参照秘密级管理★启用前

**2019～2020学年度第二学期质量检测**

**高二英语**

2020.7

**本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。共12页。满分150分。考试限定用时120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

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。

**选择题部分**

**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三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When will the speakers go to the park?

A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.

2. Where might the conversation take place?

A. In a library. B. In the teacher’s office. C. In a bookshop.

3. What is the man learning to play?

A. The guitar. B. The violin. C. The drum.

4. Why does the man look tired?

A. He hasn’t slept well. B. He’s come a long way. C. He has walked quickly.

5. How much will the woman pay for the ticket?

A. $15. B. $20. C. $25.

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

听下面一段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What is the woman?

A. A secretary. B. A customer. C. A saleswoman.

7. What will the man do next?

A. Have his money back.

B. Exchange for a shirt.

C. Call the woman’s boss.

听下面一段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What are speakers talking about?

A. A menu. B. A trip to Italy. C. A birthday present.

9. What can we know about *A Guide To Italy*?

A. It is an advertisement.

B. It is a cooking book.

C. It is a travelling guide.

10. What might be the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Fellow students. C. Sister and brother.

听下面一段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Where will they have their holidays?

A. In Europe. B. In the countryside. C. By the sea.

12. When will they go?

A. On Saturday. B. On Sunday. C. Next Monday.

13. How will they travel?

A. By car. B. By train. C. By bus.

听下面一段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. When does the man usually read?

A. Before going to bed.

B. In the early morning.

C. When travelling on the bus.

15. How many hours does the woman spend in reading each week?

A. About 4 hours. B. About 3 hours. C. About 2 hours.

16. What kind of books does the man like?

A. Science fictions. B. Travel books. C. Love stories.

听下面一段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the woman doing to the newcomers?

A. Describing a map on the screen.

B. Explaining some school rules.

C. Showing around the university.

18. Where is the university library?

A. Near the car park.

B. Behind the church.

C. In front of the main dining hall.

19. What is behind the main lecture hall?

A. Sports hall and ground. B. The dining hall. C. The student union.

20. How many dormitories does the university have?

A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

**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**

Zhou Zhaoyan is just 6 years of age, but she has touched the hearts of Internet users worldwide, many of whom are still living amid COVID-19 restrictions.

Since her parents started to post her performances on video—sharing platform YouTube in early March, her account Miumiu Guitargirl has attracted more than 157,000 fans.

The video of her singing *Fly Me to the Moon*, written by Bart Howard, while playing guitar received over 5 million hits on the platform. In her version of the classic song, *Hotel California*, by the Eagles, she is seen singing, playing guitar, electric guitar, bass, drums and maracas. With over 1.8 million hits, it’s been described by viewers as the “cutest version” of the song. Followers send best wishes online to the “talented angel”.

Some singers, bands and celebrities from home and abroad also reposted her videos on their social media. The American instrumental guitarist Nei ZaZa reposted the girl’s cover of his guitar music I’m Alright on the Facebook, and commented: “6 years old! They get younger and younger!”

The girl has covered both Chinese and English songs. The most difficult is *I Wish You Love*, which was sung by bossa nova singer Lisa Ono. It took about three weeks to master the guitar—playing and singing, her father says, adding that as many people like the girl’s music, she’s more confident about herself and wants to learn more.

“I’m glad that many people like my music. I know some of them will watch it over and over. I feel very warm-hearted,” says Zhaoyan from Nanjing, Jiansu Province, who learned guitar from the age of 3 from her father, a guitar teacher.

In late February, her parents started to post short videos of her playing guitar on the Chinese video—sharing platform Bilibili. At that particular time, Zhaoyan was practicing guitar about five hours a day, as the family were confined to their home due to the pandemic.

21. What has made Zhaoyan popular worldwide?

A. Her covers of the classic songs.

B. Her musical talent shows online.

C. Her skills in playing the guitar.

D. Her efforts to help COVID-19 patients.

22. What did Nei ZaZa thinks of the girl’s cover of his music?

A. It was great for so young a girl.

B. She still had a long way to go.

C. She did better than he himself.

D. She has potential to be a super star.

23. How does Zhou feel about her own popularity?

A. Unexpected. D. Indifferent. C. Encouraged. D. Overjoyed.

**B**

Find a balance between the heart and mind

*Sense and sensibility* was written by British author Jane Austen. It shows two sisters’ love experiences and their complicated marriages. The novel offers the contrast between sense and sensibility in a humorous way.

The elder sister, Elinor Dashwood, is the perfect representation of sense. She always refrains from expressing her emotions, even when she finds out that Edward, her lover, was engaged to another woman. Meanwhile, Marianne Dashwood is the perfect representation of sensibility. She is idealistic. When she is confronted with the nonchalance (冷漠) of her lover John Willoughby, Marianne is greatly annoyed.

Besides the themes of sense and sensibility, the novel also depicts the status of women in that era. Elinor and Marianne used to live with their parents. But, when their father passes away, the family’s property is passed down to their father’s son *born out of wedlock* (私生的). The sisters and their mother don’t have money and have to rely on their distant relative.

Due to their poor status, Willoughby, Marianne’s former lover, eventually marries a woman who does not have as much taste or elegance but who is rich.

The author showed readers the importance of money rather romance in this era. Marriages often depend on the financial situations of either side.

As the story evolves, Elinor and Marianne learn from each other. Marianne learns more self-restraint, and she marries her long-time admirer Colonel Brandon. Elinor is finally able to better express her emotions, and gets married with her lover Edward.

Through their parallel experience of love loss, the sisters learn that sense must mix with sensibility if they are to find personal happiness in a society where status and money govern the rules of love.

24. What is the theme of the novel *Sense and Sensibility*?

A. Sense should mix with sensibility.

B. Status and money govern marriages.

C. Real love is never a selfish emotion.

D. There is no true love in the real world.

25. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The sisters’ family background.

B. The loss of Dashwood’s property.

C. The rules of love in Austin’s era.

D. Women’s social position in Austin’s era.

26. Which of the following is true according to the text?

A. Edward gets married to a rich woman.

B. Colonel Brandon admires Elinor at first.

C. Finally Elinor finds her true happiness.

D. Marianne marries Willoughby in the end.

27. What type of writing is the text?

A. A news report. B. A book review. C. A biography. D. A movie poster.

**C**

The Earth is facing a climate crisis, but it’s also getting greener. According to a new research, the rise is largely because of China and India. A study by NASA, based on extensive satellite imagery, has revealed that the two countries with the world’s biggest populations are also responsible for the largest increase in green plants.

A third of the leaf increase is attributable to China and India, due to major tree planting projects as well as a vast increase in agriculture. “China and India account for one-third of the greening, but contain only 9% of the planet’s land area covered in vegetation (植被)—a surprising finding, considering the large populations in the countries need much land,” Chi Chen, the study’s lead author said in a statement.

Between 2000 and 2017, a NASA sensor gathered data of the Earth’s surface from aboard two satellites, the Terra and the Aqua. Using the data, researchers discovered that China is the source of a quarter of the increase in green leaf area, despite possessing only 6.6% of the world’s vegetated area. Forests account for 42% of that increase, while croplands make up a further 32%. China’s increase in forest area is the result of forest conservation and expansion programs, established to combat the impacts of climate change and air pollution.

Rama Nemani, a researcher at NASA’s Ames Research Center, said in a statement, “When the greening of the Earth was first observed, we thought it was due to a warmer, wetter climate from the added carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, leading to more leaf growth in northern forests, for instance. Now, with the data, we see that humans are also contributing,” Nemani said. “This will help scientists make better predictions about the behavior of different Earth systems, which will help countries make better decisions about how and when to take action.”

28. What’s the text mainly about?

A. The climate crisis the Earth is facing.

B. A solution to global climate warming.

C. Actions taken to fight against air pollution.

D. China and India’s contributions to global greening.

29. Why is the finding considered surprising for China and India?

A. They need much land for agriculture.

B. They are greatly polluted countries.

C. They are rich in natural resources.

D. They both face a serious food crisis.

30. What percentage does China make up of the total green leaf growth?

A. 6.6%. B. 25%. C. 33%. D. 42%.

31. What did Rama Nemani’s want to emphasize?

A. The scientists made a wrong prediction.

B. Climate is a critical factor in leaf growth.

C. Human efforts cannot be ignored.

D. It is never too late to take actions.

**D**

The Scandinavian languages consist of Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic and Faroese. Danish is closely related to other Scandinavian languages such as Swedish and Norwegian. In fact, they are so similar that a Dane, a Swede, and a Norwegian can all have a conversation while each person is speaking his or her own language. You might wonder why, if the three languages are mutually understandable, they aren’t considered a single language.

Well, language isn’t only about communication; it’s an important part of a nation’s cultural and political identity. For centuries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway have worked to maintain separate identities, and having distinct languages helps. Besides, communication between the three languages isn’t easy; speakers have to work hard to understand each other.

In medieval times, Sweden was under Denmark’s control, and Danish was the language of government. When Sweden became independent in 1523, its officials decided to establish its own writing conventions, changing the spelling of words to reflect Swedish pronunciation and changing the alphabet to make it look less Danish. Soon after these changes were complete, the Bible was translated into Swedish. The Bible made the new Swedish more official, and the differences between written Danish and Swedish were solidified.

Spoken Swedish sounds pretty similar to Danish. The problem is that the two languages have rather different vocabularies. For example, pocket is *lomme* in Danish, but *ficka* in Swedish. Also, some words that sound similar have different meanings. The word *frokost* means lunch in Danish, but Swedish *frukost*, which sounds almost the same, means breakfast. This kind of difference is pretty common and can cause a lot of misunderstandings.

Norway was under Danish control for 400 years, until 1814. During this time, all official documents were written in Danish, and written Norwegian entirely died out. As a result, contemporary Norwegian looks very similar to Danish. The two languages also have similar vocabularies, although Norwegian pronunciation can be very different.

The relationship between the languages can be seen in a vast number of cognates, words that are similar in different languages.

32. What did Sweden and Norway do to maintain their cultural and political identities?

A. To have their own languages.

B. To keep exchanges with Denmark.

C. To copy the Danish language.

D. To create a lot of new words.

33. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. How Sweden won its independence.

B. Why Sweden created a new language.

C. Why the Bible was important to Swedish.

D. How Sweden established its writing system.

34. Which of the following words means “breakfast” in Swedish?

A. *ficka* B. *lomme* C. *frokost* D. *frukost*

35. Which will a Norwegian find easier to learn according to the text?

A. Danish pronunciation. B. Swedish vocabulary.

C. Danish vocabulary. D. Swedish pronunciation.

**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。

With a computer or smart phone today, we can make more and more friends, and even befriend people we’ve never met face-to-face. 36 Aside from modern facilities, how to make friends has been a question of vital interest to people through the ages. But how to make and be a good friend?

 37

Everyone wants to have friends who are loyal and true, but not everyone knows how to have or be such a friend. People who make friends easily are those who express an interest in others and in what they are doing. By asking questions and showing interest in others, you make them feel welcomed and appreciated, helping them feel their efforts are worthwhile.

Friendly people will not pass up the opportunity to let others know when they do something well.

A friend is encouraging.

The impact of well-timed encouragement can be tremendous. I can remember talking to a less popular classmate at school after he had a run - in with the class bully. “Don’t worry about him,” I said. “He’s just jealous of your grades in class.” 38

What a response I got! We began doing almost everything together. 39 The incident taught me how important it is to show concern, and to this day we are still firm “best friends”!

Be trustworthy.

 40 They are those who can trust and rely on. Do others see you as trustworthy? The way you live your life, the standards you abide by, will create an impression on others. Never compromise your integrity, standards or beliefs because you think someone will not approve of you. If the person is a worthwhile friend, he or she will appreciate your honesty and uprightness.

A. To make friends, be friendly!

B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

C. Later on, this fellow introduced me as his “best friend.”

D. What kind of people do you want to have around you?

E. In fact one might have more “digital friends” than he does in real life!

F. Friendship is one of the most important relationships we can have in life.

G. A couple more times I offered encouragement when I saw him looking lonely.

**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）**

Once upon a time, there was a little boy who was raised in an orphanage. The little boy had always wished he could 41 like a bird. And there was another little boy who was 42 . He had always wished he could walk and run like other little boys and girls.

One day the little orphan boy 43 from the orphanage. He 44 upon the other boy, who was playing in the sandbox in the park. He ran over, and asked him 45 he had ever wished to fly like a bird. “No,” said the other little boy. “But I have 46 what it would be like to walk and run like others.”

The two little boys played together for hours. Then the disabled boy’s father came with a(n) 47 to pick up his son. The orphan boy went to the boy’s father and 48 something into his ear, and the man nodded. Then he came back to his new friend and said, “You are my only friend! I wish I could help you run, but I can’t. But there is 49 that I can do for you.”

The orphan boy 50 and told his friend to climb up onto his 51 . He then began to run across the grass. Faster and faster he ran, 52 the disabled boy on his back. Soon the wind just 53 across the two boy’s faces.

The disabled boy’s father 54 in tears as his son flapped (拍打) his 55 up and down in the wind, shouting, “I’m flying, Daddy. I’m flying!”

41. A. speak B. sing C. fly D. live

42. A. rich B. alone C. well - fed D. lame

43. A. ran away B. broke up C. looked over D. turned out

44. A. drew B. took C. came D. faced

45. A. when B. if C. how D. that

46. A. wondered B. hoped C. realized D. managed

47. A. ambulance B. stick C. bike D. wheelchair

48. A. shouted B. suggested C. whispered D. told

49. A. nothing B. everything C. anything D. something

50. A. stood up B. bent down C. knelt up D. lay down

51. A. back B. head C. shoulders D. neck

52. A. leaving B. seating C. carrying D. balancing

53. A. knocked B. flew C. warmed D. whistled

54. A. cried B. watched C. admired D. enjoyed

55. A. arms B. legs C. friends D. wings

**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个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

I am an American, 56 (work) in China. I’m just 300 miles north of Wuhan.

I have self-quarantined for 22 days. I stocked up on food and haven’t needed 57 (venture) out anywhere since the news of the outbreak and spread of the coronavirus.

I am very pleased with the amazing way in 58 China has responded to this situation. Only China could do 59 they’ve done to shut off Wuhan and much of Hubei.

I get daily text messages from the city government regarding 60 number of people who have been confirmed and hospitalized in my city. Not only 61 , I get detailed information of where the 62 (near) confirmed case was and how close it was to me. I can’t imagine that the government could do any better than all that they 63 (do). Their efforts are in fact, really amazing.

The two hospitals in Wuhan were completed in less than 2 weeks. This is a remarkable feat! I feel safe and well 64 (care) for here in Henan. The efforts of the officials here are 65 (true) remarkable.

**第四部分 写作（共两节；满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

假定你是李华，暑假将至，请你按照英语老师的要求，用英文写一份暑期计划。内容包括：

1. 完成暑期作业；

2. 读一本英文小说；

3. 学游泳。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| My Summer Vacation Plan |

**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写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I walked into the George Washington University Hospital with my therapy dog Willow on a late February evening, I had no idea that we were about to meet a young man, not even 25, fighting for his life in the ICU that night. Sam almost died when he was involved in an accident on his way home from work one day. He got numerous surgeries, among them two below knee amputations (截肢).

The ICU room was dark and cool when we entered. I could see Sam’s father sitting in a chair in a dark corner of the room, gazing down to the busy street below. He nodded hello, but did not speak. Sam’s mother was quickly pacing to and fro, trying to keep Sam comfortable and speaking encouraging words.

Sam was quiet. He was unaware at the time that he had lost his legs. But he just was not responding to the people in his room. Then something amazing happened; he saw Willow. I saw his hand slip from his lap to down below his bed rail and his fingers start to make a scratching motion. Willow ran right up to his bedside, expertly sliding her head right beneath his awaiting fingers.

I walked out of the ICU room completely overwhelmed with grief and a feeling of complete inadequacy in my ability to bring any kind of healing to this family. Just then I felt a strong grip on my forearm. I turned around and saw Sam’s mom.

“Will you come back tomorrow?” she asked.

I wanted to turn and run away, but I looked down at Willow, who had none of those feelings and whose eyes showed nothing but love and compassion, and before I knew it, the words “Yes, we will” had left my lips. I cried my whole drive home that night.

注意：

1. 写作词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| I did come with Willow the next day, and so did the day after the next.The night before Sam left hospital was a happy occasion for all us. |

**2019—2020学年度第二学期质量检测**

**高二英语答案及评分标准**

2020.7

**第一部分：听力（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

1—5 BABCA 6—10 CACBC 11—15 BCBCA 16—20 BACAC

**第二部分：阅读（满分50分）**

**第一节（每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

21—25 BACAD 26—30 CBDAB 31—35 CADDC

**第二节（每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

36—40 EAGCD

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节；满分30分）**

**第一节（每小题1分，满分15分）**

41—45 CDACB 46—50 ADCDB 51—55 ACDBA

**第二节（每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

56. working 57. to venture 58. which 59. what/ all 60. the

61. that 62. nearest 63. are doing/ have done 64. cared

65. truly

**第四部分：写作（共两节；满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

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来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3. 词数少于60和多于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数量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，将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点：（见试题）

三、各档次的给分范围及要求

第五档（13～15分）

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——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。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档（10～12分）

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一两个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——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，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档（7～9分）

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

——应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档（4～6分）

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——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。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档（1～3分）

未完成试题规定的任务。

——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。

——语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分，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。

四、说明

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 应紧扣主题，可适当发挥。

第二节（满分25分）

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为25分，按7个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据作文整体情况，确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求综合衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3. 评分时，应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面来衡量，具体如下：创作内容的质量、续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度；使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性；上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

4. 词数少于150的，从总分中减去2分。

5. 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，英美拼写的词汇用法均可接受。

6. 书写较差以致影响交际的，从总分中减去扣2分。

二、各档次的给分范围及要求

第七档（22—25分）

——创造了新颖、丰富、合理的内容，富有逻辑性、续写完整，与原文情境融洽度高。

——使用了多样性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、语句间衔接手段，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，且与原文情境融洽度较高。

——使用了比较多样性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，与原文有一定程度的脱节。

——使用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多且比较低级，并影响理解。

——未能有效的使用语句间衔接手段，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原文，续写不完整，与原文情境基本脱节。

——所使用的词汇非常简单，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晰，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。