

本试卷共 8 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

- 答卷前，考生务必将自己的学校、班级、姓名、考场号、座位号和准考证号填写在答题卡上，将条形码横贴在答题卡“条形码粘贴处”
- 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上将对应该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。
- 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。
- 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。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)

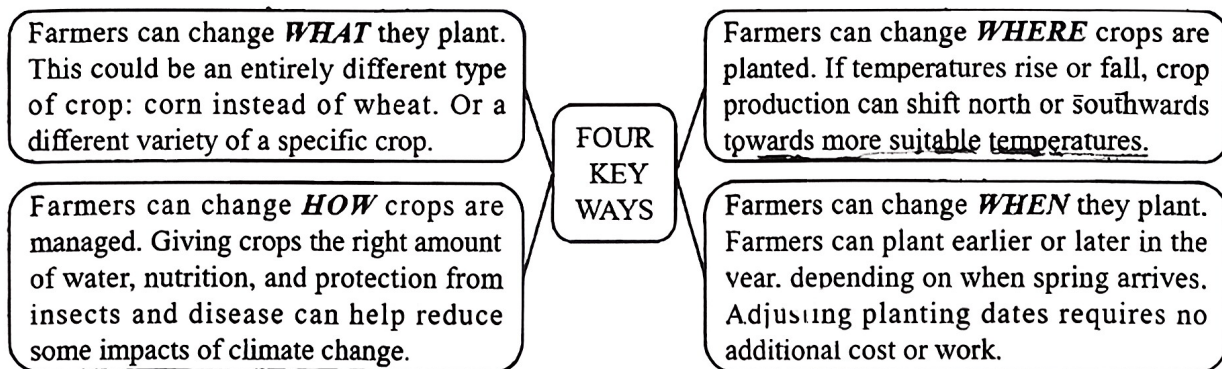
第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

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。

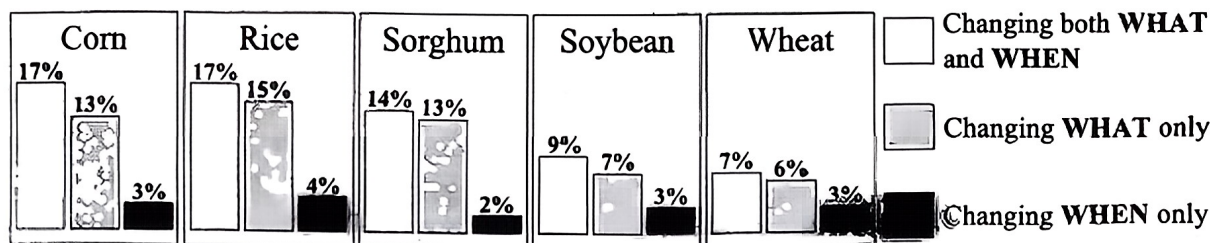
A

Climate change could have large impacts on food production across the world. Rising temperatures might boost crop production in cold regions but negatively impact production in warmer areas. Wheat and rice — which benefit from more CO₂ in the atmosphere — could see growing output, while corn and sorghum (高粱) could see a decline with warmer temperatures.

Farmers can adjust their practices to a warmer climate in four key ways:



A recent study by experts modeled three adaptation methods — changing WHAT, changing WHEN and changing both of them. The chart below shows their impact on the output of corn, rice, sorghum, soybean (大豆) and wheat.



These three adaptation methods can already go some way to relieve climate pressures in some countries. But, of course, we don't only care about crop production at the global level. If farmers in particular regions — especially those that are most food-insecure — cannot adapt to climate change, this is still a major problem. So there is more we can do in the future.

21. What should farmers change if they are short of money and labour?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| A. WHAT. | B. WHERE. | C. WHEN. | D. HOW. |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
22. Which crop may benefit most if farmers plant improved varieties?
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| A. Corn. | B. Rice. | C. Sorghum. | D. Wheat. |
|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
23. What should be done in the future?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. To help the farmers in need. | B. To adopt the three methods. |
| C. To focus on crop production. | D. To move to colder regions. |

B

Speeding up and flying over a car while switching hands with a between-the-legs movement to throw the ball home, Chen Dengxing, aged 39 and standing 1.76 meters, made history by becoming the first athlete from China to win the dunk (扣篮) contest of the world's biggest streetball competition in 2025.

Chen showed athletic talent from childhood and trained in high jump and long jump in his school years. After graduating from college, he began working as a bank clerk. But his passion for dunk never died away. So in his spare time, he'd go to a nearby court for dunk practice.

The turning point of his life came in 2011 at an amateur dunk contest, where Cha Tianyi, founder of China's dunk team told him, "With your bounce and explosiveness, you don't belong behind a bank counter." Cha's encouragement and guidance set him on the path to becoming a professional dunker.

To improve his dunking skills, Chen collected highlight videos of top dunkers from around the world and studied them carefully. From the pace of the approach steps to the power of the takeoff, he analyzed every detail with precision — leaving no movement unexplored. He spent about four hours in training every day — two hours of strength training and two hours of dunk practice. Even when he was out attending other events, he carried a basketball and practiced.

Now Chen has founded a dunk park which has quickly attracted many visitors who are eager to learn from him or simply witness his high-flying skills firsthand. "I will pass on my training methods and competition experience, so that the younger athletes can progress faster. My goal is to make more promising dunkers and help them step onto the international stage," Chen said.

24. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Chen's great achievement. | B. The rules of the dunk contest. |
| C. Chen's physical appearance. | D. The history of the dunk contest. |
25. What does Chen's career shift show?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Risk-taking guarantees success. | B. Opportunities favor prepared mind. |
| C. Actions speak louder than words. | D. Natural talent outweighs hard work. |
26. Which of the following best describes Chen in his professional training?
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Generous and sincere. | B. Focused and devoted. |
| C. Determined and brave. | D. Patient and ambitious. |
27. Why did Chen set up a dunk park?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. To select coaches. | B. To attract visitors. |
| C. To support dunkers. | D. To meet followers. |

C

Children are born with the curiosity to explore. Yet over time they are becoming less curious about science. Why? This loss of interest may be partly the result of language cues(提示) children hear. And these cues don't come just from parents; they can also come from school teachers who treat science as an identity rather than actions.

When talking to children, many adults might say things like "Let's be scientists today" or "You're such a

good scientist". But this kind of identity-focused language, which focuses on science as an identity rather than activities and actions that people do, can be demoralizing for young children. One study showed that children as young as four, especially girls, kept their interest longer when their cue to participate in science activities was "Let's do science" rather than "Let's be scientists."

One possibility is that when thinking of a scientist, children might picture a white man. If they don't share that identity, they lose interest in an activity designed "for scientists." This stereotypical(刻板印象的) belief that science is reserved for only certain kinds of people emerges surprisingly early. By the first grade, when asked to draw a scientist, children tend to draw a white man.

The good news is that language cues can also be directed to promote engagement with science. Describing science as actions that we take, for example, seems to protect young children's interest in science over time. But it's also true that teenagers are actively trying on and ultimately forming different identities for themselves. So in contrast to its demoralizing effects on young children, identity-focused language may help teens stay interested in science. In another study, cueing a future identity based on science (such as "scientist" or "doctor") motivated middle schoolers to do more homework and was associated with higher grades.

Consequently, adults had better use different language cues for children of different age groups to maintain their curiosity about science.

28. What does the underlined word "demoralizing" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Inappropriate. B. Impolite. C. Unconvincing. D. Discouraging.

29. Why was action-focused language especially effective to young girls?

- A. Because it avoids identity conflict in girls' mind.
B. Because stereotypical belief is reserved for girls.
C. Because it enhances girls' engagement in science.
D. Because it shows the activity is designed for girls.

30. What may be the author's suggestion for parents and teachers?

- A. To treat language as cues. B. To use identity-focused language.
C. To adopt flexible strategies. D. To help teenagers form identities.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Why Is Action Better than Identity?
B. How Do Parents Raise Young Scientists?
C. How Does Age Affect Science Learning?
D. What Affects Children's Interest in Science?

D

Natural disasters like earthquakes usually cause interruption to communications, posing great challenges to rescue efforts. So in 2008, China launched the Tiantong Project to set up a satellite communication system accessible to the public.

Now the project has led to major advances in satellite communication and mobile phone development. In 2021 the Tiantong satellites formed a network covering the entire Asia-Pacific region. In August, 2023, Huawei released the world's first smartphone that supported satellite calls, by directly connecting to the Tiantong satellites. On December 18, 2023, a 6.2-magnitude earthquake hit Gansu, causing widespread communication interruptions. Thanks to the Tiantong satellites, many of those trapped in the disaster were

able to connect with the outside world through the satellite calling function on their smartphones.

Direct satellite connectivity for mobile phones was previously believed to be impossible. To reach a small smartphone, the satellite needs to produce a very powerful signal. When a large number of different high-power signals flood the satellite's transmitting antenna(传输天线) at the same time, they can lower the quality of satellite calls and, in severe cases, cause the entire system to collapse. Since the 1970s, nearly all the previous commercial communication satellite networks have experienced such major failures. This issue, known as PIM, was once a bottleneck for further development of satellite communication technology.

To solve this problem, Chinese physicists have established a physical model that can predict the occurrence of PIM with incredible accuracy. Based on this work, Chinese scientists developed the world's first PIM simulation(模拟) software, which, in turn, helped Chinese engineers develop a series of effective technologies against PIM. These key scientific and technological breakthroughs enable the Tiantong satellites to transmit and receive electromagnetic (电磁) waves in 800 different frequency bands and, meanwhile, resist daily temperature changes of up to 160°C.

Solving the PIM problem in such tough working conditions is extremely challenging. The success of Tiantong exhibits the hard work of the project team and marks China's leading position in this technical field around the globe.

32. What was probably the original intention of the Tiantong Project?

- A. To promote mobile phone development.
- B. To build a natural disaster rescue system.
- C. To develop commercial satellite technology.
- D. To build an emergency communication system.

33. What is the primary cause of PIM?

- A. Collapse of the systems.
- B. Overload of strong signals.
- C. Lack of physical models.
- D. Equipment of low qualities.

34. What does the author want to prove by mentioning previous satellite networks?

- A. The risk of satellite networks.
- B. The necessity of solving PIM.
- C. The fault of satellite networks.
- D. The difficulty of solving PIM.

35. What plays a key role in the success of the Chinese team?

- A. Their close cooperation.
- B. The powerful satellites.
- C. Their accurate prediction.
- D. The PIM software model.

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。

Paris is an ideal travel destination with its food, wine, shopping complexes and sightseeing spots. 36 Actually it is possible to have a good time without spending a lot.

Forget the large international hotels in the centre. Instead, get off the main streets. There are many hotels just two blocks away from the main tourist attractions, which cost as little as US \$35 a night each, including breakfast. 37. But who needs more when the point of the trip is to be out in the streets? The real bonus is living among French people and experiencing their life.

Seek out small, local cafes when you want a meal. They are at every street corner in the less fancy

parts of town. Choose from the fixed-price dinner menus posted outside these cafes. Many have prices as low as US \$9 or US \$10. Drinks with meals are more expensive, especially beer and quality wine. But there are some reasonable alternatives. House wine is good: perhaps a couple of dollars per carafe(喇叭瓶). Coffee, thick and lovely, costs US \$2.50 a cup. 38

Getting around Paris is easy and inexpensive. Walking is the best way to feel the street-life but when you start to tire, take the train. Subway tickets for anywhere across the city cost around a dollar a trip and even less if you buy a multiple ticket book. 39 All the maps and signposts are easy to understand.

40 Passes can be bought at major subway stations and elsewhere. The Louvre is an absolute must to visit. The Eiffel Tower gives a great view of the city for less than US \$10. You can't miss the street architecture, the surrounding atmosphere and the daily goings-on in Paris. More importantly, they cost nothing or little to explore and experience.

- A. The system is quick and efficient.
- B. The breakfast features a local flavor.
- C. But some people are worried about the high cost.
- D. The admissions to Paris' attractions are not costly.
- E. Quality wine and tasty food are tough on the budget.
- F. The rooms with small bathrooms are clean and basic.
- G. That totals less than \$15 per person for dinner and drinks.

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。

Chandra was born in a small town. 41 other children, she was help paralyzed (瘫痪的) below the waist.

Because of her 42, getting into school proved harder than expected. When Chandra was six, her family applied to dozens of schools, only to be met with 43. Just as hope 44, a headmaster offered her a place and even 45 a wheelchair-accessible path through campus.

While the door had finally opened, the journey inside remained anything but 46. The biggest 47 wasn't the wheelchair, but the physical demands of each school day— 48 through crowded halls, lifting heavy books and using her arms for every movement. Still, Chandra 49 it all with quiet resolve, supported by all the people around.

Years of hard work paid off. Chandra always came 50 in her class. She dreamed of becoming a doctor. But when she got into medical college, she was told she could never be a(n) 51 because she could not stand for hours in an operating room. That night, lying awake, she felt her dream 52.

Yet her mother comforted her, "Your legs may not carry you far, but your mind and heart can take you 53." Struck deeply, Chandra turned to medical research. She 54 herself fully to research.

Eventually, she earned her PhD, published widely and became known as Dr. Chandra.

Life gave her hardships, but she chose to 55 them head-on. As Dr. Chandra often reminded young people, “Accept finite (有限的) disappointment, but never lose infinite hope.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. Equal to | B. Different from | C. Separate from | D. Close to |
| 42. A. poverty | B. background | C. age | D. condition |
| 43. A. rejection | B. attention | C. encouragement | D. approval |
| 44. A. mounted | B. faded | C. surfaced | D. returned |
| 45. A. followed | B. chose | C. arranged | D. dug |
| 46. A. predictable | B. inviting | C. hopeless | D. easy |
| 47. A. challenge | B. failure | C. burden | D. conflict |
| 48. A. speeding | B. walking | C. edging | D. sliding |
| 49. A. declined | B. enjoyed | C. resisted | D. handled |
| 50. A. top | B. strong | C. alive | D. early |
| 51. A. instructor | B. surgeon | C. assistant | D. nurse |
| 52. A. taking off | B. coming true | C. slipping away | D. taking shape |
| 53. A. ahead | B. anywhere | C. upward | D. someday |
| 54. A. introduced | B. submitted | C. committed | D. exposed |
| 55. A. experience | B. encounter | C. ignore | D. brave |

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

How can a timeless story come alive again? 56 (stage) at the Esplanade Theatres on the Bay in Singapore, the Chinese classic, A Dream of Red Mansions, attracted an audience of about 7,000, marking the start of its first overseas tour.

The dance drama unfolds a centuries-old tale, rich with love and 57 (lose). As the curtain slowly rose, the audiences 58 (draw) into a world of traditional Chinese beauty. Inspired by classical ink paintings, the stage design combined folding screens, silk curtains, tables and soft lights 59 (create) a space rooted in Chinese aesthetics (美学). Then the Jia family's mansion appeared, 60 delicate columns and rooftops reflecting the elegance of the Qing Dynasty. At the center 61 (stand) Jia Baoyu, dressed in red, and the fates of the “12 beauties” began to emerge.

The director and choreographer (编舞者), Li Xing and Li Chao, artfully wove the number 12 into the performance — 12 bunches of flowers, 12 high-back chairs, 12 colors, and 12 dance pieces, each symbolizing 62 unique aspect of the journey of “12 beauties”. Their lives, 63 revealed their emotional depth and complexity, came to life in dance through the eyes of Jia.

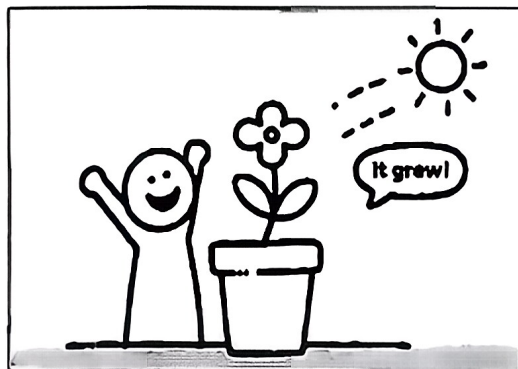
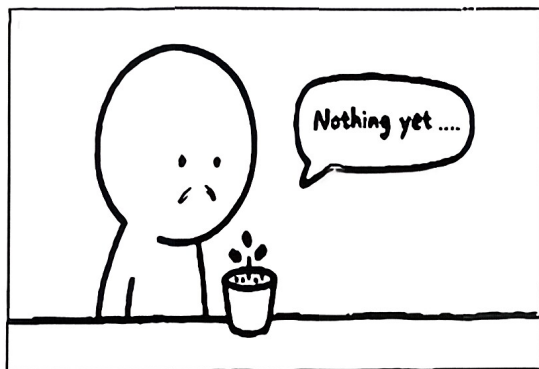
Audiences were impressed by the rich storytelling, graceful choreography, and 64 (strike) stage design, calling it a feast for the senses. “We hope this work of art helps more people engage with Chinese culture and promotes 65 (deep) understanding between traditions,” said Liao Yi, general manager of the Jiangsu Centre for the Performing Arts.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在举办征文比赛，请你根据以下漫画，以“Growth”为题，写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

- (1)漫画内容；
- (2)你的看法。



注意：

- (1)写作词数应为 80 个左右；
- (2)请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Growth

Growth, like a flower, takes time.

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。

When I landed in a small town in New Zealand as an exchange student, I thought I was ready for everything — new faces, language barriers, strange social patterns and even homesickness. Still, the smallest things made me feel out of place.

Luckily, the Wilsons, my host family, did everything they could to help me settle in — driving me around, sharing meals, and even letting me use their kitchen when I missed Chinese food. With their warmth and support, everything seemed to fall into place.

But at school, small moments felt bigger than I'd imagined. In our first literature class, we discussed a Hemingway story. Everyone jumped in actively, while I struggled to speak up. My desk-mate encouraged me, “Next time, just speak up.” I nodded, forcing a bitter smile.

And just like that, I found myself in another cultural trap, Mrs. Wilson's birthday dinner. At the table, I answered politely but kept mostly to myself. Mrs. Wilson noticed my silence and gently asked, “You alright, sweet girl? You're so quiet tonight.” My face reddened. Was my silence seen as cold, rather than polite?

That night, restless and wide awake, I wondered if I needed to laugh louder, speak faster, or hide parts of myself just to feel I belonged. Questions flooded my mind, none with answers.

A few days later, our teacher announced there would be a Culture Festival next week. “You'll prepare a stand to share your own culture — food, crafts, customs. anything meaningful. You can not only display your culture but also make it interactive, allowing people to try new things, learn traditional skills, or share stories and cultural symbols, she said. The class lit up with excitement. I sat frozen, mind racing: how could I share my traditions in English? The thought made my stomach twisted (扭曲). Yet, I gathered myself with a deep breath and signed up. After that, I threw myself wholeheartedly into preparations, until the day finally

came.

注意：

- (1)续写词数应为 150 个左右；
(2)请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

At the Culture Festival,I stood behind my stand, nervous but ready.

From that day on, my world here started to change.

2026 届大湾区普通高中毕业年级联合模拟考试

英语科(参考答案+评分标准)

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)

21-23 CB 24-27ABBC 28-31 DACD 32-35 DBDA

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

36-40 CFGAD

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)

41-45BDABC 46-50DACDA 51-55BCBCD

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

56. Staged 57. loss 58. were drawn 59. to create 60. with
61. stood 62. a 63. which 64. striking 65. deeper

【注：单词拼写错误、大小写未区分不给分】

第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

Version 1

Growth

Growth, like a flower, takes time. Just as the cartoon shows, a boy stares at an empty flowerpot, sighing, “Nothing yet.” But with sunlight and care, a bud finally blooms, making him delighted.

This scene, simple yet profound, mirrors the very rhythm of our lives. In study, progress often hides beneath the surface; in pursuing dreams, the path may appear endless. Yet every page we turn, every effort we invest, is like an unseen root spreading underground, quietly preparing for the bloom of tomorrow. Growth whispers to us that patience is not wasted time but silent strength.

For students, growth is the transformation of persistence into progress, of unseen effort into shining achievement. (115 词)

Version 2

Growth

Growth, like a flower, takes time. This truth unfolds vividly in this cartoon: a boy stares at a pot sadly, murmuring “Nothing yet” because no change can be seen. Later, he beams with delight when the seed finally blossoms into a flower under the warm sunshine.

To me, this cartoon illustrates a timeless truth: growth is invisible at first but powerful in the long run. Just like a seed, our study, friendship, and even dreams may not seem to be growing for a while. Yet if we continue to devote patience, care, and confidence, the reward will eventually come in a surprising and beautiful form. Growth demands not only effort but also endurance.

In conclusion, growth is the silent miracle that turns persistence into blossoms. (121 词)

第二节 (满分 25 分)

At the Culture Festival, I stood behind my stand, nervous but ready. Taking a deep breath, I once again neatly arranged all the well-prepared items: red paper and scissors. Soon, students and teachers gathered, curiosity in their eyes. I welcomed them with a smile and demonstrated: fold, cut, unfold —— and a butterfly spread its wings. A wave of surprise rippled through the crowd. Encouraged, I invited a boy to try; his star turned out uneven, yet drew laughter and applause. More joined eagerly, and I moved among them, guiding their hands, praising their efforts and celebrating each creation. When a teacher proudly held up her paper flower, the cheers grew louder. Red pieces fell to the floor, and my confidence, once hidden, shone through every new pattern.

From that day on, my world here started to change. In the hallway, students waved butterflies from my stand and greeted me with bright “Ni hao!” My heart lifted as I waved back. In literature class, I gave voice to my ideas with newfound confidence. My English was not flawless, yet my voice was steady, and instead of silence I saw nods and smiles. After class, a girl asked softly, “Can you show us more about your culture?” Her words lingered in my heart, echoing like a gentle reminder. In that echo, I realized I had not only broken free from cultural shock but also found my place in a shared story —— one written by many voices, yet open enough to hold my own.

应用文写作Ⅱ 评分标准

【评分原则】

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分；

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，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)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，先根据作答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。

4.评分时还应注意：

- (1)词数少于 60 的，酌情扣分；超行，酌情扣分；
- (2)单词拼写与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。英美拼写和词汇用法均可接受；
- (3)书写较差以致影响交际的，酌情扣分。

【各档次给分范围和要求】

第五档 (13~15 分)

- 1.覆盖了所有内容要点，表述清楚、合理；
- 2.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；
- 3.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)

- 1.覆盖了所有内容要点，表述比较清楚、合理；
- 2.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；
- 3.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)

- 1.覆盖了大部分内容要点，有个别地方表述不够清楚、合理；
- 2.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；
- 3.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。基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 (4~6 分)

- 1.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；
- 2.所使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多，影响理解；
- 3.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。未能达到预期的写作目的。

第一档(1~3分)

- 1.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；
- 2.所使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多，严重影响理解；
- 3.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。完全未达到预期的写作目的。

0分

未作答；所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判；所写内容与题目要求完全不相关。

【应用文题目解读与评分建议】

1.题目解读：

根据题目要求，作文需要包含以下两个要点：

- (1)简要描述漫画内容；
- (2)你对这幅漫画内涵的理解。

这幅漫画蕴含了关于“成长”的深刻寓意。成长往往是一个缓慢、甚至难以察觉的过程。在第一幅图里，人物因为暂时看不到结果而感到失望，这反映了人们在努力后未见即时成果时的焦虑与不安。但在第二幅图里，小苗在阳光和时间的滋养下终于开花，带给人喜悦和满足。这说明，成长需要耐心、坚持和信心。只要不断付出与等待，美好的结果终将出现。漫画告诉我们：成长不是一蹴而就的，而是厚积薄发、水到渠成的过程。

2.评分建议：

评分时，建议综合内容、语言、结构三个维度衡量，为作文准确定档，但总体应遵循“内容为王”的原则，即语言交际的目标是否达到，具体如下：

作文是否涵盖了所有内容要点？如果漏写了其中一个要点，原则上应该从及格分9分往下打分。要点侧重是否准确，就这篇作文而言，要点二是重点，而漫画的描写不用太多的笔墨，简要描述。

读后续写Ⅱ 评分标准

【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120的，酌情扣分；只写一段的原则上不超过13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)内容的丰富性和关键信息的利用情况；
 - (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。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
- 6.若书写较差以致影响交际，酌情扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(21~25分)

- 1.与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。
- 2.内容丰富,利用了文中的关键信息。
- 3.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。
- 4.有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16~20分)

- 1.与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
- 2.内容比较丰富,基本利用了文中的关键信息。
- 3.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。
- 4.比较有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11~15分)

- 1.与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 2.写出了若干有关内容,部分利用了文中的关键信息。
- 3.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。
- 4.使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6~10分)

- 1.与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
- 2.写出了一些有关内容,较少利用文中的关键信息。
- 3.语法结构单调,词汇有限,有语法结构和词汇方面的错误,且影响了意义的表达。
- 4.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分)

- 1.与所给短文和所提供的各段落开头语的衔接较差。
- 2.写出的内容较少,很少利用文中的关键信息。
- 3.语法结构单调,词汇很有限,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。
- 4.缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息:白卷、内容太少,无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

【续写解读与评分建议】

1.语篇解读

本文讲述了一名在新西兰小镇的交换生的文化适应经历。尽管她对新环境有所准备,但仍因语言障碍和社交差异感到格格不入。幸运的是,寄宿家庭 Wilson 一家通过陪伴、分享餐食等方式帮助她融入。然而,学校场景中的挑战依然存在:文学课上她难以参与讨论, Wilson 太太生日宴上的沉默又让她担心被误解为冷漠,甚至开始怀疑是否需要改变自我以获得归属感。转机出现在老师宣布的“文化节”活动——要求学生通过摊位展示并互动分

享本国文化。尽管因英语表达和文化展示感到紧张,她最终还是鼓起勇气报名参加,为融入当地生活找到了新的契机。

2.续写解读

Para.1: 写“文化节”当天,我布置桌子,展示剪纸、书法或具有代表性的食材(如用于制作饺子、粽子等),师生围观、尝试、提问,互动有细节、画面感;情绪变化:些许紧张→笑脸相迎→渐入佳境→自信大方。

Para.2: 写“文化节”后,同学们对中国文化更感兴趣 主动请教中文、与我聊天,我在课堂上大胆发言,广受鼓励和赞誉。“我”逐渐被理解与接纳,在此过程中“我”意识到自己不仅走出了文化冲击,还通过自己的努力搭建了文化交融的桥梁。

3.评分建议

评分时,建议从内容(What)和方法(How)两个维度综合衡量,为作文准确定档。

内容方面,可从主题和情节两个维度考量:

(1)主题: 是否与前文一致? 是否符合社会主义核心价值观?

(2)情节:

完整性: 故事各部分是否齐全? 是否续写了结局?

合理性: 是否违背常识/常理? 是否违背原文的逻辑意义?

衔接性: 续文与前文之间、段首句与段落续文之间、第一段续文结尾与第二段首句之间是否有效衔接?

创新性: (属较高要求)在不违背完整性、合理性和衔接性要求的前提下,是否构思巧妙,令人眼前一亮?

方法方面,可从语篇和语言两个维度考量:

(1)语篇: 故事语篇特征是否典型(如 故事完整;时态一致;使用描述性语言等)?

(2)语言:

正确性: 语法正确(句型、用词、搭配、时态、一致性等)

丰富性: 使用的语言手段是否丰富多样(灵活运用简单句、并列句、复合句、非谓语、特殊句型、逻辑连接手段等)

得体性: 所使用的语言手段是否符合语境需要? 是否地道自然? 是否与原文风格一致?

流畅性: 内容与逻辑是否连贯、流畅?

关于主题偏离的处理: 出现严重的主题偏离时(如故事结局消极、负面,颂扬的主题与原文毫不相关),建议从最高不超过及格分往下评。主题有所偏离,但不太影响故事情节发展,视其程度采取扣1-2分的方式处理。

关于合理性问题的处理: 因前文没读懂而导致的情节严重偏差,建议从最高不超过及格分往下评。在续文部分情节逻辑自洽的前提下,因忽略前文重要线索而导致的个别关键情节与前文不融洽,采取降一档的方式处理;因文化背景知识不足、个别生词不理解等导致的常识性错误或细节不合理,酌情扣1-2分。