**岳阳地区2020级高三适应性考试**

**英 语**

分值：150分 时间：120分钟

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。并在答题卡相应位置贴上条形码。

2．作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡对应题目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。

3．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。

4．考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

第一节 （共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

例：How much is the shirt？

A.£19.15. B. £9.18. C.£9.15.

答案是C。

1.Where will the man drive?

A.On Spruce Street.

B.On Broadway.

C.On First Avenue.

2.What will the woman bring the man?

A.Orange juice and bacon.

B.Coffee,eggs,and bacon.

C.Tea and eggs.

3.What will the weather be like tomorrow afternoon?

A.Rainy.

B.Sunny.

C.Cloudy.

4.Why does the woman ask for another pair of pants?

A.She needs a different size.

B.The pants are damaged.

C.She wants to buy two pairs.

5.What does the man decide to do next?

A.Continue watching the movie.

B.Watch a different movie.

C.Go to the cafe.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

6.What Grade Point Average(GPA) does the man have?

A.A4.0.

B.A3.3.

C.A2.4.

7.What does the woman suggest about her study habits?

A.They helped her get into medical school.

B.She was too busy with friends to study.

C.She regrets not going out more.

8.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A.The woman.

B.The man's friend.

C.The woman and her friend.

9.What is true about Dorothy?

A.She is good at telling stories.

B.She is from New York.

C.She met the woman at the age of sixteen.

10.What happened to the woman?

A.Her car wouldn't start.

B.She got into a car accident.

C.She set her alarm clock for the wrong time.

11.What is the man's reaction to the woman's explanation?

A.He's quite angry.

B.He's a little annoyed.

C.He's very understanding.

12.What will the woman do next?

A Deal with some files.

B. Meet with a client

C. Schedule a phone call.

B.Meet with a client.

13.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A.Boss and secretary.

B.Mother and son.

C.Shopkeeper and customer.

14.When will the man walk his dog?

A. In a few hours.

B. In a few days

C. !n a few months.

15.What is the dog's name?

A. Spike. B. Bozo. C. Bingo.

16.Why does the woman ask the man so many questions?

A.She thinks he's too young for a dog.

B.She doesn't think he's responsible enough.

C.She doubts whether he can afford a dog.

17.Which student is turning fourteen?

A. Marissa Miller.

B. Gabriel Sunday.

C. Thomas Scott

18.Why might people go to Room 203?

A.To support the community.

B.To meet some new people.

C.To eat some spaghetti.

19.What is Mr. Smith’s class doing this week?

A.Having a bake sale.

B.Showing their science projects.

C.Donating money to children in need.

20.What must eighth graders do?

A.Buy dance tickets.

B.Get to school early on Thursday.

C.Have their parents sign a form.

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

Sometimes it takes a work of art to give the inspiration for advances in science For example, Elon Musk's dream of humans living on other planets was first inspired by Isaac Asimov's Foundation book series. Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos, a massive fan of the Star Trek television series, founded his very own space company Blue Origin. Let’s explore some of the technologies from science fiction that have been brought to life.

Remote control

Frank Herbert's 1965 novel Dune features a small flying robot device that is piloted remotely,one of the earliest appearances of drones in science fiction.With the first permit for commercial drone use in the US given in 2006,drones became a reality,and can now be found taking on multiple roles in photography, farming and military.

From thin air

The television show Star Trek,first appearing on screens in 1966,inspired science. One of the most unexpected examples may be the 3D printet.In the program,a device can create any object desired within a matter of seconds.Researchers at the University of Califormia,Berkeley,US,developed a 3D printer in 2019 that shapes objects using rays of light.The device uses light to alter the density of resin（树脂），changing the material from a liquid to a solid in order to shape the desired object.

Starting the heart

One of the first sci-fi novels, Frankenstein by Mary Shelley has had a huge impact on science.Earl Balkken，the inventor of the pacemaker（起搏器），a device placed into the chest that helps the heart to pump blood using small electrical impulses, was inspired by the 1931 movie adaptation of the book. “What impressed me the most...was the creative spark of Dr Frankenstein＇s electricity，＂ Bakken told the Atlantic. Defibrillators（除颤仪）， which restart the heart with an electrical current after a cardiac arrest（心脏停搏），also resemble the electric shock that gave the monster life.

21.Whose work inspired science?

A.Elon Musk's.

B.Jeff Bezos'.

C.Frank Herbert's.

D.Earl Bakken's.

22.Which of the following can create new things from "nowhere"?

A. Drones. B. 3 D printer. C. Pacemakers. D. Defibrillators.

23.Which can be summarized from the passage?

A.Science fictionthinks big.

B.Technology flies out of our imagination

C.Imagination leads to advanced civilization.

D.Scientific development relies on technology.

B

Seventeen young turtles raised from eggs saved from the smashed bodies of mothers killed on roads got their release back into the wild by a class of kindergartners.

It was part of a program that has saved thousands of turtles and returned them to the wild over the past 25 years.The turtles were either raised from the eggs of their dead mothers or were themselves rescued from roads, storm drains or other dangerous places over the years.

"It's a great community connection," said Lisa Ferguson,director of research and conservation at the Wetlands Institute,which runs the program along with Stockton University and Stone Harbor schools."It shows how conservation works,and that everyone has a part to play, from adults down to kindergarten students."

The turtle release took place during egg-laying season,when turtles come up out of the wetlands onto dry land to lay eggs,thus exposing themselves not only to natural predators,but also to the far more deadly threat of motor vehicles.

Aside from caring for injured live turtles, the Wetlands Institute harvests eggs from females killed on the road and incubates（化）them at 30 degrees Celsius （86 degrees Fahrenheit),a temperature that will ensure they develop as females (egg temperature determines the sex of these turtles, Ferguson said).

When they have grown enough in their first year,they are ready for release into the wetlands surrounding the institute.That's where the kids come in.Kindergartners from Stone Harbor schools get to know the turtles as they grow.They give them names,draw posters of them,and even bake and sell cookies to raise money for turtle conservation.

When it was time to set them free,some eagerly grasped the turtles from behind; others were more quiet to get up close and personal with squirming turtles and squishy mud, but each student seemed excited to see the turtles paddle away into the shallow water.

24.Why did the turtles need rescuing?

A.Because their eggs couldn't develop as females.

B.Because they couldn't walk across the road.

C.Because they lost their mother to the sea.

D.Because their habitat was threatened.

25.What did Lisa Ferguson think of the program?

A. Professional B. Natural. C. Educational. D. Optional

26.What did kids do for the program?

A.They learnt to befriend turtles.

B.They provided turtles with food.

C.They saved the turtles from road kills.

D.They cared for the injured live turtles.

27.What is the best title of the passage?

A.Go on fighting for them

B.Work harder,worry less

C.Help them,happy together

D.Save them to save ourselves

C

In English it's common to say, “I know this town like the back of my hand! “While we may know our towns really well,how well do we actually know our hands? Maybe not quite as well as we think, said a scientific study.

Matthew Longo and his team from University College London studied the left hands of 100 people. With their hands placed palms down under a board,Longo's team gave the instruction to point to their knuckles and fingertips with a marker.How did they do? Not that well.

"People think their hand is wider than it actually is," said Longo.He said they also

seemed to think their fingers were shorter than their true lengths.People were most accurate when finding their thumbs, but became less accurate with each finger,up to their little fingers.

"It is connected to our sense of position," explained Longo.Humans know where different parts of our bodies are, even if we can't see them. "It tells us whether a joint is straight or not,"said Longo."We also need to know the distances between our joints," he went on.Our brains know the sizes and shapes of our bodies from the maps they make for themselves."This experiment tried to find those maps, “he said.

Maybe maps don't need to be perfect.But why aren't our brains more accurate? Longo said our brains "see" areas based on our sense of touch,with the stronger the sense of touch in a specific body part,the bigger that body part seems. An example is our lips. As they have more nerves than our noses,our brain's map shows our lips are bigger.The same thing can happen with body parts that have a lot of nerves. If you've ever had something stuck in your teeth,it probably felt huge! That's because our tongues also have lots of nerves.

If you want to have some fun,try this test with your classmates.Get some boards and some markers and have them mark the spots where they think their knuckles and fingertips are.Compare their hands to the marker spots and see how well they have performed.

28.Why is the saying mentioned in Para.l?

A.To test readers.

B. To serve as a topic.

C.To prove a scientific study.

D.To attract readers' interest.

29.What can be inferred from people finding their thumbs more accurately?

A.Thumbs are bigger.

B.Thumbs are much stronger.

C.Thumbs may have more nerves.

D.Thumbs may have strong sense of position.

30.What does the underlined word "they" in Para.4 refer to?

A . Sizes. B. Brains. C . Shapes. D. Maps.

31.What is the purpose of the experiment?

A. To find the maps in human brains.

B. To draw the maps in human brains.

C.To figure out how different senses cooperate.

D.To help people locate their body parts accurately.

D

The "Mona Lisa" may maintain her famously mysterious smile because she benefits from one of Paris' best-kept secrets: An underground cooling system that's helped the Louvre Museum cope with the unbearable heat that has broken temperature records across Europe.

With a depth of up to 98 feet and 55 miles of pipes, the little-known "urban cold" network snakes unknowing beneath Parisians' feet, which uses electricity generated by renewable sources, is the largest in Europe and runs around the clock with a deafening noise totally inaudible above ground.

Paris City Hall has now signed an ambitious contract to triple the size of the network by 2042 to 157 miles.It would make it the largest urban cooling system in the world.

Three of the 10 high-tech cooling sites lie on the Seine river.When the Seine's water is cold enough, a machine captures it and uses it to cool the system's water.The heat created as a byproduct is sent back into the Seine where it isabsorbed.The chilled water is then pumped through the system's pipes to its 730 Parisian clients.

Paris' cooling sites all use renewable energy sources such as wind turbines and solar panels.French officials see this energy independence as particularly important given the threat of Russia cutting off energy supplies to Europe.

The merits of using a cooling system which uses renewable energy to operate are already being felt by sites that use them.The world's most visited museum,the Louvre, has benefited from the network since the 1990s.

"It allows us to benefit from energy with a lower carbon footprint available all year round,"said Laurent Le Guedart,the Louvre's Heritage Director."The particularity of the Louvre Museum is that it needs to use iced-cold water to correctly conserve the artwork and to control the humidity."

Le Guedart said that the system is a money-saver given the rising cost of energy linked to the Ukraine conflict. It operates notably in the State Room of the Pavillon Denon where the "Mona Lisa" lives.Perhaps it's why beads of sweat have never trickled down the brow painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

32.Which is TRUE about the underground cooling system in Paris?

A. It is too deep to be heard.

B.It is the largest one in the world.

C.It uses electricity for free to cool air.

D.It makes Paris the coolest in Europe.

33.How does the system work?

A.By capturing and absorbing heat from its clients.

B.By pumping the water from the Seine to its clients.

C.By changing the water in the system for that in the Seine.

D.By pumping the water cooled by the Seine through the system.

34.What benefit does the Louvre Museum get from the system?

A.Attracting more people to see Mona Lisa.

B.Protecting its artwork from heat and humidity.

C.Getting rid of the threat of the Ukraine conflict.

D.Reducing carbon footprint with less money than before.

35.Which of the following questions can be answered by this passage?

A.Why was smiling Mona Lisa painted?

B.Why does Paris keep the system a secret?

C.How many more sites will the system have?

D.What will the system be like in two decades?

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。

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. 36 Here are some ways to turn your home into part of your diet plan.

37 Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious when they're in poorly lit places-and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough window light,get more lamps and flood the place with brightness

Mind the colors. 38 In one study,people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellowor red room.Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing,while cold colors make us feel less hungry.So when it's time to repaint,go blue.

39 People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories per meal than those who rush through their meals.Begin keeping track of the time,and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes. And while you're at it,actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. 40 We eat about 22 percent more when using a

12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tail, skinny glass.

A.Slow down while cooking.

B.Don't forget the clock or the radio.

C.Open the curtains and turn up the lights.

D.Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites.

E.Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat.

F.They depend on how much time you spend designing.

G.You can make your environment work for you instead of against you.

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。

About a year ago, my department invited me to submit a 5-minute video clip about my research laboratory to be screened at a secondary-school summer camp.With many 41 under my belt after five years as a main investigator,I was quite 42 about getting this 43

Three seconds into 44 myself on my phone in my office,I realized that I had been too 45 I had to press "Pause' 46 I couldn't help looking around the room. And while watching myself on camera, I couldn't obtain the excitement I brought to the classroom-all my 47 trained teaching method didn't work well for a video clip.Admitting that my acting career had 48 a wall,I decided to 49 to a directing role and asked my graduate students to help me to film and present the video.

The 5-minute clip 50 taking 2 hours to finish,but it was so well received by the audience that it 51 me to create an account on Bilibili,one of the leading video-sharing websites in China. I got my lab to 52 making short films in Chinese on the main topics of our 53 ,which include digital fabrication in architecture and adaptive structures that can respond to stimuli. In the nine or so months since I created that 54 our lab videos have attracted more than 20,000 subscribers and received nearly 3 million 55 ,mainly in China.

41. A. students B experiences C. cameras D. comments

42. A. curious B nervous C confident D. cautious

43. A. cut B. posted C passed D. done

44. A. filming B. watching C reminding D. calling

45. A. anxious B. optimistic C. active D. hard

46. *A* unless B. though C because D. until

47. A. badly B. newly C. easily D finely

48. A. hit B. covered C. destroyed D. built

49. A. turn B. react C. take D. switch

50. A. set about B. ended up C. put off D. went on

51. A. invited B. taught C. motivated D. required

*52.* A. enjoy B. admit C. miss D. continue

S3. A. research B. video C. school D. team

54. A. website B. account C. architecture D. classroom

55. A. gifts B. fans C. views D. prizes

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。

After three days in Hangzhou, we 56 (wind) our way up a road that looked like a black snake along the tight curves around Mo Gan Mountain. The trees and bushes waved in the mild breezes 57,before the founding of the People's Republic of China, made Mo Can Mountain a favorite place often 58 (visit) by wealthy foreign colonialists 59 ( seek )a short escape from the heated plains below.

Giant bamboo blanketed the mountains so 60 (thick)that they resembled green feathers, waving in the wind. 61 when the road led us beneath the 62 (tower)bamboo, they became great cathedrals-an endless living tunnel opening into an almost unusual light.

As we inched around curves, the bamboo cover sometimes gave way 63 a magnificent view of Swiss-looking villages，their wooden shingled（盖木瓦的）homes with carved wooden balconies nestled in alpine valleys far below. I 64 (spend)a summer on MoGan Fountain happily but we were already behind schedule, and after too brief 65 stay we pushed on to the Great Ditch.

第四部分 写作（共两节、满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假如你是李华，想报考英语专业，但你对自己的英语口语缺乏信心。请你写一封求助信，向在线辅导英语口语的外籍教师Anna寻求帮助。内容包括：

1．介绍自己的情况； 2．表达自己的需求；

注意：

1．词数80左右； 2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Miss Anna,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

It was the first week of Mia's middle school. The bell's ringing brought her out of her daydreaming. She nervously gathered her books, preparing to reach another classroom for the next new class.

Mia followed the other kids and rushed into the hallway. Others walked in groups, chatted, and laughed, using the break to socialize.Mia,instead,walked alone along the wall of the hallway, with her head down. She was a shy girl, afraid to speak in front of other kids, and didn't think others would like her.

Mia finally sat in Mr.Johnson's Language Arts class nervously.” Welcome to Language Arts," said Mr.Johnson.He told jokes as he talked about English. Mia forgot to daydream and laughed along with the rest of the class. “We’ll have some fun with language, “he said. “Just wait and see.”

Fun was far beyond what Mia desired. She just wanted to be like other kids-running with friends in the hallway, laughing and joking between classes. Reminded of her pimply（长粉刺的）face，she felt hopeless and disappointed.

"Take out a piece of paper,” the teacher continued, when pointing at words on the

backboard "Write for the next thirty minutes on this topic." Mia began writing crazily as idea after idea fought for recognition in her head. The final result was a short story about a beautiful beach house. As she wrote, she could smell the salty air, hear the crashing waves and feel the pull of the sand beneath her feet. For just a moment, she forgot where she was. She was lost in the story.

"OK, pass your papers forward,” said the teacher.” Let’s see what we have.” For the rest of the class time, the teacher read each individual work aloud. Mia originally thought it would be awkward. However, she was gradually attracted by the excitement in the teacher's voice.” He’s actually enjoying this," she thought. When the class would be soon over, there were still fifteen students' papers not read, including Mia's paper. Then, Mr. Johnson announced his decision, asking these students to read their work themselves in front of the class next class.

注意：

1．续写词数应为150左右；

2．请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

A week later, the bell rang and the Language Arts class began again.

. .

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Paragraph 2:

After Mia finished her reading, the clapping from her classmates continued for a long time

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**岳阳地区2020级高三适应性考试**

**英语客观题答案**

第一部分（共20小题：每小题1.5分，满分30分）

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 题序 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14  | 15 |
| 答案 | C | B | C | B | A | B | A | C | A | A | C | A | B | C | A |
| 题序 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 答案 | B | B | A | B | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分，共20小题：每小题2.5分）

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| 题序 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 答案 | C | B | B | D | C | A | C | D | C | B | A | A | D | B | D |
| 题序 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 答案 | G | C | D | B | E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

第三部分 语言运用-选择题（共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分）

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 题序 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 |
| 答案 | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | A | D | B | C | D | A | B | C |

**岳阳地区2020级高三适应性考试**

**英语主观题参考答案**

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

56．wound 通读全文可知这是发生在过去的一次旅行，加上这里需要填写谓语动词，所以用一般过去时态。

57．that／which 此空引导定语从句修饰先行词breezes，意：（这些温和的微风）让莫干山成为解放前那些富裕殖民者为避暑最喜欢的到访地

58．visited 过去分词作后置定语，与先行词构成被动关系。

59．seeking／to seek 现在分词／不定式短语作后置定语。

60．thickly副词作状语，“大竹林密密实实地笼罩着大山”。

61．But 此处转折，“但是当我们穿行于竹林间，竹林变成了大教堂，（像）一条没有尽头充满活力的通道，它的出口通向一道非同寻常的光”。

62．towering“高耸的”。

63．to “give way to”“让步给．．．．．被．．．．取代”。

64．could have spent 虚拟语气，“我本可以开心地在莫干山度过一整个夏天，但是我们的行程已经落后了”。

65．a“在短暂的停留之后”stay 作此意解，常用单数。

第四部分：写作（共两节、满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

第一节：

应用文评分细则：

1、要点及得分：

写信背景 2分

介绍自己的情况3分

表达自己的需求3分

结尾（表达期望）2分

2、语言表达（包括语法准确）以及逻辑合理 4分

3、书写 1分

参考范文：

Dear Miss Anna,

Delighted to learn that you help students with oral English, I am writing to ask you for help.

When first exposed to English, I found It fascinating and beautiful. Since then I've acquired a basic knowledge of grammatical usage and some writing skills. However, what troubles me most is my poor oral English. In every English class, I rack my brain for words to express myself appropriately but in vain. I’m considering choosing English as my major in university so fluency in oral English is of great significance to my future learning.

I would appreciate it if you could give me some practical advice to Improve my oral English and I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

 L Hua

第二节（本题总分为25分）；

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，主要从内容、语言表达和篇章结构三个方面考查，具体为：

（1）续写内容的质量、续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融治度。

（2）所使用调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）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：

（3）书写较差以致影响交际的，酌情扣分。

二、各档次给分范围和要求

第七档（22-25分）

创造了丰富、合理的内容，富有逻辑性，续写完整，与原文情境融治度高：

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、句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，前后呼应，意义连贯。

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，与原文情境融治度较高：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指接手段，全文结构不够清晰，意义欠连贯。

第二档（1-5分）

内容和逻辑上有较多重大问题，或有部分内容抄自源文，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关。

三、评分解读

总体来看，读后续写以读为辅，以写为主，其目标是考查学生的综合语盲运用能力，评分标准是评分的依据和绝对标准。

依据评分标准，读后续写主要考查内容创作和语言运用两个方面。评卷时，评卷老师先根据考生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。

阅卷老师在阅卷时，主要考虑以下内容：

1．与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；

2．内容的丰富性：

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。

四、评分细则：

内向害羞的女生Mia，在Mr.Johnson的语言艺术课上得到了启发，写下一篇美丽的小故事。她勇敢地在众人面前朗读自己的作品，得到大家的称赞。本次读后续写情节比较简单。第一段必须包括Mia 当众朗读的情况（7分），第二段必须包含Mia看到大家的反应之后的想法或感受（7分），两个段落里适当穿插Mr．Johnson的动作或反应（3分），语言流畅（7分），卷面（1分）

参考范文：

A week later, the bell rang and the Language Arts class began again. Mia was nervous with her head down. After other students finished reading the papers one by one, finally, it was Mia's turn. Frozen with fear, Mia stood in front of the class, with her hands holding her paper, shaking. Seeing it, Mr.Johnson told a funny joke, which made all laugh. Feeling more relaxed, Mia began reading. She was so focused that she felt she was alone. She didn't notice that her story soon attracted all her classmates who sat up straight, without any chatting. They were lost in her fantastic story.

After Mia finished her reading, the clapping from her classmates continued for a long time. Mia was shocked. When she raised her head, she found everyone staring at her excitedly. Mia finally smiled. She found everyone in the class responded to her story positively. After that class, Mia slowly lifted her head while walking. Later, she kept writing. And she began speaking in front of people and enjoyed it.A braver and more confident girl appeared. And she was grateful to Mr.Johnson who believed in every student.