

高二英语试题

2021. 1

本试卷分选择题非选择题两部分,共12页。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必用0.5毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号、县区和科类填写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。

2. 选择题部分每小题选出答案后,用2B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,再选涂其他答案标号。

3. 非选择题部分必须用0.5毫米黑色签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题指定区域内相应的位置,不能写在试卷上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案;不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Who is Max most probably?

- A The woman's husband. B. The speakers' dog. C. The speakers' son.

2. Where are the speakers most probably?

- A. In a car. B. In the classroom. C. In a travel agency.

3. What will the woman do?

- A. Plant flowers. B. See the rainbow. C. Buy new clothes.

4. What's the man speaker?

- A. A customer. B. A farmer. C. A barber.

5. Why does Ben say sorry?

- A. He knocked Sarah down.
B. Lady should come into a house first.
C. Ben didn't knock at the door.

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

6. Who doesn't come from Baoding?

- A. Susan. B. Jason. C. Tom

7. What's the population here?

- A. 1. 5 million. B. Over fifty thousand C. More than 1. 5 million

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题

8. How long is it since Jack last saw a dentist?

- A. Three months. B. Six months. C. Three years.

9. Why is Jack unwilling to go to the dentist?

- A His teeth are healthy.
B. His teeth don't hurt.
C. It's a painful experience.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题

10. When is Jason's birthday?

- A. September 24th. B. October 14th. C. September 4th.

11. Who is the party for?

- A. Jason. B. People born in September. C. The woman.

12. What does Jason have to pay?

- A. Dinner. B. Cake. C. Gifts.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman most probably?

- A. A cook. B. A waitress. C. An athlete.

14. Who are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis?

- A. Two customers. B. The owners of the diner. C. Ben's parents.

15. What happened after Mr. and Mrs. Lewis came?

- A. Ben invited Carl to dinner.
B. The woman didn't prepare enough food for Ben and Carl.
C. Ben ran into the woman and she spilled food on a customer.

16. How did the woman feel then?

- A. Angry. B. Embarrassed. C. Happy.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A Husband and wife. B. Father and daughter. C. Boss and employee.

18. Why does the man ask the woman to pack his brown shoes?

- A. They are beautiful. B. They are comfortable. C. They are expensive.

19. Where will the two speakers meet?

- A. At home. B. At the airport. C. In the hotel.

20. What will the man do next?

- A. Make a phone call. B. Go to the office. C. Attend a meeting.

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 和 D）中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上 将该项涂黑。

A

Thinking about holidaying alone, but a bit concerned about the pitfalls（陷阱）？ You needn't worry if you consider these tips first.

Safety

Unless you positively invite danger — i. e. hanging around a remote park at 4 a. m. with headphones on—travelling alone isn't actually that risky. The biggest danger is being taken for a ride. Literally, in the case of taxi drivers: always ask for an estimated fare before setting off. Otherwise, try to never look like a tourist. Ensure that someone else knows your journey and commit to regular contact with them.

Plan

Being alone means you can't use your friends' phones when yours runs out of juice, or rely on them should you lose your wallet. Put emergency systems in place: write down key- numbers（ friends, hotels, embassies, emergency services）, have change for phone boxes and always keep some back-up money in your bag.

Making friends

This is another common and very valid worry when travelling alone: what if no one likes me? Acquiring new companions is always easier than feared, but still a scary subject. It helps to look approachable-smile at people, have open body language and lose the sunglasses. Read something interesting to start a conversation, or ask strangers a question.

More hands-on. methods include visiting expatriate（外籍人士的）bars, joining tours or using apps designed to help people make friends, such as Meetup.

21. What can you do to ensure your safety when travelling alone?

- A. Behave as a traveler.
- B. Catch a lift when available.
- C. Wander in a distant park in the early morning.
- D. Make your travel known by someone close to you.

22. What preparations should be made in case of emergency?

- A. Calling the police.
- B. Contacting your friends.
- C. Asking strangers for help.
- D. Setting aside some money in your bag.

23. Where is this text most probably from?

- A. A travel website.
- B. A health newspaper.
- C. A project handbook.
- D. A friend-making brochure.

B

Mark Bertram lost the tips of two fingers at work in 2018 when his hand became trapped in a fan belt. "It's life-changing but it's not life-ending," he says. "Doing work is harder now. Everything is just a little different. "

After two surgeries and occupational therapy, Bertram decided to make light of his condition by asking Eric

Catalano, a tattoo (纹身) artist, to create fingernail tattoos. The idea made everyone in the studio laugh—until they saw the final result. “The mood changed,” Catalano recalls from his Eternal Ink Tattoo Studio in Hecker, Illinois. “Everything turned from funny to wow.”

When Catalano posted a photo of the tattoos, a pair of fingernails looking so real that no one could believe their eyes, he had no idea the image would eventually be viewed by millions of people around the world.

The viral photo pushed Catalano, 40, further into the world of paramedical tattooing. Now people with life-altering scars come from as far away as Ireland to visit his shop.

Using flesh-toned inks and a needle, Catalano transforms his clients' view of themselves.

Leslie Pollan, 32, a dog breeder in Oxford, Mississippi, was bitten on the face by a puppy in 2014. After undergoing countless surgeries to correct a scar on her lip but in vain, she ultimately turned to Catalano, who covered her lip scar, giving her back a piece of her confidence. Pollan says, “It made me have a different outlook on life.”

“Every time I see that emotion from my customers, I'm 100 percent sure this is something that I can't stop doing.”

24. Initially, the idea of creating the first fingernail tattoos seems to people.

- A. inspiring B. life-changing C. ridiculous D. amazing

25. What do we know about the posted photo of the fingernail tattoos?

- A. No one believed it was real.
B. It enjoyed great popularity.
C. It brought Catalano fame and money overnight.
D. It discouraged Catalano from furthering on in that field.

26. Why does the author mention Pollan's story?

- A. To warn people to stay away from puppies.
B. To prove that plastic surgeries are not so effective.
C. To show Catalano helps change clients' view of themselves.

D. To highlight that tattooing is very important in our daily life.

27. Which one is the best title of the passage?

- A. Magical Tattoos B. A Tattoo Artist
C. Start-off of Tattoos D. Development of Tattoos

C

Personality is the pattern of thoughts, feelings and behaviors unique to a person. People tend to think of personality as fixed. But according to psychologists, that's not how it works. a Personality is a developmental phenomenon,” said Brent Roberts, a psychologist at the University of Illinois.

That's not to say that you're a different person each day you wake up. "In the short term, change can be barely detectable,” Roberts said. Individuals' levels of each personality trait tended to stay consistent within each decade of life. But those decades add up. ” Throughout all those years, our personality is still changing, but slowly,” Roberts said. "It's something that's subtle,” he added. "You don't notice it on that five-to-10-year time scale, but in the long term, it becomes pronounced. ”

In 1960, psychologists surveyed over 440,000 high school students, 1952 of whom were tracked down and

given the same survey fifty years later. The results, published in 2018 in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, found that in their 60s, participants scored much higher than they had as teenagers on questions measuring calmness, self-confidence, leadership and social sensitivity. There's good evidence that the average self-control of a 30-year-old is higher than a 20-year-old. At the same time, people who are relatively self-controlled at 18 also tend to be relatively self-controlled at age 30.

So why do we change so much? Evidence suggests it's not dramatic life events, such as marriage, the birth of a child or loss of a loved one. Some psychologists actually suggest these events strengthen your personality as you bring your characteristics with you to that particular situation.

“Instead, changing expectations placed on us — as we adjust to university, starting a family—slowly wears us in, almost like a pair of shoes,” Roberts said “Over time you are asked in many contexts across life to do things a bit differently,” he added. “There's not a user handbook for how to act, but we unconsciously follow the way we are supposed to behave in these situations. So we adapt.”

28. What do we know about personality from paragraph 1 and paragraph 2?

- A. Individual personality has a lot in common.
- B. Personality develops slowly in the long run.
- C. Every day personality is a new phenomenon.
- D. Short-term change in personality can be detected.

29. What does the underlined word “pronounced” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Obvious.
- B. Skeptical.
- C. Steady.
- D. Rewarding.

30. What can we learn from paragraph 3?

- A. Clearly a 30-year-old tends to lose temper more easily than a 20-year-old.
- B. 440,000 high school students surveyed in 1960 were traced fifty years later.
- C. Participants behave more calmly and confidently in their 60s than as teenagers.
- D. People who are relatively self-controlled at 18 are surely not self-controlled at 30.

31. According to the passage, what causes our personality to change a lot?

- A. Dramatic life events.
- B. Changing expectations on others.
- C. Different contexts across life.
- D. Constant adaptation to situations

D

India has the world's worst air pollution. Home to 21 of the world's 30 most polluted cities, its poisonous air kills more than one million people each year. That's partly because the South Asian nation, is the world's second largest brick producer. Brick kilns(砖窑) -- which account for 20% of black carbon emissions globally—make a significant contribution to its terrible air.

Indian architect Tejas Sinal was shocked to discover the construction industry's role in the pollution crisis. “That was a crazy eye opener,” he says, “As architects, we should take responsibility for so much air pollution.” Determined to make construction more sustainable and tackle India's air pollution, Sinal launched Carbon Craft Design in 2019 “We found a way to add value to this recovered carbon by using it as a pigment(颜料, 色素) in carbon tiles (瓷砖, 瓦片),” he says.

To create the carbon tiles, Carbon Craft Design partnered with Graviky Labs, an Indian company that previously created “Air Ink”, a technology that captures carbon soot from cars and factories, and converts it into ink and paint. “Graviky Labs views pollution as a resource,” company founder Anirudh Sharma tells CNN. “We are one

of only a few companies in the world to capture these carbon emissions and turn them into new materials.”

Since launching its first tiles a year ago, Carbon Craft Design's customers have included global fashion brands and architecture firms in India. In November 2020, the company retrofitted an Adidas store in Mumbai, covering the walls and the floor with its carbon tiles. Architect Manan Gala, whose firm Bombay Contractors designed the Adidas store, describes the carbon tile as a “winner” for the construction industry. “As well as being sustainable, the product has better strength than conventional cement tiles due to the carbon content, and the raw and rustic feel adds to the overall charm,” he says.

“Carbon Craft Design is currently raising investment and hopes to start distribution in Europe this year.” says Sidnal, adding that “We are flooded with inquiries from in and out of India.”^w

32. What does the author want to tell us by the figures in paragraph 1?

- A. Global pollution crisis. B. Brick kilns' side effects in air pollution.

33. What can we infer about Sidnal from paragraph 2?

- A. He cares about crises. B. He prefers profits.
C. He's a responsible architect. D. He's crazy about construction.

34. What can we learn from paragraph 3 and paragraph 4?

- A. Carbon tiles are stronger than traditional cement tiles.
B. “Air Ink” was specially created to produce carbon tiles.
C. Global fashion brands and architecture firms join Graviky Labs.
D. Many companies can transform carbon emissions into new materials.

35. What is Sidnal's attitude towards “Carbon Craft Design”?

- A. Cautious. B. Doubtful. C. Self-critical. D. Hopeful.

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。

How to Be Productive During Difficult Times

When we have a hard time, we may turn to others for help. 36 Well, today we offer you some advice.

You had better turn yourself into your own hero. That is the idea behind Kendra Levin's self-help book *The Hero Is You*. He studied stories from many different time periods and many different cultures. He found that many stories had something in common: a hero who goes on a journey. 37 Making ourselves the hero in our own story, Levin explains, is of great significance.

38 In stories, heroes also have a mission-what they want to accomplish — and a vision-what they see for themselves. Levin suggests that we write out our mission and vision, not just for a project but for our lives as well. With a clearly defined mission and vision, events in our lives no longer feel like separate events. They become a part of our larger story.

It's essential to know your strengths and weaknesses. Levin explains that when we know our strengths, we can use them fully. In difficult times, we can make our lives easier by focusing on our strengths. 39 All heroes have them. On their journey they face their weaknesses and learn, from them. The more we know about ourselves and the better we understand ourselves, the better we can figure out what to do to make the most of who we already are.

You might as well have small goals within a larger goal. Levin reminds us that the hero's journey is not a one-time thing. It is a journey you are on your entire life. So, she suggests having small goals that you can measure in some way. And that's especially helpful if you have a large goal. 40

- A. We may even wish we had a hero to help us.
- B. It's recommended to write out your mission and vision.
- C. It is even more important, she adds, to identify weaknesses.
- D. She reminds us to be realistic with our goals and to be kind to ourselves.
- E. In stories, writers often give their hero, the main person in the story, a purpose.
- F. On this journey, the hero overcomes a great challenge and changes for the better.
- G. To feel a sense of accomplishment, it's so important to break it down into smaller pieces.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节；满分 30 分）

第一节 完形填空（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，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Some people got off the bus. New faces stepped on.

I was sitting there looking at the driver with respect. A thought 41 that I should tell him how much I 42 seeing his kindness, especially to the blind woman.

"No, that's kind of random," a voice inside my head told me, as my 43 thought came up with all sorts of excuses. "You're supposed to go out of the back door anyway, so you won't have a 44 to go up and say anything to the bus driver."

I thought about it again and then I thought about all the small and 45 moments of kindness I have met in this community. There was no turning back. As the bus 46 my stop, I walked to the 47 of the bus. "Thank you so much for your kindness to that

48 woman. It was really nice to see." I offered. "Well, that's really nice to hear. Thank you so much! It's nice to know that someone 49. My brother is deaf. So I have a special soft spot for people with 50," he explained.

"Well, I really appreciated seeing it. It was 51 and made my day." I told him, smiling brightly. "Thank you. That really makes my day." he replied, with a 52 smile.

We talked a little more, and any wave of doubt completely 53. I stepped off the bus a little later in relief. And it 54 me of a line I once came across: Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping a present and not giving it.

Gratitude to have met such memorable stories of everyday 55, and to be in contact with beautiful souls encourages me to speak out my inner voice in times of beauty.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. took up | B. pondered over | C. popped up | D. turned out |
| 42. A. appreciated | B. advised | C. imagined | D. reflected |
| 43. A. abstract | B. doubtful | C. awkward | D. believable |
| 44. A. course | B. chance | C. routine | D. sympathy |
| 45. A. urgent | B. tiresome | C. moving | D. depressive |
| 46. A. approached | B. departed | C. passed | D. missed |
| 47. A. back | B. front | C. middle | D. side |
| 48. A. deaf | B. lame | C. blind | D. elderly |
| 49. A. noticed | B. ignored | C. adopted | D. heard |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 50. A. skills | B. disabilities | C. morals | D. diseases |
| 51. A. discouraging | B. awful | C. puzzling | D. inspiring |
| 52. A. wide | B. reluctant | C. bare | D. bitter |
| 53. A. flooded | B. mixed | C. stopped by | D. melted away |
| 54. A. warned | B. thought | C. reminded | D. recalled |
| 55. A. justice | B. honesty | C. devotion | D. kindness |

第二节 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。(共 10 小题海小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

With the Year of the Ox on the horizon, you will find 56 common to see various ox figures made of gold, wood, plastic, and stone on sale in stores. The ox is not merely an 57 (influence) representative of the farming, but a symbol of diligence and responsibility in China.

The ox has also long played 58 significant role in Chinese literature. Ancient Chinese poets and writers 59 (constant) described the ox. In the *Classic of Poetry*, which is the oldest existing collection of Chinese poetry and reflects the 60 (wise) of ancient Chinese people, the ox appeared in nine out of the 305 pieces. A couplet from a poem 61 (write) by Lu Xun: "Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers; Head bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children", fully expresses the poet's devotion 62 the people.

To this day, when someone achieves a great accomplishment through hard work, people often use "niu", 63 (mean) "awesome", to describe him or her.

So naturally, those born in the Year of the Ox 64 (expect) to be hardworking, reliable and loyal. " 65 is special about oxen is that they never seek to be the focus and do not look for praise. " the website China Highlights noted.

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，下周将参加主题为 "I'm growing up" 的英语演讲比赛。请结合自己的 高中生活，写一篇英文演讲稿，反思得失，并规划下一步高中生活。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 文中不得出现学校真实名称等信息；

3. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!

Thank you for listening!

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，续 写的词数应为 150 左右。

Jason threw the papers on my desk-his eyebrows knit into a straight line as he glared at me. He pointed a finger

at the paper. "Next time you want to change anything, ask me first," he said, turning on his heels and leaving me in anger. "How dare he treat me like that," I thought. I had changed one long sentence, and corrected grammar, something I thought I was paid to do.

As the weeks went by, I grew to dislike Jason. One day, another of his episodes left me in tears. I stormed into his office, prepared to let the man know how I felt. I sat across from him and said calmly, "Jason, the way you've been treating me is wrong. I've never had anyone speak to me that way. As a professional, it's wrong, and I can't allow it to continue."

Jason assumed a nervous smile and leaned back in his chair. I closed my eyes briefly. "I want to make you a promise. I will be a friend," I said. "I will treat you as you deserve to be treated, with respect and kindness. You deserve that. Everybody does." I slipped out of the chair and closed the door behind me.

Jason avoided me the rest of the week. Papers and letters appeared on my desk while I was at lunch, and my corrected versions were not seen again. I brought cookies to the office one day and left some on his desk. Another day I left a note. "Hope your day is going great," it read. Over the next few weeks, Jason reappeared but there were no other episodes.

One year after our "talk", I discovered I had cancer. I was thirty-two, the mother of three young children, scared. Friends and loved ones visited and tried to find the right words to comfort me. No one knew what to say, and many said the wrong things. Others wept.

Paragraph 1

One day, Jason came into the hospital room awkwardly, and placed a box beside me._____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

Paragraph 2

For ten years, I have watched those red and white flowers blossom every spring._____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

_____.

高二英语试题参考答案 2021. 1

第一部分 听力 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

1-5 CAACC 6-10 CBCCA 11-15 BAABC 16-20 BABBC

(第一部分每小题 1.5 分, 与答案不符者不得分)

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

21-25 DDACB 26-30 CABAC 31-35 DBCAD

(第二部分第一节每小题 2.5 分, 与答案不符者不得分)

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

36—40 AFBCG

(第二部分第二节每小题 2.5 分, 与答案不符者不得分)

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41-45 CABBC 46-50 ABCAB 51—55 DADCD

(第三部分第一节每小题 1 分, 与答案不符者不得分)

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. it 57. influential 58. a 59. constantly 60. wisdom
61. written 62. to 63. meaning 64. are expected 65. What

(第三部分第二节每小题 1.5 分, 与答案不符但符合文意及答题要求且语法无错误的可酌情得分)

第四部分 写作

第一节 应用文写作 (范文略)

评分细则:

一、优秀 11--15 分

观点明确, 紧扣主题。理由表达充分, 能有效地使用连接成分, 具有较强的书面表达能力。语言小错不超过四个 (包括拼写、标点、用词等)。

二、一般 6—10 分

观点明确, 紧扣主题。表达基本清楚, 语言错误已影响了部分意思的表达, 但多数句子基本正确。

三、差 1-5 分

要点缺失、表达不清, 只写出与文章内容相关的单词、短语或零星句子。

注意事项:

1. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其档次。

2. 词数少于 60, 从总分中减去 2 分。

3. 书写较差, 以致影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

说明: 1. 内容要点: 围绕高中生活, 回顾过去、规划未来, 可用不同方式表达。

2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

第二节 (满分 25 分) (范文略)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按七个档次进行评分。

2. 评分时，应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑。

(1) 续写内容的质量、完整性以及原文情境的融洽度；

(2) 所使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性；

(3) 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3. 评分时，应先根据作答的整体情况确定其所属的档次，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。

4. 评分时还应注意：

(1) 词数少于 120 的，酌情扣分；

(2) 书写较差以致影响交际的，酌情扣分；

(3) 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。

(4) 内容合情合理即可

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第一档（0 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干。

第二档（1—5 分）

——内容和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；

--所使用的词汇非常有限，语法结构单调，错误极多，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。

第三档（6—10 分）

---内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题，续写不够完整，与原文有一定程度脱节；

---所用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多且比较低级，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，意义欠连贯。

第四档（11—14 分）

---创造了基本完整的故事内容，但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不强，与原文情境基本相关；

---使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有部分语言错误和不恰当之处，个别部分影响理解；

——尚有语句衔接的意识，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。

第五档（15—17 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；

——使用了比较恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达方式不够多样性，表达有些许错误，但基本不影响理解；

——使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义比较连贯。

第六档（18—21 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；

——使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达比较流畅，有个别错误，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。

第七档(22—25分)

创造了新颖、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;

——使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构,表达流畅,语言错误很少,且完全不影响理解;

——自然有效地使用了段落间、语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,前后呼应,意义连贯。