

2021 届高三第一次诊断测试

英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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. What is George's favorite sport?
A. Tennis. B. Fishing. C. Swimming.
2. How will the man pay the bill?
A. By card. B. By WeChat. C. In cash.
3. What are the speakers probably talking about?
A. The woman's major.
B. The woman's job.
C. The woman's parents.
4. What will the woman take back to the shop?
A. The T-shirt. B. The shorts. C. The sweater.
5. Where is the butter now?
A. In the bowl. B. On the shelf. C. In the fridge.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每

小題 5 秒钟；听完后，各小題將给出 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 題。

6. What is the woman going to do?
A. Go shopping. B. Buy some pizza. C. Help with a party.
7. Where are the speakers probably?
A. On a bus. B. At a restaurant. C. In a supermarket.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 題。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Workmates. B. Neighbors. C. Schoolmates.
9. Where are the speakers?
A. In Paris. B. In London. C. In Rome.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 題。

10. What language is the woman learning this term?
A. French. B. Spanish. C. German.
11. What does the man find it difficult to learn?
A. The guitar. B. The piano. C. The violin.
12. What does the woman plan to do on Saturday?
A. Play tennis. B. Watch a match. C. Check her teeth.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至第 16 題。

13. How much should a person pay for a room in total every month?
A. \$700. B. \$730. C. \$760.
14. What is unavailable in the woman's house?
A. A dryer. B. A dishwasher. C. A washing machine.
15. Which place is nearest to the woman's house?
A. The cinema. B. The park. C. The beach.
16. Who is the man probably?
A. A student. B. A house owner. C. A house agent.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 題。

17. What will take place in the hotel this weekend?
A. A birthday party. B. A trade fair. C. A wedding.
18. What is the hotel staff unsure about?
A. The list of the food. B. The number of guests. C. The length of the event.

19. When will guests probably start arriving?
A. From 7:15. B. From 7:30. C. From 7:45.
20. What will guests see in the event?
A. A band. B. A comedian. C. A magician.

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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Railcards

Want to save on the price of your train tickets? Then you'll need to buy a National Railcard. The first step is to pick the right Railcard, but don't worry! We'll walk you through each type and help you find the one most suited to your needs.

The Network Railcard

Spend £30 on a Network Railcard for the year and look forward to 1/3 off your train tickets during off-peak (非高峰) times. Enjoy discounted travel across 16 counties (郡) in the South East, even including the whole of London! It is a great option for anyone who doesn't fall into any of the other Railcard categories, as people of any age can hold one.

The Student Railcard

At the cost of just £30, this Railcard is excellent value for money. Whether you have an early morning lecture or you're rolling home in the early hours after a night out, you can still get 1/3 off on all passenger rail services within the UK! The only requirement for this Railcard is that you need to be within the ages of 16 and 25.

The Millennial Railcard

This Railcard is available for all who are between the ages of 26 and 30, regardless of peak or off-peak times. However, it is currently only available digitally, with users being required to download the Railcard app and show ticket inspectors during train ticket checks. Costing just £30, the new Railcard can be used across the UK.

The Disabled Persons Railcard

Any passenger with a disability is eligible (符合条件的) to apply for one. It only costs £20, making your overall discount for the year even better! The most important thing is that any types of tickets can be purchased throughout the UK rail network. Besides, it can also get you discounts on London attractions.

21. Which Railcard just applies to train services in part of the UK?

- A. The Network Railcard.
- B. The Student Railcard.
- C. The Millennial Railcard.
- D. The Disabled Persons Railcard.

22. What is required for the Student Railcard?

- A. Riding hours.
- C. Age range.

B. Railcard category.

D. Service charge.

23. What is special about the Millennial Railcard?

- A. It cannot be used during peak times.
- B. It offers discounts on London attractions.
- C. It is the cheapest among the four Railcards.
- D. It requires its owners to download an app.

B

Cedar, a third-generation beekeeper from the countryside of New South Wales, Australia, says that he was inspired to try and design a simpler hive (蜂箱) after his brother was stung (蜇) during one of their honey-gathering tasks.

The young guy knew that there must be a clever way to gather honey without having to wear protective suits, open the hive, and disturb the little bees. After several years, Cedar and his father Stuart finally perfected their invention — the Flow Hive, which can save beekeepers hours of work simply by channeling all of its honey into a tap that can be turned on and off at will.

Four years after their initial success, the Flow Hive has had a big influence on honeybee populations around the world. The father and his son say that they have successfully shipped over 51,000 hives to 150 different countries. Since they introduced the hive in 2015, the number of beekeepers in the U.S. alone has increased by over 10%.

Their success is particularly significant since honeybee populations have been steadily decreasing as a result of habitat loss. That's why now Stuart and Cedar Anderson are donating their hive earnings to international honeybee advocacy groups.

"We're proud to have donated 100% of profits from the sale of our Flow Pollinator (传粉昆虫) House to nine local pollinator projects in Australia and the U.S. that are at work protecting wild habitats all around the world," said the Andersons in a statement. "Pollinators need large areas of habitat to grow healthily — the more we can do to conserve native habitats, the more opportunities these tiny environmental champions will have to do their important work."

24. What can we learn about Cedar?
A. He is often hurt by honeybees.
B. He is from a big city in Australia.
C. He knows a lot about beekeeping.
D. He dislikes working with his brother.
25. Which of the following best describes the Flow Hive?
A. It is friendly to the environment.
B. It can improve the quality of honey.
C. It can help bees produce more honey.
D. It simplifies the honey-gathering process.
26. Why do the Andersons make donations?
A. To expand their business.
B. To protect bees' habitats.
C. To build more Flow Hives.
D. To help the poor in Australia.
27. What would be the best title for the text?
A. "Honey on Tap" Beehive
B. The Cost of Beekeeping
C. The Growth of a Beekeeper
D. True Facts About Honeybees

C

In order to help discover spoilage (变质) and reduce food waste for supermarkets and consumers, researchers have developed new low-cost, smart phone-linked, eco-friendly spoilage sensors for meat and fish packaging.

One in three UK consumers throw away food just because it reaches the use-by date (保存期), but 60% (4.2 million tonnes) of the £12.5 billion-worth of food we throw away each year is safe to eat.

The researchers, whose findings were published in ACS Sensors, say the sensors could also eventually replace the use-by date — a widely used indicator of being fresh and edible.

The sensors cost two US cents each to make. Known as "paper-based electrical gas sensors (PEGS)", they detect spoilage gases like ammonia (a poisonous gas with a strong unpleasant smell) in meat and fish products. The information provided by the electronic nose is received by a smart phone, and then you can know whether the food is fresh and safe to eat.

The Imperial College London researchers who developed PEGS made the sensors

by printing carbon electrodes (电极) onto a special type of paper. The materials are eco-friendly and harmless, so they don't damage the environment and are safe to use in food packaging. The sensors, combined with a tiny electronic system, then inform nearby mobile devices, which identify and understand the data about spoilage gases.

Lead author Dr Firat Güder, of Imperial's Department of Bioengineering, said, "Although they're designed to keep us safe, use-by dates can lead to eatable food being thrown away. They don't always reflect its actual freshness. In fact, people often get sick from foodborne diseases due to poor storage, even when an item is within its use-by date.

"These sensors are cheap enough so we hope to see supermarkets using them within three years. Our goal is to use PEGS in food packaging to reduce unnecessary food waste."

The authors hope that PEGS could have applications beyond food processing, like sensing chemicals in agriculture, air quality, and detecting disease markers in breath like those involved in kidney disease.

28. What is the function of PEGS according to the text?
- A. To improve the service of stores.
 - B. To help supermarkets store foods.
 - C. To improve the taste of food products.
 - D. To help people test food freshness.
29. What role does the smartphone play while PEGS are functioning?
- A. It acts as an electronic nose.
 - B. It reads the data collected by PEGS.
 - C. It discovers the spoilage gases from foods.
 - D. It helps print the gas sensors onto paper.
30. What does Dr Firat Güder say about use-by dates?
- A. They are not completely reliable.
 - B. They can help reduce food waste.
 - C. They are not accepted by consumers.
 - D. They are based on scientific research.
31. What does the author mainly talk about in the text?
- A. The process of researching spoilage sensors.
 - B. A new technology in packaging to reduce food waste.
 - C. Use-by dates' influence on supermarkets and consumers.
 - D. The application of spoilage sensors beyond food processing.

Muazzez Kocek, 46, is considered one of the best whistlers in Kuşköy, a village in Turkey's northern Giresun province. Her whistle can be heard over the area's vast tea fields. When President of Turkey visited Kuşköy in 2012, she greeted him and proudly whistled, "Welcome to our village!" She uses kuş dili, or "bird language". For hundreds of years, this whistled form of communication has been critical for farming in this place, allowing complex conversations over long distances and making animal herding (放牧) easier to do. However, because of the increased use of cellphones, the language is at risk of dying out.

Turkey is one of a handful of countries in the world where whistling languages exist. They attract linguistic (语言学的) experts very much. There is a long-held belief that language interpretation occurs mostly in the left hemisphere (大脑半球), and tunes and singing on the right. But a study conducted in Kuşköy suggests that whistling language is processed in both hemispheres.

Organ Civelek, 37, who can whistle in full sentences, explained that they are very proud of their linguistic custom and want to share it with visitors. Since 1997, Kuşköy village has been hosting an annual Bird Language, Culture and Art Festival, where the community gathers to practice and compete.

While technology is contributing to the language's disappearance, it is also being used by some to preserve it. Mr. Civelek, who teaches bird language to children during the summer, uses an application called "Işık Dili Sözlüğü," or whistling language dictionary.

"You can lose or break a phone, but as long as you can breathe, you can whistle," said Mr. Civelek. "It's a communication tool that you can bring with you anywhere."

32. Before cellphones, what did Turkish farmers mainly use kuş dili to do?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Talk with wild birds. | B. Greet respectable guests. |
| C. Speak with people far away. | D. Warn farm animals of risks. |

33. What might be concluded based on the study conducted in Kuşköy?

- A. The right hemisphere interprets sounds.
 B. Whistling language isn't unique to Turkey.
 C. Brain structures processing language aren't fixed.
 D. The left hemisphere helps us understand conversations.

34. Which of the following can best convey Mr. Civelek's opinion on technology?

- A. Misfortunes never come alone.
 B. Every coin has two sides.
 C. A good beginning makes a good ending.
 D. All things are difficult before they are easy.

35. What is main idea of the text?

- A. People in Turkey whistle more and talk less.
- B. You may lose a phone, but never a tradition.
- C. People in Turkey keep a language of whistles alive.
- D. Cellphones can connect you to the world, but not a heart.

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。

Learning to Give Praise to Others

Words of praise, when used right, can have powerful positive effects on others. They are free, but they're worth so much to the receiving person. 36 Your members didn't follow you because of salaries but for more altruistic (利他的) reasons. Therefore, it is important that you give them the praise that is due for their efforts.

37 Don't say, "You look good today." When you could have said, "You look amazing today!" Don't say, "Thanks for your effort." Instead say, "I'm so thankful for your being on this project; we couldn't have finished it without you!"

Of course, with all that I have mentioned above, be sure that it's coming from your heart. 38 Don't praise if you don't have a hint of appreciation for the person. Trust me, it will show in your eyes and the other party will feel upset. Insincere praise is flattery (恭维); you seek to gain something from saying good things about the other person.

Besides, praising in public is rather important. 39 When you praise a partner in public, you lift him up and his conduct for everyone in the room to see. Look for opportunities where you can publicly celebrate the hard work of certain people and make them feel they are great.

I believe that as you begin using these communication tips and praising people around you, you'll see a change in the atmosphere of your work environment. 40 Eventually, you'll find yourself with a more effective team!

- A. So you need to be sincere in praise.
- B. This is more so in voluntary organizations.
- C. People will become happier and smile more.
- D. It is much more effective than praise in private.
- E. Remember that measured praise is no praise at all.
- F. Words aren't always necessary when praising others.
- G. The best way to teach kids how to praise others is by being an example.

第三部分 语言运用 (共三节, 满分 35 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。

I was envious of my friends who got to stay at school for lunch. They 41 the same things as the characters in our favourite TV shows. The meals we ate at home were different. One day, a classmate asked what I ate for lunch. I 42, feeling like I'd been caught. Like most days, we'd had fried rice. "Sandwiches," I lied. My face felt hot as I turned away, 43 she wouldn't ask anything more.

Still, there was one day of the year when Mom made an 44 and we were allowed to stay at school for lunch. Every year, there was Chinese Day at the cafeteria to 45 Chinese New Year. "The school is honoring our heritage," Mom would say. The first Chinese Day lunch I can 46 was when I was about six. I had 47 this day for weeks. When the bell rang for lunch, I rushed to the cafeteria. As I stood in line, I imagined the 48 they'd have waiting for us.

There would be 49, surely — every Chinese New Year meal included fish. I could explain to my friends what Mom had told us: how the 50 for "fish" in Chinese sounded like another word meaning abundance. There would be chicken, too, probably with the head still on, because a whole chicken for Chinese New Year 51 wholeness.

The line was slowly moving forward until 52 it was my turn. The cafeteria worker passed me my plate and I looked down. I barely 53 anything. All I did was sit there, confused. They called this "Chinese" lunch, so why had I never 54 it before? Those first few bites, I realized later, were my 55 to Chinese-Canadian cuisine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. ate | B. mixed | C. kept | D. bought |
| 42. A. quit | B. froze | C. fell | D. changed |
| 43. A. figuring | B. agreeing | C. hoping | D. regretting |
| 44. A. excuse | B. exception | C. impression | D. appointment |
| 45. A. create | B. save | C. celebrate | D. guide |
| 46. A. remember | B. discover | C. order | D. serve |
| 47. A. put up with | B. looked out for | C. come up with | D. looked forward to |
| 48. A. programme | B. meal | C. seat | D. guest |
| 49. A. chicken | B. beef | C. bacon | D. fish |
| 50. A. price | B. search | C. need | D. word |

51. A. combined B. represented C. described D. predicted
 52. A. immediately B. usually C. finally D. recently
 53. A. improved B. understood C. observed D. recognized
 54. A. seen B. missed C. used D. read
 55. A. introduction B. solution C. instruction D. application

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。

There are many idioms in English, quite a few of 56. _____ come from the Bible.

"Kill the fatted calf" comes from a story where a son left home to waste all of his time and money in amusing 57. _____ (he). 58. _____ (spend) every penny of his money and been reduced to 59. _____ (hire) himself out to feed pigs, he realized that he had been a fool and 60. _____ (go) home. In honor of his return, his father killed and cooked a calf so that they could have a feast. Therefore, we often say "kill the fatted calf" when we have a large 61. _____ (celebrate).

62. _____ (study) idioms can help improve our comprehension and develop a high level of competence in our communication skills. When we have 63. _____ thorough understanding of English idioms and their 64. _____ (origin), we can even 65. _____ (well) understand and appreciate the history and cultures of English-speaking countries, because idioms are carriers of history and culture.

第三节 单词拼写 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

请认真阅读下列各题, 根据所给中文提示或首字母, 写出 1 个语义通顺语法正确的单词。

66. Despite the fact that they are identical twins, they have quite different p_____.
 One is shy and friendly while the other is brave and aggressive.
67. A mini b_____ garden full of plants, trees and flowers is designed for children to experience the beauty of nature.
68. People with severe allergic r_____ should stop taking this medicine and inform your doctor without delay.
69. Temporary h_____ (住房, 住宅) that was set up for those typhoon survivors collapsed after the earthquake.
70. By this time my grandma was in her nineties and needed help more and more _____ (频繁地, 经常).

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你校将举办“年轻人的教育”英语主题演讲比赛。请你写一篇参赛演讲稿, 内容包括:

1. 教育对于年轻人的重要性;
2. 如何帮助贫困地区的学生接受教育。

注意:

1. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
2. 词数 80 左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Respected teachers and dear friends,

Thanks for listening.

第二节 读后续写 (满分 20 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。

“Make sure you bring your schoolwork home,” Mother had told Shawn on Friday. Shawn had known what that meant. The ice on the river was no longer safe for his snowmobile, and it would be many weeks before the ice melted enough to cross the river by boat. Shawn was thinking that if he couldn't go to school, maybe he could drive his snowmobile into the mountains.

Suddenly, Mother grasped her side with both hands, her face pale. Shawn hurried toward her.

“My stomach ...” she moaned (呻吟).

Shawn helped Mother sit on the floor. Before he could reach the telephone to call for the ambulance or the hovercraft — the fire department's ice-rescue vehicle — he remembered that last week's ice storm had cut off the phone lines.

“I'll get you to the hospital, Mother,” Shawn whispered. “Don't worry.” But

Shawn was worried. How could he get her to the hospital? The snowmobile wasn't safe. Suddenly, an idea struck him — maybe he could use the boat.

"We can't cross the river, Shawn," his mother whispered. "The ice is too thin." But she still let him help her into the boat. Then he remembered that Father always brought a chisel (凿子) and a sledgehammer (长柄大锤) on the ice in the winter. So he found them and placed them next to his mother.

Cautiously, Shawn pushed the boat onto the ice. The boat slid more easily than he had expected on the water-covered ice. Shawn pushed and pushed, though his arms soon ached and his legs were sore. He wasn't far from the other side of the river, when he noticed two men drilling a fishing hole next to the shore. Just then, with a loud crack, the front part of the boat broke through the ice. Shawn took a quick step away from the boat, his arms shaking with tiredness.

The men were shouting at Shawn, waving a mobile phone, but the wind blew their words away. Shawn was very nervous. Then he remembered — the chisel! He could use it as a lever (杠杆). Shawn reached for the chisel. His mother passed him the chisel and the sledgehammer.

Paragraph 1:

Working quickly, Shawn soon had the chisel firmly hammered into the ice.

Paragraph 2:

Shawn stared at the white walls of the hospital waiting room. _____

高三英语第一次质量调研测试参考答案

一、听力

BCABB CACAA CCBAC CABAB

二、阅读

ACD CDBA DBAB CCBC BEADC

三、语言运用

第一节

ABCBC ADBDD BCDA

第二节

56. which 57. himself 58. Having spent 59. hiring 60. went

61. celebration 62. Studying 63. a 64. origins 65. better

第三节

66. personalities 66. botanical 68. reaction 69. housing 70. frequently(often)

四、写作

第一节

Respected teachers, my fellow students,

I am honored to give you a speech, whose topic is “Education for young people”.

Education is vital to young people in various ways. Not only can it help shape their personalities, but it will also equip them with skills needed for the future.

Education is beyond doubt a long-term solution to fighting poverty in poor areas. Firstly, more educational resources should be distributed, such as encouraging excellent graduates to work in undeveloped areas. Secondly, developing vocational education helps.

Thanks for listening.

第二节

One possible version:

Working quickly, Shawn soon had the chisel firmly hammered into the ice. Using the chisel as a lever, he tried to lift the boat. The boat moved halfway up the ice-edge, then, to Shawn’s disappointment, slipped back into the hole. “No,” he thought, “I’m not giving up.” He pulled against the chisel as hard as he could until the boat moved onto the thin ice. A sound of applause from shore reminded Shawn of the men. And Shawn was happy to see an ambulance near the shore. Shawn’s mother was sent to the nearest hospital.

Shawn stared at the white walls of the hospital waiting room. After some hours, a man came in and sat next to him. Shawn realized that he was the doctor from the ambulance. “Your mother is fine.” He said, smiling. “I heard about your trip across the ice. Your mother was lucky that you were there to help her.” “Thank you,” Shawn said. He could hardly think. He was too tired and every muscle in his body ached, but he still smiled when he thought of his mother.

书面表达:

第一节: 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

文章总共分三个部分, 包括 1. 演讲开头语; 2. 教育对于年轻人的重要性; 3. 如何帮助贫困地区的学生接受教育。如三个部分都涵盖, 文章段落分明, 书写清楚, 字数达到要求, 表达无太多错误, 得分则应在 10 分以上。

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, 以至影响交际, 建议降为三档或三档以下。**

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。完全达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 覆盖所有内容要点。
2. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
3. 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。
4. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

第四档 (10-12 分) 完成了试题规定的任务。达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一、二个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 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。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

第三档 (7-9 分) 基本完成了试题规定的任务。整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

1. 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
3. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。
4. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

第二档 (4-6 分) 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

1. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 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。
4. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。

第一档 (1-3 分) 未完成试题规定的任务。信息未能传达给读者。

1. 明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 原因可能是未理解试题要求。
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
3. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解。
4. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。

不得分: (0 分)

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。

英语试题读后续写评分标准

一、写作思路

1、续写要点（建议）：

第一段：作者如何使用 Chesil 作为杠杆把掉入窟窿的船撬起来.....

第二段：作者和母亲都被送到医院，母亲安然无恙，作者心里非常开心。**（如果学生写了他的母亲没有被救援成功，作者之前的努力付之东流，这与故事发展常理不符，建议降一档，给分在四档或四档以下。）**

二、评分标准

1、**评分原则**：给分公平、公正；宽严并济，不能过严或过松；得分有理，扣分有据。

2、**评分标准**：立意积极、情节合理、语言水平及风格（语言风格与前文一致）、书写美观。

三个逻辑一致原则：续写部分与所给短文之间的逻辑；续写两段内容之间的逻辑；续写部分与所给开头语之间的逻辑。

3、评分程序：

阅读第 1 遍：根据续写总体情节及重点内容描写，初步确定所属档次。

阅读第 2 遍：根据写作语言（修辞、句式，词汇等）及下划线关键词数，确定或调整档次。

阅读第 3 遍：看词数（少于 130 个，从总分中扣 2 分）；

看书写 **（书写及卷面较差的建议降为三档或三档以下）**。

4、评分原则

本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。

档次	描述
第五档 (17—20)	—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，应用了 5 个以上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 (13—16)	—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，应用了 5 个以上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 (9—12)	—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，应用了 4 个以上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 (5—8)	—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，应用了3个以上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—4)	—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。

2020-2021 学年第一学期第一次质量调研测试

高三英语听力

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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。

（停顿 5”）

Text 1

W: George is really the sporty type. He likes to play tennis, go swimming and climb mountains

M: But he likes nothing better than fishing.

（停顿 10”）

Text 2

W: How will you pay for the bill?

M: Actually, I haven't taken the card with me today and I've also left my phone at home. So I'd

better pay in cash.

(停顿 10")

Text 3

M: Medicine? Why did you choose to study that?

W: Well, I really wanted to study physical education, but my parents thought that it'd be difficult to find a job with that degree.

(停顿 10")

Text 4

W: Hi, Louis. I got you the last T-shirt in the sales, and some shorts to match. I bought this sweater too, but I'm not sure if you like it.

M: The sweater looks great. I'd keep it. But the color of those shorts is bad. You should take them back.

W: Yeah. I guess you're right.

(停顿 10")

Text 5

M: Mum, where shall I put the bowl?

W: Here, give it to me. It goes on this shelf. Hey! What's the butter doing on the shelf?

M: Dad put it there. Now give it to me. I'll put it in the fridge.

(停顿 5")

第一节到此结束。

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。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。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(停顿 10")

Text 6

M: Are you going to the shopping mall?

W: No, I'm going to Sue's house.

M: Oh, right. She's having a party tomorrow, isn't she?

W: Yes. That's why I'm going there — to help her get ready. We're going to make some pizza.

M: Excellent. Isn't that her house?

W: Oh no! I've missed my stop. I was talking to you and I forgot to get off.

M: Don't worry. You can get off at the next stop.

(读完两遍停顿 10")

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(停顿 10")

Text 7

W: I say, aren't you Bob Partridge? We were at school together, I think.

M: I'm Bob Partridge all right, but what's your name, please?

W: Don't you remember me? I'm Nancy Nightingale. I'm the one who sat at the back of the classroom. My grandparents are your next-door neighbors.

M: Now I remember you.

W: It must have been ten years since we last met in London. And now we run into each other in Paris!

M: It's my first visit here for work. Oh, meet my wife, Rosita. She comes from Rome.

(读完两遍后停顿 10")

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(停顿 15")

Text 8

M: Sonia, you've borrowed a lot of books for the weekend. I see you have some books in Spanish. Your Spanish must be pretty good.

W: I can speak and read it fluently.

M: Wow. How about other languages?

W: Well, I also speak German and I'm going to choose French this term. How about you?

M: I'm just a beginner in both languages. And I see you're borrowing some music CDs.

W: Yeah, I play the guitar, and I want to listen to some good guitar music.

M: Are you good at any other instruments?

W: Not really. How about you?

M: I play the piano pretty well and I'm learning the violin this year. It's fun, but I'm finding it really difficult. What other plans do you have for the weekend?

W: I'm pretty busy. My mum's just told me that I have to see the dentist tomorrow. And I'm playing in a tennis match on Sunday.

M: Poor you. Have you got a toothache or something?

W: No, just a check-up.

(读完两遍后停顿 15")

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(停顿 20")

Text 9

W: Hi, I have two bedrooms available and I'm looking for students who want to live in.

M: How much are you thinking of for these rooms.

W: I think \$700 a room would be a pretty fair price.

M: Is that every month?

W: Yeah. And the cleaner comes once a week. So that would be another \$30 a month for the cleaning.

M: OK. What have you got in the house?

W: There's a fridge and a dishwasher in the kitchen and a washing machine in the bathroom. But I don't provide the dryer.

M: Is there a shopping mall nearby?

W: Yes, just a block away. But you'd have to go downtown for a movie. Boyd Park is only several miles away. And we're right by the beach.

M: OK. I'll post this up for you and I hope you have some luck.

(读完两遍后停顿 20 秒)

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(停顿 20")

Text 10

Good morning everyone. I hope you're all feeling OK after the activities of the last week. We've been very busy with the wedding last weekend and the trade fair straight after that. And now we have only three days to prepare for the birthday party this weekend. At the moment, we don't have the exact number of guests, but it won't go over 100. The invitation says guests are supposed to arrive between 7:30 and 7:45. But there are always a few who like to arrive early so we'll expect the first people at 7:15. The food will be served at around 8:10. The hosts have emailed me the menu. The activities will last for two hours. We were expecting a band, but this has been canceled. So the hosts know a comedian who will be there. We had hoped a local magician who worked here through the summer would be able to help out but the hosts refused.

(读完两遍后停顿 20")

听力部分到此结束,下面你有 2 分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到答题卡上。