

12. What is Ken's phone number?

A. 439-808-7754.

B. 493-908-7754.

C. 439-908-7754.

听第9段对话，回答第13至16题。

13. What will the man do next?

A. Go to the drug store.

B. Have dinner.

C. Take the subway.

14. What cause the man's trouble?

A. The differences between languages.

B. Lack of experience abroad.

C. His poor expressions.

15. Where is the drugstore according to the woman?

A. Oh the first floor.

B. On the second floor.

C. On the fifth floor.

16. What do we know about the man?

A. He found the toilet easily.

B. He doesn't speak English well.

C. He drives on the left of the road in his country.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Vacation arrangements.

B. College facilities.

C. Dormitory

management.

18. How long will most of the dormitories be closed ?

A. For about 10 days.

B. For about 15 days.

C. For about 20 days.

19. What will remain open as usual ?

A. The library and the college office,

B. The post office and the computer center.

C. The college store and the dining-halls.

20. What do we know about the speaker?

A. He works in the library.

B. He lives in Matthews Hall.

C. He is in charge of general affairs.

第二部分：词汇知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节：多项选择（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

从A、B、C、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。

21. In terms of boundaries, the two countries in the talk are still poles apart, far from arriving at a(n)_____.

A.arrangement

B. division

C. compromise

D.reputation

22. Nowadays, the application of electronic products — computer, mobile phone, etc. has influenced the _____ of printed newspapers.

A. circulation

B. edition

C. comparison

D.recognition

23. She took pains to become slim and tried to_____herself to the current fashion, but never succeeded.

A. committed

B.expressed

C. accelerated

D.polished

24. Xi Jinping attending the opening ceremony of the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics _____ the good relationship between China and Russia.

A. dominated

B.estimated

C. demonstrated

D.rescued

25. When hearing that the teacher would_____the fairy tale where it was left off, all the children burst into cheers in class.

A. leave out

B. set off

C. take up

D.

dispose of

26. Unlike other professional athletes, Li Na, a tennis player, needn't _____ part of her earnings in the Australian Open to national sports officials.

- A. hand over B. let out C. dig out D.

approve of

27. Urbanization(城市 化)must respect the rules of the market and avoid _____ decisions made by local governments as they imagine.

- A. conventional B. arbitrary C. beneficial D.

permanent

28. The boy didn't know what to do. He hoped something interesting and _____ could fill his head to occupy his thought.

- A. disgusting B. compulsory C. ridiculous D.

substantial

29. A mother recognises the feel of her child's skin even if she is blind._____, she can identify her baby's cry.

- A. Deliberately B. Apparently C. Surprisingly D. Similarly

30. The voyages made by travellers before the 17th century proved that they were not _____ the sea even if they had no navigational aids.

- A. at the sight of B. at the mercy of C. in the name of D. at the risk of

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）出可以填入空白的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A young girl just finished shopping with Mom in Carrefour. She looked 6 years old, with a beautiful brown haired,freckle-faced image of 31. It was 32 outside the market.

We all stood there under the awning(雨 棚)inside the door of the Carrefour, waiting, some 33 while others annoyed, because nature 34 their hurried day. I am always 35 by rainfall. I get lost in the sound and sight of the heavens washing away the dirt of the world.

Suddenly a 36 voice was heard, "Mom, let's run through the rain." the girl said.

"No, honey. We'll wait until it 37 a bit." Mom replied.

This young child waited about another minute and 38 "Mom, let's run through the rain."

"We'll get wet if we do."Mom said.

"No, we won't, Mom. That's not what you said this morning," the young girl said as she 39 at her Mom's arm.

"This morning? When did I say we could run through the rain and not get wet?"

"Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his cancer, you said, Believe in God and we would 40 bad luck!"

The entire 41 became dead silent. I swear you could hear nothing but the rain. We all stood silently. Mom paused and thought for a moment about what she would say.

Some would laugh it off(一笑而过)and 42 her for being silly. Some might even ignore what was said. But this was a moment of 43 in a young child's life, "Honey, you are 44 right. Let's run through the rain. If wet, maybe we just needed 45 ." Mom said. Then off they ran.

They held their shopping bags over their heads just 46 . They got wet. 47 they were followed by a few who screamed and laughed like children all the way to their own

cars. Yes, I ran. I got wet. I needed washing. 48 or people can take away your 49 possessions, and your health but never take away your precious memories. So, don't 50 to take the opportunities to make memories every day!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. sadness | B. innocence | C. strength | D. friendliness |
| 32. A. pouring | B. erupting | C. blowing | D. thundering |
| 33. A. constantly | B. hopelessly | C. patiently | D. accurately |
| 34. A. tidied up | B. messed up | C. slid into | D. squeezed out |
| 35. A. interrupted | B. distinguished | C. fascinated | D. frightened |
| 36. A. sweet | B. disturbing | C. interesting | D. concerned |
| 37. A. sweeps down | B. speeds up | C. keeps up | D. slow down |
| 38. A. urged | B. screamed | C. added | D. yelled |
| 39. A. glared | B. pulled | C. beat | D. tore |
| 40. A. go up | B. pass down | C. get through | D. fall down |
| 41. A. market | B. world | C. street | D. crowd |
| 42. A. fooled | B. admired | C. scolded | D. encouraged |
| 43. A. uncertainty | B. faith | C. relaxation | D. inspiration |
| 44. A. hardly | B. mostly | C. absolutely | D. partly |
| 45. A. washing | B. reflecting | C. changing | D. running |
| 46. A. in store | B. in turn | C. in place | D. in case |
| 47. A. Therefore | B. Otherwise | C. Besides | D. However |
| 48. A. Circumstances | B. Weather | C. Cancer | D. Blame |
| 49. A. spiritual | B. abundant | C. material | D. remaining |
| 50. A. attempt | B. hesitate | C. remember | D. expect |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Well, what a bonus! Lots of us are using technology to find rides, and not just to school. It's awkward to call a friend and ask for a ride, and half the time they'll say, "Sorry, my car is full." But with Twitter and Facebook, you just tweet Ashley's Pool Party and look for other people heading the same way.

It may sound risky, but many teens stay within their own social circles to find rides, and don't branch out beyond friends of friends when asking on Twitter. For me, I only rideshare with people I know, but to some young people, especially those taking longer trips, stranger danger is less of a concern.

The sharing economy got big during the recession (经济衰退). It allows people to access more goods and services using technology, while also allowing them to share cost. And that, technology, for me, is what the car was for my mom, a gateway to more freedom.

According to the researchers at the University of Michigan, 30 years ago, eight in ten American 18-year-olds had a driver's license. Today it's six in ten. So it's not that surprising that on my 16th birthday I wasn't rushing to get a license. All I wanted was an iPhone, Juliet Schor (Sociology professor at Boston College) knows people of my age love being connected and for young people driving means they have to disconnect from their technology, and that's negative. So if they could sit in the passenger side and still be connected, that's going to be a plus.

To me, another plus is ridesharing represents something much bigger than trying to

save money. I see it as evidence that people still depend on each other. My generation shares their cars and apartments the way neighbors used to share cups of sugar. For the system to work, we still need our own cars. But until I get my own version of the silver Super Beetle, you can find me on twitter.

51. The writer usually shares a car with _____.
A. anyone heading the same way B. friends of friends
C. people he knows D. strangers of his age
52. Driving has become less of a choice for young people because _____.
A. they have to try hard to get a license
B. it makes their connecting using technology impossible
C. driving one's own cars creates a negative impression
D. driving means offering free rides to others
53. The last sentence of the passage indicates that _____.
A. he will buy the silver Super Beetle on Twitter
B. he is usually on Twitter when he is at work
C. he doesn't need a car as long as he can be on Twitter
D. he'll rideshare before he gets his own car
54. Which is the best title for the passage?
A. Teens use Twitter to share rides. B. Tips on reducing risks in rideshare
C. Cars are no longer a gateway to freedom. D. New generation knows how to save money

B

A new study links heavy air pollution from coal burning to shorter lives in northern China. Researchers guess that the half-billion people alive there in the 1990s will live an average of 5 years less than the southerners because they breathed dirtier air.

China itself made the comparison possible for decades, a then government policy provided free coal for heating, but only in the colder north. Researchers found great differences in both air pollution and the length of life in the two areas.

"This study provides a unique basis for the question about the life span in northern China because the heating policy dramatically changes pollution concentrations(含量)," Michael Greenstone, a professor of environmental economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said in an email, "Further, due to the low rates of migration in China in this period, we can know people's exposure over long periods".

The policy gave free coal for fuel boilers to heat homes and offices to cities north of the Huai River which divides China into north and south. It was in effect for much of the 1950-1980 period, of central planning, and though such policy was stopped after 1980, the practice of heavy coal burning in the north goes on, which releases heavy pollutants(污染物) into the air that can harm human health. Researchers found no other government policies that treated China's north differently from the south.

The researchers collected data for 90 cities, from 1981 to 2000, on the annual daily average concentration of total particulates(微粒) sent out from power stations, construction sites and vehicles. Among them, PM2.5 is of especially great health concern because it can go deep into the lungs.

The researchers estimated the impact on the length of life using death data from 1991-2000. They found that in the north, the concentration of pollutants was 184 micrograms per cubic meter, 55 percent higher than in the south, and life length is 55 years lower on average.

55. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

-
- D. Why the Dead Sea is so salty.
50. According to the passage, the Dead Sea is drying up mainly because ____.
- A. nearly no water flows into the Dead Sea
 - B. the water is evaporated in the Dead Sea area
 - C. much water is drawn from the Dead Sea
 - D. there is low annual rainfall in the Dead Sea area
61. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A. the countries around the Dead Sea will join hands to spare water for the Sea
 - B. as a result of the project "Red-Dead", the Dead Sea will be two thirds larger
 - C. water crisis is a potential threat to the peace of the area around the Dead Sea
 - D. If the Dead Sea dried up, great natural disasters would happen in the region
62. What is the writer's attitude towards the future of the Dead Sea?
- A. reserved
 - B. concerned
 - C. doubtful
 - D. optimistic

D

When people talk about Golden Age in Leadville, Horace Austin Warner Tabor and his second wife, Elizabeth McCourt must be included. Their story is becoming one of the legends of the Old West. H.A.W. Tabor was a school teacher in Vermont. With his first wife and two children he left Vermont in 1855 to settle in Kansas. Perhaps he was attracted by rumors of fortunes to be made in Colorado mines. A few years later he moved west to the small Colorado mining camp known as California Gulch, which he later renamed Leadville when he became its leading citizen. "Great deposits of lead are sure to be found here," he said.

As it turned out, it was silver, not lead, that was to make Leadville's fortune and wealth. Tabor knew little about mining himself, so he opened a general store selling everything from boots to salt, flour, and tobacco. He often "grubstook" miners, in other words, to supply them with food and supplies, or "grub", while they looked for more. In return he would get a share in the mine if one was discovered. He did this for several years, but nobody he helped ever found anything of value.

Finally one day in the year 1878, so the story goes, two miners came in and asked for "grub". Tabor had decided to quit supplying it because he had lost too much money that way. They were persistent, however, and Tabor was too busy to argue with them, "Oh help yourself. One more time won't make any difference," He said and went on selling shoes and hats to other customers. The two miners took \$17 worth of supplies, in return for which they gave Tabor a one-third interest in their findings. They picked a barren (贫瘠的) place on the mountain side and began to dig. After nine days they struck a rich amount of silver. Tabor bought the shares of the other two men, and so the mine belonged to him alone. This mine, known as the "Pittsburgh Mine," made \$300 000 for Tabor in return for his \$17 investment.

Later Tabor bought the Matchless Mine on another barren hillside just outside the town for \$117 000. This turned out to be even more successful than the Pittsburgh, earning \$35 000 worth of silver per day at one time. Leadville grew. Tabor became its first mayor.

63. According to the passage, why was Tabor able to achieve great success in Leadville?
- A. His wise decisions helped him achieve goals.
 - B. He knew miners there were poor.
 - C. He succeeded quite by accident.
 - D. His second wife helped him a lot.

-
64. Tabor renamed the city Leadville when he became its first mayor because _____.
A. it was the mayor's duty to do so
B. a great storage of lead was found there
C. the city had brought great fortune to Tabor
D. miners were eager to search for lead
65. What does the underlined sentence mean in the 2nd paragraph?
A. He was unwilling to help miners without getting anything.
B. He opened a general store for miners who worked for him.
C. He was angry with the miners because nothing valuable was found.
D. He provided miners with life necessities in return for a share in the mine.
66. What may be talked about in the following part of the story?
A. Tabor's children. B. Tabor's second wife.
C. Tabor's first wife. D. Miners in Leadville.

E

Don't be surprised if you see a group of people dancing or shouting on the square. They are a flash mob. Confused by their name? Actually, a flash mob, organized with the help of the Internet or other digital communications networks, is a group of people who gather suddenly in a public place, do something unusual for a period of time, such as exchanging books, coming together to look at the sky, waving their hands and shouting something at the top of their lungs for 30 seconds, and then quickly disappear before the police can arrive.

Bill Wasik, senior editor of Harper's Magazine, organized the first flash mob in Manhattan in May 2003 and the first successful flash mob gathered on June 3, 2003 at Macy's department store involving 100 people gathering on Macy's Department Store. Following this, about 200 people flooded the lobby of the Hyatt hotel, applauding in one voice for fifteen seconds, and next participants pretending to be tourists on a trip invaded a shoe shop in Soho. A later mob saw hundreds of people in Central Park making bird noises.

Wasik claimed that he created flash mobs as a social experiment designed to tease *hipsters* (追逐时尚的人), and highlight the cultural atmosphere of agreement and of being part of "the next big thing".

Many web logs, chat rooms and Web groups are devoted to the craze. Though flash mobs were originally regarded as useless, the concept has already developed for the benefit of political and social events. Flash mobbing takes advantage of the efficiency of communicating information on Websites and by email, and protesters can similarly use the "on and off" concept to be involved in political events. Such flash mob gatherings can sometimes shock or frighten people who are not aware of what is taking place. They also have enormous economic potential, such as using flash mobs to advertise a product.

The flash mob is now becoming more and more popular. People use it to do many things. For example, in 2009, hundreds of Michael Jackson's fans took part in a flash mob to remember him, gathering outside the railway station in Liverpool, singing and dancing Michael's famous song *Beat It* together. In another example, some people took part in a flash mob to warn people against negative words. Flash mobs give people from all walks of life an opportunity to come together to create a memory.

67. The writer indicates that the flash mob _____.
A. may perform some positive functions
B. is always a headache for the police
C. is now a social experiment to criticize fashion followers

-
- D. helps to improve the efficiency of communication
68. A flash mob is most likely to _____.
A. give out leaflets of a brand bicycle to the passers-by
B. gather in public places performing and leave quickly
C. plan to go mountaineering on the first day of Horse Year
D. sit for days in front of the city hall for higher wages
69. According to the passage, what contribute(s) most to the popularity of the flash mob?
A. Harper's Magazine B. the government
C. political events D. digital networks
70. The purpose of the writing is _____.
A. to amuse and interest B. to argue and advise
C. to describe and introduce D. to question and comment

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节：完成句子（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列各小题，根据汉语提示，用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子，并将答案写在答题卡上。

71. Up till now I _____ an ideal flat. But the house price is too high for me to accept. (look)

目前，我一直在寻找理想的公寓。但房价太高我不能接受。

72. Tom got another C in the end-of-term exam. If only he _____ E-books! (waste)

Tom 在期末考试中又得了 C。要是他没浪费时间看电子图书该多好！

73. Chinese telecom equipment giant Huawei seemed _____ than ZTE and it secured a stable profit increase last year. (behave)

去年，中国电信设备巨头华为似乎比中兴表现得更好，它获得了稳定的利益增长。

74. So _____ new campus life that in the first month almost all freshmen were at a loss how to arrange their schedule. (know)

在第一个月，几乎所有新生对校园生活了解甚少，以至于他们不知道如何安排时间。

75. _____ the man, I realized that he was the very one the police were searching for. (instant)

我一见到那个人，就认出他就是警方正在寻找的那个人。

76. Have you seen scenes _____ the roads together without observing the traffic lights? This

is a typical Chinese way. (cross)

你有没有见过这样的场景：人们过马路而无视交通灯？这是真正的中国特色。

77. Mistakes are unavoidable in our life. Nevertheless, _____, the closer we will get to our

ambition. (make)

生活中错误是难以避免的。然而，我们犯的误差少，离目标就会越近。

78. In 2013, my daughter and I would watch "Where Are We Going, Dad?" produced by Hunan Satellite TV, _____. (be)

2013 年，无论我们有多忙，我和女儿都会观看湖南卫视的“爸爸，去哪儿？”

79. When asked _____ that he did to make his students crazy about his lessons, the teacher smiled without saying anything. (what)

被问及他是做了什么让学生如此喜爱他的课时，他笑而不答。

80. _____ a lot that the retirement age will be delayed little by little with China entering aging society. (worry)

随着中国进入老龄化社会，退休年龄将逐渐推迟，这让他妈妈很担心。

第二节：短文写作（共 1 题；满分 30 分）

请根据以下提示，并结合你生活中的一个事例，用英语写一篇短文。

Together, individuals can make a big difference. Please remember your contribution counts.

注意：1. 无须写标题，不得照抄英语提示语。

2. 除诗歌外，文体不限。

3. 文中不得透漏个人姓名和学校名称。

4. 词数不少于 120 词。

2014 年 3 月襄阳市高三调研统一测试 英语听力部分录音稿及答案

Text 1

W Simon, could you return the tools I lent you for building the bookshelf last month?

M Oh, well, I hate to tell you this, but I can't seem to find them.

Text 2

M Are you going to the shops today, Mum?

W Yes, what do you want--- another football DVD?

M Actually not this time. I was wondering if you could get me a newspaper.

W OK, I'll get it.

Text 3

W I don't know how long the rain will last. Let's go home, shall we?

M I'm going to wait for it to clear up, for the weather forecast says it is just a shower.

Text 4

M Let's go to a movie tonight.

W Sorry, I've got to work hard for a test tonight. I haven't had a chance to study before now.

M Well, how about going to the late show?

W No, I'm going to need a good night's sleep. I want to make sure that I'm ready for the test.

Text 5

W Excuse me, sir. Do you have a change for a ten-dollar note? I need to pay the parking center.

M I'm sorry, but I think you can get it through the money changer in the shopping center across the street.

Text 6

M Hey, Megan! Are you excited about the bike trip this weekend?

W Yes. But my bike has a flat tire.

M Uh-oh! You can't ride with a flat tire.
W I know. Don't worry. I'll fix it this week. By the way, what are you planning to take?
M A camera. I want to take lots of pictures!
W But I think we should also take our cellphones. And maybe we can take my guitar...
M Uh, Megan. It's a bike trip. Let's just ride our bikes. But don't forget your helmet!

Text 7

W Sorry not to have seen you last night.
M I'm sure I missed a lot of fun.
W You sure did. It was a great party. What was the matter with you?
M Well, mom started having a headache suddenly at 5.
W Then?
M Then she had a temperature and we rushed her to hospital in the evening.
W Did you spend the night at hospital?
M Not me. My father did. I was there for 3 hours since 7 o'clock..
W How is she now? Is she still there at hospital?
M She's doing better but the doctor says she must be there till tomorrow.
W I wish your mother a speedy recovery.
M Thank you.

Text 8

M Hello, this is Ken. May I speak to Andy?
W I'm afraid Andy isn't in at the moment. He's gone to the supermarket. Could I take a message?
M Great! Can you remind Andy that we're meeting tomorrow at three o'clock?
W OK. Does he know where the meeting is?
M Tell him we'll be meeting in the corner office downtown.
W Yes, corner office downtown. Is there anything else?
M I'll leave my telephone number just in case he doesn't have it.
W OK, I'm ready.
M My cell phone number is 439-908-7754.
W That's 439-808-7754.
M No, it's 439-908-7754.
W OK, I'll make sure Andy sees this as soon as he comes back.
M Thank you. Goodbye.
W Goodbye.

Text 9

M Could you tell me where the lift is?
W The what?
M The lift. I need to get to the 5th floor for dinner.
W Oh, the elevator—we call them elevators here.
M Oh, OK.
W They're over there. You're British, aren't you?
M Yes, and I'm having difficulty with your language. I thought you spoke English!

W We do! What trouble are you having?

M Just now I asked where the chemist's shop was. Of course now I know it is called drugstore here. I was told it was on the first floor. So I went up to the first floor and was told it was the second floor.

W That's right. This is the first floor.

M Well, where I come from it's the ground floor. And yesterday, I took the underground which you refer to as "subway", and tomorrow I will have to hire a car, what you say "rent" and drive on the right of the road! The wrong side of the road!

W We don't drive on the wrong side—you do!

Text 10

Thank you for coming to this meeting, my students who will be remaining on campus during the winter vacation. To reduce heating costs, Matthews Hall will be the only dormitory open. All the others will close at 600 p.m. on 25th of January and won't reopen until 500 p.m. on 15th of February. We'll find you a room in Matthews Hall. Please have all you will need moved there by Jan. 25th. Most college facilities, including the college store and the dining-halls, will be closed during the vacation. The post office and the computer center will be open, though on a reduced schedule. Only the library and the college office will keep their regular hours. Since I imagine most of you are staying here to finish the project, let me wish you good luck with your work. Now if you have any special questions, please don't hesitate to ask me. Thank you.

参考答案及评分标准

1-5 CBCCA 6-10 BCCAC 11-15 BCBA 16-20 CACAC

21-25 CADCC 26-30 ABBDB

31-35 BACBC 36-40 ADABC 41-45 DCBCA 46-50 DDACB

51-70 CBDA BCBD CACD ACDB ABDC

71. have been looking for

72. hadn't wasted time (in) reading

hadn't wasted time on

73. to have behaved better

74. little did they know about/of

75. The instant I saw/met

76. where/in which people cross

77. The fewer mistakes we make

78. however/no matter how busy we were

79. what it was

80. It worries his mother/It makes her mother worried

第一节：完成句子

一、本题评分原则：

1. 结构正确，用给定的英语词完整表达所给的汉语信息，给满分。
2. 未用给定词，零分；结构错，零分。
3. 结构正确，信息完整，但有拼写、单复数等错误扣 0.5 分。

二、评分方法：

-
- 1、结构正确，用给定的英语单词完整表达所给的汉语信息，给满分；
 - 2、未用给定单词不给分；
 - 3、结构不正确不给分；
 - 4、结构正确，信息完整，但有一个或一个以上拼写错误扣 0.5 分；
 - 5、结构正确，信息不准确，扣 0.5 分；
 - 6、同一位置的错误不另扣分；
 - 7、大小写错误不扣分。

One possible version

参考范文：

As individuals, sometimes people take it for granted that they can not make a difference. Nevertheless, what they don't know is that they will be extremely powerful as long as they work together.

Global warming is a serious problem facing the world. If not dealt with properly, it will cause great damage. Some people think that only if the government take measures can the problem be fought against, because individuals are so small in face of it. What they ignore is that every single person can play a vital role every single day. For example, we'd better ride a bus rather than a car to reduce CO₂; plant more trees and turn off the light when you leave. If we do these things together, the effects can be seen soon.

From my perspective, If individuals work together, their contributions really matters.

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 30 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 先根据文章内容和语言初步确定其所属的档次，然后以该档次的要求衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。评分档次的确定应在内容符合题目要求的前提下侧重于语言的表达
3. 词数少于 100 的，将分数降低一个档次。
4. 评分时主要关注：内容切题，语言表达准确、多样、连贯、得体。
5. 拼写与标点符号，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑，但英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 书写较差，以至于影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、书面表达各档次的划分及给分范围

第五档（很好）：（25~30 分） 要点完整，表达清楚，无重大语法错误

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

—所有内容与提示吻合。

—应用了较丰富的语法结构和词汇。

—语法结构或词汇运用准确，虽有个别错误，但不影响意义的表达，具备较强的语言运用能力。

—恰当地使用了语句间的连接成分，全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档（好）：（19~24 分） 表达基本清楚，缺少个别要点，有些语法错误。

完成了试题规定的任务。

—主要内容与提示吻合。

—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

—语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，个别错误对意义的表达一影响。

—较恰当地使用了语句间的连接成分，全文结构较紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档（适当）：（13~18分）尚能表达，缺少多个要点，语法错误较多。

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

—主要内容与提示比较吻合。

—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

—有一些语法结构和词汇的错误，对意义的表达有较大影响。

—基本能使用语句间的连接成分，全文结构比较松散。

整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档（较差）：（7~12分）表达含糊不清，不能成篇。

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

—主要内容与提示基本吻合。

—语法结构单调，应用词汇有限。

—有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了意义的表达。

—语句间的连接成分运用不当，缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档（差）：（1~6分）动了笔，仅罗列了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。

未能完成试题规定的任务。

—主要内容与提示不太吻合

—语法结构单一，应用词汇项十分有限。

—较多语法结构或词汇方面的严重错误，严重影响了意义的表达。

—缺乏语法之间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

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。