

赤峰市高三年级 1·30 模拟考试试题

英 语

2024.01

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分笔试和听力两部分。考生先作答笔试部分 (21 小题开始), 然后作答听力部分 (1—20 小题)。答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、座位号涂写在答题卡上。本试卷满分 150 分。

2. 考生将笔试部分答案写在英语笔试答题卡上, 听力部分答案写在英语听力答题卡上。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。

笔试部分

一、阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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

For the students, researchers or simple lovers of knowledge and art, it is a privilege to have a free virtual library at hand, being able to download important texts without spending a single dollar.

♦ Internet Archive

It is a non-profit digital library created in 1996 by Brewster Kahle. In addition to millions of books available to the general public, it also hosts a large number of video (movies), audio (music) and software files, etc. It is not necessary to register to access the information, so any user can easily view and download it, although those who decide to register obtain other benefits such as access to more than 1.3 million copyrighted e-books.

♦ InfoBooks

Read, Learn, Grow... is the slogan of the digital library. It is divided into three sections to facilitate the search for content, and the first called "Best books to read" focuses on a special collection of various topics classified by famous authors. The second is "Free books and texts", where you will find public domain literature that you can download, and the third section contains resources to improve your reading.

♦ Project Gutenberg

Project Gutenberg is a site that has available sixty thousand "free" books that are free of

copyright so to speak, since the rights according to certain laws have expired in this case. That is why they can be downloaded with total peace of mind. The Project Gutenberg also has an Open Audiobook Collection, almost 5,000 titles from 2023, via a Project Gutenberg collaboration with Microsoft and MIT. These use neural text-to-speech technology for more natural-sounding computer-generated audio books. These audio books are also available on major music/podcast platforms.

21. What most attracts users to Internet Archive?

- A. Private software files.
- B. Easy access to plenty of e-books.
- C. Classic music of limited edition.
- D. Various movies of authorized edition.

22. How can we find the works of Mark Twain most precisely?

- A. Search InfoBooks, Section 1 online.
- B. E-mail Brewster Kahle to obtain directly.
- C. Download Software files from Internet Archive.
- D. Wait for distributions from Project Gutenberg.

23. What does Project Gutenberg have in common with Internet Archive?

- A. Audio resources are provided online.
- B. Materials can be adjusted to different users.
- C. Copyrights of some books are out of date.
- D. They provide reading strategies training.

B

Growing up on the shores of Lake Huron in the Canadian province of Ontario, Robert Berdan was never far from water. When he was in sixth grade, he received a toy microscope for Christmas. Some of the first things he saw through its lens were tiny creatures inside droplets he'd gathered from a local pond. He was fascinated with the microorganisms.

After eighth grade, Berdan upgraded to a more advanced model and realized it was a gateway to another world. "The new microscope changed my life," he says. "I could see so much more." He began studying photography and buying cameras to fit on his microscope. He captured images of mushrooms, and trees, and learned how to develop films. He also developed his microscopy skills, so much so that he earned a doctoral degree in cellular biology and spent five years running a lab at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

But Berdan never forgot his two early passions—being involved in nature and

photographing its tiny details—and he decided to return to them. His subjects range from snowflakes to spruce trees. To see the latter under a microscope, Berdan collects a small branch and uses specialized tools to shave off paper-thin slices, which he dyes red or blue. For the final images, he often uses a process called focus stacking, in which similar photos with different focal planes are combined to achieve a more profound depth of field, and he sometimes stitches photos together to create panoramas, an impressive view of a wide area.

“I investigate anything that might have possibilities,” he says. And he encourages others to do the same with a microscope. “Any tool that amplifies(放大) our ability to see will enhance our creativity,” he notes. “Our observations can potentially lead to new discoveries and solutions.”

24. How did Berdan find his first experience of using microscope?

- A. Upsetting.
- B. Amusing.
- C. Engaging.
- D. Shocking.

25. What can we learn about Berdan from paragraph 3?

- A. Berdan creates special images without any effort.
- B. Berdan achieves great success in biology.
- C. Berdan has his unique way to use microscope.
- D. Berden has always been keen on his childhood interests.

26. What does Berdan want to highlight in the last paragraph?

- A. The strong power of creativity in our daily life.
- B. Our creativity to be enhanced by large tools.
- C. The important role that observations play in our life.
- D. Everything is possible through careful investigations.

27. Which of the following best describes Robert Berdan?

- A. Creative but stubborn.
- B. Ambitious but careless.
- C. Skillful and considerate.
- D. Persistent and encouraging.

C

The rainforests are alive with the sound of animals. Besides the pleasure of the noise, it is also useful to ecologists. If you want to measure the biodiversity of a piece of land, listening out

for animal calls is much easier than searching in the undergrowth for tracks. But such “bioacoustic (生物声音的) analysis” is still time-consuming, and it requires an expert pair of ears.

In a paper published on October 17th, a group of researchers led by Jorg Müller, an ecologist at the University of Würzburg, describe a better way: have a computer do the job. Smartphone apps already exist that will identify birds, bats or mammals simply by listening to the sounds they make. Their idea was to apply the principle to conservation work.

The researchers took recordings from across 43 sites in the Ecuadorean rainforest. Some sites were relatively clean, old-growth forest. Others were areas that had recently been cleared for pasture or cacao planting. And some had been cleared but then abandoned, allowing the forest to regrow.

Sound recordings were taken four times every hour, over two weeks. The various calls were identified manually by an expert, and then used to construct a list of the species present. As expected, the longer the land had been free from agricultural activity, the greater the bio-diversity it hosted. Then it was the computer’s turn. The researchers fed their recordings to artificial intelligence models that had been trained, using sound samples from elsewhere in Ecuador, to identify 75 bird species from their calls. “We found that the AI tools could identify the sounds as well as the experts,” says Dr Müller.

Of course, not everything in a rain-forest makes a noise. Dr Müller and his colleagues used light-traps to capture night-flying insects, and DNA analysis to identify them. Reassuringly, they found that the diversity of noisy animals was a reliable indicator of the diversity of quieter ones, suggesting that this method could be used to monitor the effectiveness of reforestation projects.

The study, published in Nature Communications, could have implications beyond ecology. Companies such as L’Oreal and Shell have been investing in forest restoration projects worldwide. Dr Müller suggests that this automated approach could provide a standardized way to monitor these efforts and verify whether they are as successful as claimed.

28. What information does paragraph 1 provide about “bioacoustic analysis”?

- A. It requires special skill and time.
- B. It can only be performed on land.
- C. It assesses biodiversity easily.
- D. It makes animal calls attractive.

29. What does “the job” underlined in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Describing how the research was conducted.
- B. Protecting the birds and mammals from danger.
- C. Measuring the biodiversity of a piece of land.
- D. Monitoring how the smartphone works.

30. What can be inferred from paragraphs 4 and 5?
- A. Biodiversity can be enhanced by minimizing agricultural activities.
 - B. Both light-traps and sound recordings can be used to identify noisy animals.
 - C. The larger number of noisy animals, the smaller number of quieter ones.
 - D. AI tools could potentially be used to monitor agriculture development.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Protect a Forest's Inhabitats by Listening
 - B. Indentify the Calls of the Wild with AI Aid
 - C. Promote Rainforest Biodiversity Through AI
 - D. Find a Way to Monitor Deforestation Situation

D

"Tooth loss and gum disease, which is inflammation(发炎) of the tissue around the teeth that can cause shrinkage (萎缩) of the gums and loosening of the teeth, are very common, so evaluating a potential link with brain diseases is incredibly important. Our study found that these conditions may play a role in the health of the brain area that controls thinking and memory, giving people another reason to take better care of their teeth," said study author Satoshi Yamaguchi, Ph.D. of Tohoku University in Sendai, Japan.

The study involved 172 people with an average age of 67 who did not have memory problems at the beginning of the study. Researchers found that the number of teeth and amount of gum disease was linked to changes in the left hippocampus of the brain. For people with mild gum disease, having fewer teeth was associated with a faster rate of brain shrinkage, which was the same for people with severe gum disease having more teeth. After adjusting for age, researchers found that for people with mild gum disease, the increase in the rate of brain shrinkage due to one less tooth was equal to nearly one year of brain aging. By contrast, for people with severe gum disease, the increase in brain shrinkage due to one more tooth was equal to 1.3 years of brain aging.

"These results highlight the importance of preserving the health of the teeth and not just maintaining the teeth," Yamaguchi said. Though the study does not prove that gum disease or tooth loss causes diseases like Alzheimer's, it only shows an association. Yamaguchi added, "Future studies are needed with larger groups of people." The current experiment involved only a small group of people in one region of Japan, and that too from one particular region of the world.

32. What does Satoshi Yamaguchi's research focus on?
- A. The reason for gum disease.
 - B. The influence of brain shrinkage.
 - C. The advances in memory improvement.
 - D. The link between dental health and brain.
33. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
- A. Supporting evidence for the research results.
 - B. Basic theories and results of a previous research.
 - C. A further explanation of the research methods.
 - D. The detailed procedures of the scientific research.
34. What does Yamaguchi suggest people do?
- A. Treat a brain problem with replacing teeth.
 - B. Frequently visit the dentists to maintain teeth.
 - C. Protect gums and teeth in their original good state.
 - D. Pull out one of their unique teeth as a study object.
35. What probably can be involved in the follow-up study?
- A. The application in related fields.
 - B. The further research in wider range.
 - C. The difficulties of making the previous studies.
 - D. The suggestions for preventing teeth disease.

第二节 (共 5 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

There are a lot of fun and interesting chemistry projects you can do that relate to the winter holidays. You can make artificial snow and ice sculptures, design holiday decorations, and make creative gifts. Plus, these projects use common household materials. 36.

Make fake snow

Do you want a white Christmas, but know it won't snow? Make instant snow! You can make fake snow using a common polymer. Unlike real snow, it doesn't melt. 37. The fake snow is nonpoisonous, feels cool to the touch, and looks similar to the real thing.

Build ice sculpture

If you are into exploring, make a colorful ice sculpture while learning about erosion and freezing point depression. This is also a perfect project to enjoy the bright colors, too! Ice, food coloring, and salt are the only materials needed.

Develop Christmas tree preservative

If you celebrate Christmas and have a real tree, chances are you want it to still have all of

its needles by the time the holiday arrives. 38, mixing a splash of real lemonade, limeade or orange juice with water. Making your own Christmas tree preservative can help keep your tree from becoming a fire risk. Meanwhile, it also saves you quite a bit of money over buying a commercial one.

39

You can grow crystal ornaments with just a few simple ingredients (water, salt, vinegar, food coloring ...) and a handful of pipe cleaners! A snowflake is an easy shape to produce, but you could make a crystal star or bell or any holiday shape you like.

Produce your own holiday gift wrap

40, which can be used as holiday gift wrap. One of its interesting features is you can make it scented as well as colored. Peppermint, cinnamon, or pine would smell particularly seasonal.

- A. Create a special decoration
- B. Discover some exceptional ingredients
- C. You can use common household ingredients
- D. So you don't need to be a chemist to try them out
- E. Nevertheless, there are various Christmas trees for you to choose
- F. You can learn about surfactants while making your own marbled paper
- G. This activity is easy enough for you to create hours of exciting pretend play

二、语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面的短文, 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One day, a girl came upon a cocoon(茧), and she could tell that a butterfly was trying to hatch. She waited and 41. _____ the butterfly struggle for hours to release itself from the tiny hole. All of a sudden, the butterfly stopped moving—it seemed to be 42. _____.

The girl then decided to 43. _____ to get the butterfly out. She went home to get a pair of scissors to cut open the cocoon. The butterfly was then easily able to 44. _____, however, its body was swollen and its wings were 45. _____.

The girl still thought she had given the butterfly a (an) 46. _____, and continued to watch it, 47. _____ that any minute the wings would enlarge and expand enough to support the body. 48. _____ happened! The butterfly was unable to fly, and for the 49. _____ of its life, it could only move by crawling around 50. _____ with little wings and a large body.

Despite the girl's good 51. _____, she didn't understand that the restriction of the butterfly's cocoon 52. _____ an important purpose. In fact, the butterfly had to 53. _____ the struggle in

order to make an escape. As butterflies emerge from 54. _____ cocoons, the fluid from their body is forced into their 55. _____ to prepare them to be able to fly.

Similarly, there are days when we 56. _____ challenges, preventing us from moving forward. However, the challenges we face along the way are meant to test if we're made of stronger 57. _____, not to make us quit. They will 58. _____ the best in us and make us fly. Anyone who refuses to make an effort, or gets the 59. _____ sort of help, is left unprepared to fight the next 60. _____ and never manages to fly off to his destiny.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 41. A. experienced | B. found | C. enjoyed | D. observed |
| 42. A. asleep | B. bored | C. stuck | D. lost |
| 43. A. help | B. order | C. instruct | D. follow |
| 44. A. wake | B. escape | C. play | D. dance |
| 45. A. unfriendly | B. undervalued | C. underdeveloped | D. uncovered |
| 46. A. eye | B. arm | C. hand | D. thumb |
| 47. A. making | B. expecting | C. demanding | D. searching |
| 48. A. All | B. Neither | C. That | D. Either |
| 49. A. joy | B. fame | C. rest | D. story |
| 50. A. secretly | B. quickly | C. easily | D. awkwardly |
| 51. A. intentions | B. reflections | C. discoveries | D. memories |
| 52. A. improved | B. completed | C. served | D. created |
| 53. A. make up | B. look through | C. go through | D. give up |
| 54. A. tight | B. dangerous | C. updated | D. bright |
| 55. A. nerves | B. wings | C. brains | D. breasts |
| 56. A. explore | B. control | C. measure | D. encounter |
| 57. A. exercise | B. stuff | C. gratitude | D. knowledge |
| 58. A. check out | B. bring out | C. bring down | D. check off |
| 59. A. wrong | B. normal | C. critical | D. inner |
| 60. A. complaint | B. conflict | C. battle | D. injustice |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Qingming Festival by the Riverside, which 61. _____ (measure) 24.8 by 528 cm, is now in the collection of the Palace Museum in Beijing. It portrays street scenes of Bianjing, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127). The work was created by Zhang Zeduan, a native of Shandong Province, 62. _____ studied painting in his early years. Later, Zhang

became a painter for the Imperial Painting Academy of the Northern Song Dynasty.
63. _____ the fact that there aren't many historical records about Zhang, his name is remembered 64. _____ (simple) due to this masterpiece.

The painting features magnificent and complex scenes with a rigorous structure, which can 65. _____ (divide) into three parts: scenes of the suburbs, Bian River and city streets. Some interesting scenes are presented 66. _____ great detail. In the suburban scene, farmers are working in the fields and 67. _____ (wealth) people are returning home. The street is crowded with people on horseback, wheel carts and sedan chairs. The scene of the Bian River is the most magnificent: The arched bridge stands like a rainbow over the river with streams of people 68. _____ (move) about. Under the bridge are many boats competing for the right of way. All such elements reveal the 69. _____ (painter) supreme painting skills and his careful 70. _____ (observe) of life.

三、写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处; 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

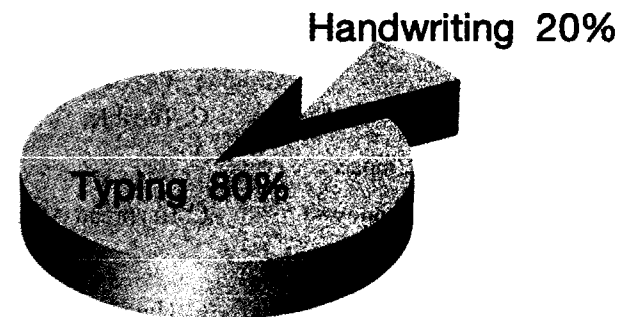
2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Last weekend, I accompanied my grandma with acupuncture(针灸). As she has been suffering some health issues, she decided to try this traditional Chinese medical treatments. The acupuncturist greeted us warmly and asked about my grandma's symptoms while we arrived at the clinic. After a thoroughly examination, he explains the process and benefits of acupuncture. My grandma was a bit nervous so I held her hands calm her. After the session, my grandma felt a sense of relief. The acupuncturist told her to rest and drink a plenty of water. We thanked him for his care and left the clinic. While walking back home, my grandma shared his experience with me, express the admiration for the magic of acupuncture.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你校英语报针对在校师生表达思想、记录信息的方式开展了调查, 请根据图表(pie chart)中调查结果写一篇题为 Handwriting or Typing? 的短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 简述调查结果;
2. 提出自己的看法并陈述理由。



注意:

1. 词数 100 词左右;
2. 短文的题目已为你写好。

Handwriting or Typing?

听力部分

(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节. 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。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 the man looking for?

- A. A newspaper. B. An advertisement. C. A job.

2. How's the weather at the weekend?

- A. Fine. B. Rainy. C. Terrible.

3. Why are so many Africans studying in China?

- A. To learn skills. B. To make money. C. To spread African cultures.

4. What is the man probably doing now?

- A. Giving a lecture. B. Refusing a request. C. Having a meeting.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In the subway. B. In the downtown area. C. On the main highway.

第二节. 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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does the man find the Russian restaurant?

- A. It is too expensive. B. It is not easy to reach. C. The menu is too old.

7. Why does the man prefer to eat at home?

- A. He's sick. B. He's a good cook. C. He can't stand eating out.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the good news the woman has got?

- A. They received the first shipment.
B. Their company will be on the market.
C. Their deal has been approved.

9. Why would the woman set up a meeting?

- A. To arrange the task for the next week.
B. To discuss the marketing plan.
C. To meet some ad companies.

10. Which way of advertising will the woman probably choose?

- A. TV. B. Radio. C. Brochures.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. The time spent online at work.
B. The use of the Internet for work.
C. The effect of time management online.

12. Why does the man surf the Internet at work?

- A. To kill time. B. To help him relax. C. To talk with friends.

13. What does the woman decide to do?

- A. Spend little time chatting online.
B. Go on Facebook every day.
C. Try to be more creative by browsing the Web.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When was the man's flight scheduled to take off?

- A. At 7 a. m. B. At 9 a. m. C. At 11: 30 p. m.

15. What did the man do after he missed the bus?

- A. He got to the airport by taxi.
B. He stayed in a cafe for the night.
C. He went back to the city by subway.

16. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The man missed his flight.
B. The man changed his flight.
C. The man was too early for his flight.

17. What does the woman think of the man's trip?

- A. Exciting. B. Tiring. C. Adventurous.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can visitors do at Science World?

- A. Do experiments.
B. Experience space travel.
C. Have a talk with scientists.

19. When can visitors hear a talk about space travel?

- A. Next Monday. B. Next Wednesday. C. Next Saturday.

20. What is next month's show about?

- A. Views. B. Parties. C. Computers.

赤峰市高三年级 1·30 模拟考试
英语参考答案及评分标准

2024.01

听力 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

1-5 CCABB 6-10 ACCBA 11-15 ABAAB 16-20 CBACC

阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

21-23 BAA 24-27 CDCD 28-31 ACAB 32-35 DACB 36-40 DGCAF

完形填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

41-45 DCABC 46-50 CBBCD 51-55 ACCAB 56-60 DBBAC

语法填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

61. measures 62. who 63. Despite 64. simply 65. be divided
66. in 67. wealthy 68. moving 69. painter's 70. observation/
observations

短文改错 (每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Last weekend, I accompanied my grandma with acupuncture(针灸). As she has been suffering some health issues, she
to had
decided to try this traditional Chinese medical treatments. The acupuncturist greeted us warmly and asked about my
treatment
grandma's symptoms while we arrived at the clinic. After a thoroughly examination, he explains the process and
when thorough explained
benefits of acupuncture. My grandma was a bit nervous so I held her hands, calm her. After the session, my grandma
to
felt a sense of relief. The acupuncturist told her to rest and drink a plenty of water. We thanked him for his care and
left the clinic. While walking back home, my grandma shared his experience with me, express the admiration for the
his expressing
magic of acupuncture.

书面表达 (满分 25 分)

Sample 1

Handwriting or Typing

Recently, our school English club has conducted a survey on the ways of expressing thoughts and recording information among teachers and students. As is exhibited/shown in the pie chart, 80% tend to type for recording in their daily lives. By contrast, only 20% prefer handwriting.

Personally, I believe handwriting has unique values and advantages. Firstly, handwriting activates brain to process the information, which can deepen understanding and improve attention/memory. Besides, it reflects a personal style and emotional color, making the recorded information rich and personalized. In addition, it is helpful to avoid reliance on electronic devices and reduce negative impacts on the eyes.

In conclusion, the value of handwriting extends far beyond its practical uses. As an essential part of our cultural heritage, it should be treasured and nurtured.

Sample 2

Handwriting or Typing

Recently, our school English club has conducted a survey on the ways of expressing thoughts and recording information among teachers and students. As is exhibited/shown in the pie chart, 80% tend to type for recording in their daily lives. By contrast, only 20% prefer handwriting.

Personally, both methods carry their own advantages and should be used according to one's preference and the task's requirement. While typing is more suitable for academic work due to its speed and efficiency, the graceful handwriting style, carrying warmth or personality, should not be discarded entirely. It is important to maintain a balance between the two in order to fully embrace the benefits of both.

In a word, the choice between handwriting and typing is highly personal and subjective, and should be respected.

评分角度及要点	评分标准及细则	
主题 根据调查结果写一篇题为 Handwriting or Typing? 的短文	1. 空白 (含仅写几个词或短语); 2. 跑题 (与主题完全无关或抄写前面阅读理解); 3. 完全不用英语 (如中文或拼音等) 作答。	0 分
	4. 与主题相关的, 依照“内容”和“形式”定档次, 计分。 (1) 对于内容切题而语言表达特别差的文章, 按“内容”角度给分, 最高计 15 分。 (2) 对于内容不太切题而语言表达很好的文章, 按“形式”角度给分, 最高计 10。	
内容 (15 分) 简述调查结果; 自己的看法; 陈述理由	完美达到交际目的 (perfect communication)	21--25 分
	1. 充分切题, 调查结果阐述准确、语言描述简洁; 客观、全面地阐述观点, 并有充分理由支撑; 主题突出; 2. 语法结构使用广泛、准确而灵活; 用词丰富而地道; 句际及段际衔接自然、紧密, 语意连贯; 3. 在不影响准确全面传递信息的前提下, 出现小错误, 如“名词的数错误”、“大小写拼写错误”及其它由于尝试使用较为复杂句式结构所导致的错误可以接受。	
	有效达到交际目的 (proper communication)	16--20 分
	1. 基本切题, 调查结果阐述准确、语言描述比较简洁; 客观、比较全面地阐述观点, 有较充分的理由支撑; 主题突出; 2. 语法结构使用丰富、正确而自然; 词汇使用多样而流畅; 信息和观点的安排有序, 分段充分、适当; 3. 出现少数错误, 如“时态语态错误”、“连词使用错误”、“标点错误”等。	
	基本达到交际目的 (passable communication)	11--15 分
	1. 基本切题, 有一定的内容, 基本能阐述观点, 有理由支撑; 主题明确;	

形式（10分） 1. 词汇 2. 语法 3. 衔接及连贯	三档	2. 多数语句语法结构正确；能使用一定的词汇量；信息和观点有一定的组织性，但缺少整体延续性； 3. 语法、拼写、衔接及标点等错误多，导致读者理解困难。	
	二档	部分达到交际目的(partial communication) 1. 基本切题，结果阐述欠具体，有一定的观点，理由支撑不充分，主题零散； 2. 仅仅极少数语句正确；使用的词汇和表达非常有限；信息和观点缺乏组织性； 3. 语法、拼写、衔接及标点等错误非常多，严重影响信息传递。	6—10分
		略微达到交际目的(problematic communication) 1. 略微切题，结果阐述不清晰，无明确观点，无主题； 2. 除了背诵或抄写的词汇或（及）短语外，无法写出正确而完整的句子；词汇使用极其有限，基本没有掌握构词法和拼写规则。	
	一档		1—5分
1. 字数 2. 书写 3. 卷面	1. 字数不达标（明显少于12行）， 适当减分 ； 2. 书写一般，但基本能辨认， 不要降档次 ； 3. 书写漂亮， 不可仅凭印象随意提高档次		