生个人相关信息填写在答题纸的相应位置上。

选择题部分 (共 95 分)

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. **Where will the man probably go for his holiday?**

   A. To London.   B. To Toronto.   C. To Linda's hometown.

2. **What will the woman do next?**

   A. Attend a meeting.

   B. Drive the man to his office.

   C. Pick up the man's customer.

3. **What is the probable relationship between the speakers?**

   A. Boss and secretary.   B. Doctor and patient.   C. Teacher and student.

4. **What are the speakers mainly talking about?**

   A. A project.   B. Task time.   C. Wildlife.

5. **Why is Mike going to Charleroi?**

   A. To meet friends.   B. To take photos.   C. To visit a museum.

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。

6. How was the weather early in the morning?

    A. Sunny.   B. Cloudy.   C. Rainy.

7. What is the woman's attitude towards weather forecasters?

    A. Disappointed.   B. Understanding.   C. Surprised.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When will the man need the reports?

    A. This evening.   B. Tomorrow morning.   C. Tomorrow afternoon.

9. What kind of job is vacant in the company now?

    A. Accountant.   B. Typist.   C. Secretary.

10. What do we know about Janet?

    A. She has working experience.

    B. She wants to change her major.

    C. She was a top student in high school.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the focus of this year's competition?

    A. Saving energy at home.

    B. Reducing noise pollution.

    C. Using technology creatively.

12. What is the stone used for?

    A. Starting the machine.

    B. Increasing air pressure.

    C. Producing carbon dioxide.

13. Why does the woman turn to the man?

    A. To discuss the way of writing a paper.

    B. To study the approach to detailed drawings.

    C. To find the right material for her model machine.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. **Where are the speakers?**

   A. In Shanghai.   B. In Helsinki.   C. In London.

15. **How long will the woman's stopover be?**

   A. Five hours.   B. Six hours.   C. Nine hours.

16. **What will the woman probably do in the airport?**

   A. Eat some food.   B. Do some reading.   C. Buy some batteries.

17. **What does the man say about his stopover in Moscow?**

   A. He met a poor student in a shop.

   B. He spent no money in the airport.

   C. He wandered around the city for hours.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. **What was the umbrella first used for?**

   A. Keeping off rainwater.

   B. Showing the power of the rich.

   C. Protecting people against sunlight.

19. **Who first used the umbrella in Europe?**

   A. The Greeks.   B. The English.   C. The French.

20. **In what way have umbrellas changed much?**

   A. The style.   B. The weight.   C. The price.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）

第一节（共10个小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Tiny homes have been popular as home prices have climbed to new heights and people have looked for creative ways to downsize. We've seen many design concepts, including storage units and buses, but Jim Dotzenrod and his daughter Danielle recently came up with a unique one. The pair worked together on the family project to transform a 1973 train caboose(乘务员专用车厢) into the sleeper car.

The CR Station Train Caboose, as it's known on Airbnb, which has become somewhat of its own tourist destination in the small town that houses it, is available to rent for $124 a night, and has an excellent rating of 4.86 out of 5 from more than 300 guests on the booking website.

According to Insider, the project began when Jim saw a bunch of train cabooses along the side of the road during a drive out of town. He said he wondered if he could change one of them into a place where people could live or stay. So, he bought the 52,000-pound caboose for $8,000. Getting the caboose to its final home took some creative thinking and some heavy-duty equipment.

Danielle said the work was challenging, especially since she and her dad both have day jobs. But their schedules didn't stop them from finishing the project. "My dad can do anything he sets his mind to—like, absolutely anything—but my dad is so <u>low maintenance</u> himself," Danielle told the website. "So when we built this together it was a good combination because he could build whatever and have me pushing him like, 'Hey, let's make this as cool as we can.'"

This caboose also has Wi-Fi, air-conditioning, a refrigerator, a shower and more. So, if you're ever traveling in Iowa and want to experience something special, book a stay at the CR Station Train Caboose!

21. What can we know about the CR Station Train Caboose?

   A. It can only be booked online.

   B. It has become a local attraction.

   C. It offers a new concept in home decoration.

   D. It was transported to the town with little effort.

22. The words "low maintenance" in paragraph 4 indicate Jim Dotzenrod is _____.

   A. easy and pleasant to deal with   B. determined to do what he wants

   C. excellent at building houses   D. experienced in project design

23. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

   A. To introduce a lifestyle.   B. To share an experience.

   C. To show a travel trend.   D. To make an advertisement.

B

Every morning at five o'clock, composer(作曲家) Walter Werzowa would sit down at his computer waiting for a particular daily e-mail. It came from a team that had been working all night to draft Beethoven's unfinished 10th Symphony. The e-mail contained hundreds of versions, and Werzowa listened to them all, looking for the perfect tune—a sound that was unmistakably Beethoven. But the phrases he was listening to weren't composed by Beethoven. They were created by artificial intelligence.

When Ludwig van Beethoven died in 1827, he left behind some musical drafts and notes. There was barely enough to make out a phrase, let alone a whole symphony. But that didn't stop people from trying.

Werzowa and a group of music experts and computer scientists teamed up to use machine learning to create the symphony. Ahmed Elgammal led the AI side of the team. The team's first task was to teach the AI to think like Beethoven. To do that, they gave it Beethoven's complete works, his drafts and notes. They taught it Beethoven's process—like how he went from four notes to his entire Fifth Symphony. Then they taught it to compose a bridge between two sections. With all that knowledge, the AI came as close to thinking like Beethoven as possible. But it still wasn't enough. The AI doesn't really produce something that can continue for a long time and be consistent. So the team had to put the selected pieces together to build a symphony.

Matthew Guzdial researches creativity(创造力) and machine learning at the University of Alberta. He didn't work on the Beethoven project, but he says, "Modern AI, modern machine learning, is all about just copying small local patterns. And it's up to a human to then take what the AI outputs and find the genius(天资). The genius wasn't in the AI. The genius was in the human who was doing the selection."

24. How did Walter Werzowa contribute to the Beethoven project?

   A. He trained the AI to think like a human.

   B. He replied to daily e-mails every morning.

   C. He selected the best tune created by the AI.

   D. He drafted Beethoven's unfinished symphony.

25. What was the major challenge the team met?

   A. The AI was far from thinking like Beethoven.

   B. It was hard to put pieces together to build a symphony.

   C. The AI couldn't create a long and consistent piece of music.

   D. There were not enough complete works for machine learning.

26. Which of the following would Matthew Guzdial most probably agree with?

   A. AI is likely to be a barrier to creativity.

   B. The potential of AI is being brought out.

   C. The value of AI shouldn't be overlooked.

   D. AI can't totally replace the role of humans.

C

Many of us have experienced the following: the day before an exam, we try to squeeze a huge amount of information into our brain. But just as quickly as we acquire it, the knowledge we have gained is gone again. The good news is that we can solve this problem. With expanded time intervals between a person's learning events, we keep the knowledge for a longer time.

But what happens in the brain during the spacing effect? It is generally thought that during learning, neurons(神经元) are activated and form new connections. In this way, the learned knowledge is stored and can be regained by reactivating the same set of neurons. However, we still know very little about how pauses positively influence this process.

Neurobiologists Annet and Pieter did an experiment, during which mice had to remember the position of a hidden chocolate piece in a maze(迷宫). On three continuous chances, they were allowed to explore the maze and find their reward—including pauses of different lengths. "Mice trained with the longer intervals between learning phases(阶段) were unable to remember the position of the chocolate as quickly," explains Annet. "But the next day, the longer the pauses, the better was the mice's memory."

"If three learning phases follow each other very quickly, we naturally expect the same neurons to be activated," Pieter says. "After all, it is the same experiment with the same information. But after a long break, we imagine the brain interprets the following learning phase as a new event and processes it with different neurons."

However, the researchers found the opposite. In fast continuous learning phases, the mice activated mostly different neurons. When taking longer breaks, the same neurons active earlier were used again later. Reactivating the same neurons could allow the brain to strengthen the connections between these cells. With spaced learning, we may reach our goal more slowly, but we benefit from our knowledge for much longer.

27. How does the author mention the problem in paragraph 1?

    A. By introducing a theory.   B. By telling a story.

    C. By making an assumption.   D. By presenting a case.

28. Why did Annet and Pieter do the experiment?

    A. To examine the influence of rewards on memory.

    B. To explore how brain works during the spacing effect.

    C. To confirm neurons' functions in the learning process.

    D. To determine the best intervals between learning phases.

29. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. The surprising result of the study.

B. The serious limitation of the study.

C. The future goal of the researchers.

D. The major worry of the researchers.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Learn Better by Distributing Tasks

B. Remember More by Taking Breaks

C. Clearing Minds Aids People in Memory

D. Spacing Effect Patterns Work Differently

第二节（共 5 个小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Why Are Plane Seats Always Blue?

Planes are an engineering masterpiece. Since they were invented, they have made the world a better place. Like never before, we can travel to almost every corner of the world within hours.

__31__ The only time they land is when they need to get passengers on board or go through regular checks. This means the crew doesn't have much time to clean up the plane. __32__ Airlines are likely to go with dark blue fabric(布料)—it's much more of a bother to clear up a red wine spill on white fabric than on blue.

Blue is also a color that can make passengers less anxious. If you are an 18-year-old teenager, you are probably not afraid of flying. But the aviation(航空) industry isn't that old. __33__ In fact, even today in the 21st century, 5% of the world's population has ever flown on an airplane, which is extremely low. But that also means, most people are afraid of flying. Some statistics show that around 80 percent of people are scared to fly. __34__ Compared to other means of transport such as cars, it's a much safer option.

Anyway, people are afraid of heights. That's why planes are purposefully designed in such a way to make you feel safe. For example, the color red is associated with objects to remind people of danger or to warn people that they need to stop. Green is used to make people aware of the presence of an emergency exit. __35__

A. The airline business is expensive.

B. Unlike cars, planes are made to fly all the time.

C. Many airlines redesign or change their seats often.

D. Of course, it doesn't make sense to be afraid of boarding a plane.

E. As recent as the 2000s, not many people had the opportunity to fly.

F. That's why the seats must be designed in a way to look clean all the time.

G. But blue is a calm color associated with the positive qualities of trust and peace.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

I have a vivid memory from when I was two years old. My uncle was holding me up in the air so I could __36__ my mom's washing machine, and I was __37__ by the clothes swimming in circles in the water.

The first real __38__ I ever owned was a camel hair overcoat with a matching fur hat. __39__ I loved clothing, my mom and grandma __40__ my enthusiasm by taking me shopping, pleasing me with fine clothes, and __41__ me to care for them.

My love of __42__ only deepened as I grew older. I learned how to wash, dry and __43__ my own clothes in my teens. While on a college-student __44__, I washed my wool sweaters myself to save money. What I __45__ from the lessons of my laundry teacher were not just the how-tos. He explained five "love languages"—ways to __46__ and experience love. Mine is service. That's what caring for clothes __47__ for my grandma, for my mom, and now for me. __48__ duty, service is the way I show others love—__49__ I'm washing my husband's shirts, or washing the tablecloth in preparation for a party.

Changing our mindsets from __50__ cleaning clothes to caring for others is key to changing our __51__ about laundry. Caring for our loved ones' clothes shows them love. When their clothes are __52__, smell wonderful, and look great, our loved ones feel as if they can __53__ the world, and their days become brighter.

That's __54__ for you and your clothes as well. And don't you __55__ that?

36. A. examine   B. watch   C. discover   D. recognize

37. A. confused   B. shocked   C. attracted   D. inspired

38. A. garment   B. blanket   C. equipment   D. material

39. A. Suspecting   B. Explaining   C. Admitting   D. Knowing

40. A. fostered   B. checked   C. controlled   D. showed

41. A. ordering   B. allowing   C. persuading   D. teaching

42. A. clothing   B. shopping   C. laundry   D. cleaning

43. A. design   B. iron   C. sew   D. pack

44. A. trip   B. diet   C. budget   D. programme

45. A. gained   B. expected   C. collected   D. judged

46. A. seek   B. praise   C. discuss   D. express

47. A. proved   B. meant   C. reflected   D. cost

48. A. Far beyond   B. As for   C. Regardless of   D. Due to

49. A. because   B. though   C. whether   D. unless

50. A. really   B. entirely   C. actually   D. simply

51. A. practices   B. attitudes   C. hobbies   D. comments

52. A. neat   B. plain   C. expensive   D. unique

53. A. fight against   B. look through   C. take on   D. find out

54. A. fun   B. true   C. basic   D. secret

55. A. envy   B. obey   C. celebrate   D. deserve

非选择题部分 (共 55 分)

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

A second-grade education has not stopped garbage collector Jose Gutierrez, aged 53, from bringing the gift of reading to thousands of Colombian __56__ (child).

Gutierrez started rescuing books from the garbage nearly 20 years ago. He always drove a garbage truck through the country's wealthier neighborhoods. Over time, the __57__ (abandon) reading material slowly piled up. And now the ground floor of his small house is filled from floor to ceiling __58__ some 20,000 books, ranging from chemistry textbooks to classics for kids.

He says books are treasures for kids in low-income neighborhoods such as __59__ (he). New reading material at bookstores is too expensive and public libraries tend __60__ (be) far away from poorer areas. "This should be on each corner of every neighborhood," says Gutierrez. He has a love of reading __61__ he says comes from his mother. She always read to him even though she was __62__ poor to keep him in school.

So far, Gutierrez __63__ (travel) to book fairs in Mexico and Chile to share his experience of starting a library. "To me, the book is the greatest __64__ (invent) that can happen to a human being," he says, adding that he does not reject technology that allows books to be read __65__ (digital), but he prefers to read the printed words on paper.

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）

你校英语报社将出一期主题为 "My unforgettable high school life" 的专刊。请你代表英语报社写一则征稿启事，内容包括：

1. 专刊意义；
2. 稿件要求；
3. 投稿方式、时间。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

"Tiki!" I yelled desperately.

Our <u>dog</u>, Tiki, had slipped out the door earlier that evening. Now I was searching the neighborhood trying to find him. My seven-year-old son, <u>Jordan</u>, was following behind.

I was <u>worried</u> about Jordan. He had lost so much already. The last few months had been difficult. After getting divorced, I could no longer afford our house in <u>Indianapolis</u>. Jordan and I moved in with my parents in northern Indiana. Jordan missed his friends and his old school. Losing his childhood dog was the last thing he needed.

We called out Tiki's name until it was completely dark. We were forced to return home, empty-handed.

"Mom, it's all new here. What if Tiki can't find Grandma's house?" asked Jordan. "It's okay," I said. "He's wearing his collar and dog <u>tag</u>(标牌)." It was at that moment that I <u>realized</u> Tiki's tag listed our address and phone number in Indianapolis. If someone found him, they'd have no way to <u>reach</u> me. I felt sick to my stomach.

The next day, I kept asking around to see if anyone had <u>spotted</u> him. But after two weeks, I began to lose hope.

One afternoon, I found Jordan crying in his room. "At school, we had to write about our <u>wishes</u>," he said. "I wrote, 'I wish my dog would come home.' Mrs. Rush hung our papers in the hallway. Every time I see my paper, I feel sad." My heart broke for him.

So later that week, when he put on a stained <u>shirt</u> from his old school back in Indianapolis, I just let it slide. If it helped him get through the school day, that was more important than looking put-together.

When he got home that afternoon, he told me the school custodian(管理员) had asked him about his shirt. "I told him we just moved here from Indianapolis," said Jordan.

The next day, I got a call from Mrs. Rush. "I'm calling on behalf of our school custodian," she began. "His grown daughter found a dog a few weeks ago, and he thinks it might be yours."

注意：

    1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

    2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

    3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

    4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Mrs. Rush didn't know the details, but she passed on the daughter's phone number. _____

_____

_____

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Paragraph 2:

"What made your dad think the dog was ours?" I asked curiously. _____

_____

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_____

2022 年高三教学测试 (2022. 4)

英语参考答案及评分标准

一、听力（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

    1-5 BBCAC   **6-10 ABCAA**   **11-15 CACCB**   **16-20 ABCAB**

二、阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

    第一节（每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

    21-23 BAD   **24-26 CCD**   **27-30 DBAB**

    第二节（每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

    31-35 BFEDG

三、语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

    第一节（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

    36-40 BCADA   **41-45 DCBCA**   **46-50 DBACD**   **51-55 BACBD**

    第二节（每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

    56. children   **57. abandoned**   **58. with**   **59. his**   **60. to be**

    61. that/which   **62. too**   **63. has travel(l)ed**   **64. invention**   **65. digitally**

    *注意：大小写错误属于不正确形式，不给分。

四、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

    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来衡量、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。

    5. 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。

    6. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，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 （13—15）	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）	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）	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目的。
第二档 （4—6）	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，内容缺乏连贯性。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
第一档 （1—3）	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

1. 内容要点：

* 专刊意义；

* 稿件要求；

* 投稿方式、时间。

2. 语法结构和词汇的应用：

* 时态以一般现在时为主；

* 使用与主题相关的词汇；

* 能够使用恰当的语法结构。

3. 上下文的连贯性：

* 按内容要点有逻辑展开；

* 使用恰当的表达方式使内容连贯。

（四）参考范文

To record impressive moments in high school, a special edition with the theme "My unforgettable high school life" is scheduled to be issued by the school English newspaper.

We expect you to submit articles in English, which are required to be well organized and highlight the positive aspects of school life within 500 words. Your contributions need typing and if adopted, they mustn't be published in other newspapers.

Please email your contributions to school@123.com by the end of May. Anticipating your involvement.

School English Newspaper

April 9, 2022

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的关键词的应用情况；

（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，至少应用了 5 个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 （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，至少应用了 5 个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，至少应用了 **4** 个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，至少应用了 **3** 个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。