

高三诊断性测试

英语

(试卷满分：150 分，考试时间：120 分钟)

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where is the conversation taking place?

- A. In an airport. B. In a hotel. C. In a hospital.

2. When will Mark be free?

- A. Right now. B. This weekend. C. Next week.

3. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Have a trip. B. Pack the car. C. Fill up the tank.

4. What does the man think about the woman's words?

- A. Doubtful. B. Acceptable. C. Interesting.

5. What do we know about the game?

- A. The Forest won it.
- B. It was a close one.
- C. The Rocket missed the shot.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and clerk.
- B. Salesman and customer.
- C. Husband and wife.

7. What will the man do?

- A. Prepare for dinner.
- B. Buy some groceries.
- C. Do some cleaning.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is Jessie addicted to?

- A. Soap operas.
- B. Online games.
- C. Online chats.

9. How did John remove his bad habit?

- A. By keeping a dog.
- B. By seeing a doctor.
- C. By focusing on lessons.

10. Who has improved in studies after giving up the Internet addiction?

- A. John.
- B. Jessie.
- C. Dick.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What was Steven in charge of in his former company?

- A. Technology improvement.
- B. Customer support.
- C. Information collection.

12. In which aspect has Steven tried to improve recently?

- A. Product sales.
- B. Time management.
- C. Clerk training.

13. What are the speakers doing?
- A. Having a job interview.
 - B. Making a project for a company.
 - C. Discussing about management.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where is Mina now?
- A. In an office.
 - B. On a bus.
 - C. In a park.
15. What is Daniel doing?
- A. Getting off at bus stop.
 - B. Looking for the right bus.
 - C. Traveling northwards by bus.
16. What will Daniel probably do finally?
- A. Get on No. 90 bus.
 - B. Ride all the way around.
 - C. Transfer to another bus.
17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. When to take a bus ride.
 - B. How to get to the destination.
 - C. Why to make an appointment.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker?
- A. A chef.
 - B. A customer.
 - C. A waiter.
19. What is special about the snack dolma?
- A. Its price is low.
 - B. Its taste is new.
 - C. Its materials are fresh.
20. How much will the blog reader probably pay for a meal in Chez Fitz?
- A. \$40.
 - B. \$45.
 - C. \$50.

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

Great Books Summer Program delivers excellent preparation for seminar-style college classes and the SAT critical thinking section. We are thrilled to announce Summer 2022 On-Campus programs are returning. Enrollment（注册）is open. Make your plans today!

Program 1: Great Books & Writer's Workshop at Pepperdine University

Malibu, CA

For Rising Grades 6 – 8 and Grades 9 – 12

One and Two-Week Programs

Choose the one-week Seminar and Discussion program. Select Writer's Workshop for students eager to explore the art of creative writing. Or, stay for both!

One-week Tuition: \$2695 Two-week Tuition: \$5390

Program 2: Great Books & Writer's Workshop at Amherst College

Amherst, MA

For Rising Grades 6 – 8 and Grades 9 – 12

One and Two-Week Programs

We will be offering Seminar and Discussion programs and a Writer's Workshop for students eager to explore the art of writing in all forms.

One-week Tuition: \$2495 Two-week Tuition: \$4990

Program 3: Great Books at Stanford University

Stanford, CA

For Rising Grades 6 – 8 and Grades 9 – 12

One and Two-Week Programs

Young people gather to experience reading and life at Stanford University. Join us for one week or two of Great Books Seminar and Discussion programs!

One-week Tuition: \$2995 Two-week Tuition: \$5990

Program 4: A Tall Ship Adventure

For Rising Grades 9 – 12

Sail from Bangor to Portland, ME

One Week Program

Great Books is excited to announce the second year of Tales of the Sea: a Tall Ship Adventure. This program for high school students marries the study of maritime literature with living and learning to sail. Time will be split between seminar and discussion and sailing education with visits to coastal islands.

One-week Tuition: \$2995

Note:

All on-campus programs have Materials & Events fees of \$225 for one week and \$475 for two.

21. How much does an applicant pay in total for a one-week program at Stanford University?

- A. \$2995. B. \$3220. C. \$3470. D. \$3945.

22. Which program will you choose if you want to do outdoor practice?
A. Program 1. B. Program 2. C. Program 3. D. Program 4.
23. What do the four on-campus programs have in common?
A. They offer seminar-style classes.
B. They prepare students for the SAT test.
C. They are designed for junior high students.
D. They aim to promote students' writing skills.

B

Eradajere Oleita thinks she may have a partial solution for two of our country's long-standing problems: garbage and poverty. It's called the Chip Bag Project. The 26-year-old student and environmentalist from Detroit is asking a favor of local snack lovers: Rather than throw your empty chip bags into the trash, donate them so she can turn them into sleeping bags for the homeless.

Chip eaters drop off their empty bags from Doritos, Lay's, and other favorites at two locations in Detroit: a print shop and a clothing store, where Oleita and her volunteer helpers collect them. After they clean the chip bags in soapy hot water, they slice them open, lay them flat, and iron them together.

It takes about four hours to sew a sleeping bag, and each takes around 150 to 300 chip bags, depending on whether they're single-serve or family size. The result is a sleeping bag that is "waterproof, lightweight, and easy to carry around," Oleita told the *Detroit News*.

Since its start in 2020, the Chip Bag Project has collected more than 800,000 chip bags and, as of last December, created 110 sleeping bags.

Sure, it would be simpler to raise the money to buy new sleeping bags. But that's only half the goal for Oleita – whose family moved to the United States from Nigeria a decade ago with the hope of attaining a better life – and her fellow volunteers. "We are committed to making an impact not only socially, but environmentally," she says.

And, of course, there's the symbolism of salvaging bags that would otherwise land in the trash and using them to help the homeless. It's a powerful reminder that environmental injustice and poverty often go hand in hand. As Oleita told *hourdetroit.com*: "I think it's time to show connections between all of these issues."

24. What is the purpose of the Chip Bag Project?
A. To make donations for the homeless.
B. To deal with garbage and sleeping bags.
C. To stop pollution caused by snack lovers.
D. To protect the environment and reduce poverty.
25. How did Oleita get materials for sleeping bags?
A. By turning to chip eaters. B. By producing chip bags.
B. By purchasing snacks. D. By cooperating with the poor.

26. Which of the following can best explain the underlined word “salvaging” in the last paragraph?

- A. Sewing. B. Designing. C. Emptying. D. Recycling.

27. Which of the following best describes Eradjere Oleita?

- A. Devoted and creative. B. Determined and honest.
B. Ambitious and humorous. D. Caring and independent.

C

Scientists in Australia have discovered that they can use the world’s smelliest fruits to make devices that could power electric cars. A durian is a fruit that looks like a pineapple. It is a delicacy in some Asian countries, but its smell is so unpleasant that some of those countries have banned it from public places. Its smell has been compared to rotting eggs and even smelly old gym socks.

Vincent Gomes and his colleagues at the University of Sydney, in Australia, used a durian and a jackfruit – another fruit known for its terrible smell – to make energy-storing devices called supercapacitors.

Supercapacitors are an alternative to batteries. They can’t store as much energy as a normal battery does, but they are much quicker to recharge. Durians and jackfruits contain some of the chemicals used in supercapacitors, which gave Gomes the idea. To make the fruit-based devices, the team heated and then freeze-dried the uneatable cores of the durian and jackfruit to make a special kind of material called an aerogel.

Aerogels are one of the world’s lightest solid materials. Often called “frozen smoke”, they are made by removing the liquid from a gel and replacing it with air. They have many scientific uses, but one of their special properties is the ability to conduct electric currents, which makes them an important part of supercapacitors. The aerogels made from durian and jackfruit both worked well when placed inside a supercapacitor, although the durian aerogel was found to be the better of the two.

The discovery is important because the materials currently used to make supercapacitors are expensive. Using natural foods like durians and jackfruits, Gomes says, could reduce environmental pollution, as well as costs.

28. What makes some countries have different attitudes toward the durian?

- A. Its smell. B. Its appearance. C. Its value. D. Its popularity.

29. Which paragraph mentions Gomes’s inspiration of innovation?

- A. Paragraph 1. B. Paragraph 2. C. Paragraph 3. D. Paragraph 4.

30. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Aerogels. B. Scientific uses. C. Properties. D. Electric currents.

31. What can we learn about fruit-based supercapacitors?

- A. They are devices for producing electricity. B. They are chemicals from durians.
C. They are green and economical. D. They are light and liquid.

D

By examining tiny vessels (血管) inside a person's eyes, doctors might one day be able to predict that person's risk of early death, according to a new study.

Past research had shown the retina (视网膜), light-sensitive layers of nerve tissue at the back of the eye, as a possible indicator of a person's biological age. The retina offers a unique, accessible "window" to evaluate underlying pathological (病理的) processes of some serious diseases that are associated with increased risks of death. In the new study, the researchers turned to a deep-learning technique that could predict a person's risk of death by analyzing the biological age of the retina.

Their deep-learning model, a type of machine learning and artificial intelligence that's modeled to learn similar to a human brain, analyzed more than 80,000 images of fundus (眼底) – the internal back surface of the eye that includes the retina. They obtained the images from nearly 47,000 people between the ages of 40 and 69, stored in the U.K. Biobank. To figure out whether their model was accurate, they first analyzed more than 19,000 fundus images taken from more than 11,000 participants who were in relatively good health. The idea was that the retinal biological ages of these people should be fairly similar to their chronological age (实际年龄).

The model was fairly accurate in predicting retinal ages, with an accuracy of within 3.5 years to chronological ages. They then used the model to assess the remaining nearly 36,000 participants' fundus photos collected across a span of 11 years. They found that 51 percent of the participants had a "retinal age gap" – the difference between biological and chronological age – of more than 3 years, 28 percent had a gap of more than 5 years and 4.5 percent had a gap of more than 10 years. In other words, these participants had "older" eyes compared to their chronological age.

Those who had larger age gaps had a 49-67 percent higher risk of death from causes other than cardiovascular disease or cancer. With every one year increase in the age gap, the risk of death increased by 2 percent for any cause and 3 percent for causes other than cardiovascular disease and cancer.

32. What can we know about the retina?

- A. It causes serious diseases.
- B. It indicates the risk of death.
- C. It speeds pathological processes.
- D. It improves people's physical health.

33. How do researchers know the retinal age?

- A. By examining the nerve tissue.
- B. By studying the human brain.
- C. By checking the eyesight.
- D. By analyzing fundus images.

34. What percentage of the participants had the largest retinal age gap?

- A. 3.5%.
- B. 4.5%.
- C. 28%.
- D. 51%.

35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. A new study is conducted on tiny vessels
- B. Image technology is used to predict diseases
- C. Eyes may reveal a person's biological age
- D. A deep-learning on the retina is necessary

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。

No matter what your goals are in life, there is one great law that you need to obey in order to be successful: No one else is going to climb the ladder (梯子) of success for you. 36 From the day you leave your parents' house, you are responsible for your life and the choices you make.

If you want a better life, you need to make better decisions. 37 However, it doesn't change anything. Only you can change your life by changing the choices you make. Take responsibility for everything in your life. Even if it's not in your direct control, you can always choose how you respond.

38 If you choose what is fun and easy over what is necessary, you will never reach the levels of success and happiness you are capable of achieving in your life. That's because every great victory requires great sacrifice. If success was easy, everybody would be successful.

There is nothing that you can't achieve with hard work. People often think that their lives will suddenly change through some magical event in the future. 39 Your life changes only to the extent that you change. Nothing will ever change if you don't change what you do daily.

A great way to actively create your future is to ask yourself: If I already achieved my goals, how would I act on a daily basis? What books would I read, how often would I work out, and how would I spend my time at the office? 40

- A. But that is not the case.
- B. No one else is responsible for your life.
- C. Now these questions seem like magic to you.
- D. Nothing else can be the drive for your success.
- E. Once you answer these questions, you know what to do.
- F. The biggest enemy to success is the path of least resistance.
- G. You can blame other people for your lack of happiness all life long.

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，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I'd love to have been a journalist. But I wasn't 41 enough. I was always able to write a good letter – I just couldn't stare at a blank sheet of paper and 42 a story. But I went into advertising after university and 43 fell in love with it.

I always had the 44 of speech. I was schooled at the dinner table. My father used to 45 arguments, saying we needed to learn how to make our case. It could get pretty 46. At school I ended up being captain of lots of things, not because I was the best player but because I could 47 people to do things. I learnt that you don't have to be the most academically 48, or even the most original thinker – 49 is a big part of the battle. No wonder I felt at home in advertising.

People 50 to stay in one company almost for life; I was always looking for the next 51 to learn. I got into the advertising industry at Ogilvy, then went to Grey to 52 experience on the Procter & Gamble account, and to Y&R to get creative experience. It 53 me new-business director. Later I started my own business, HHCL, which was an amazing 54.

My next move will be to 55 all my skills in pioneering work. I know there is no end to learning. I will live and learn.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. brave | B. serious | C. creative | D. humble |
| 42. A. listen to | B. refer to | C. put up with | D. come up with |
| 43. A. blindly | B. merely | C. immediately | D. hardly |
| 44. A. gift | B. habit | C. secret | D. style |
| 45. A. start | B. avoid | C. evaluate | D. support |
| 46. A. funny | B. heated | C. simple | D. boring |
| 47. A. get | B. beg | C. force | D. allow |
| 48. A. strict | B. dependent | C. precise | D. bright |
| 49. A. ambition | B. responsibility | C. honesty | D. communication |
| 50. A. failed | B. tended | C. learned | D. refused |
| 51. A. turn | B. reason | C. method | D. chance |
| 52. A. gain | B. share | C. present | D. exchange |
| 53. A. showed | B. made | C. offered | D. brought |
| 54. A. solution | B. discovery | C. success | D. schedule |
| 55. A. quit | B. reflect | C. employ | D. change |

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。

Celebrating Chinese New Year overseas is a completely different experience. Chinese New Year was 56 of the things I missed the most about Singapore – the reunion of family 57 (member) whom we hadn't seen for the last 364 days, the exchanging of gifts, the various colours and sounds that we so 58 (close) connect with this most Chinese of festivals.

This year, I helped my mother hang up an attractive 59 (decorate) of a giant dragon along the staircase. We wiped down the entire house together – the kitchen, the living room, light fittings, the entire lot. Aunts, uncles, cousins came around, 60 (enjoy) a massive meal and lazed in front of the TV for a couple of hours while the Chinese New Year variety shows were playing. We visited the temple on New Year's morning to pay respects 61 our ancestors. We worked very hard in the weeks 62 (lead) up to the event.

This morning, a 63 (cheer) lion dance troupe (剧团) drove slowly past my local wet market. Old folks and their grandchildren stuck out their heads from windows 64 (watch) the performance. It is this community spirit 65 makes Chinese New Year what it is.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

某英语报以 My Experience of Cooking 为题向中学生征文，请你结合内容要求用英语写一篇短文应征，内容包括：

1. 简述过程；
2. 实践成效；
3. 感想体会。

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 Experience of Cooking

I learned cooking a few years ago.

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。

My husband has been out of town for work this past week. When he travels, he typically is only gone for a day or two, but this time it was a few days longer. He was set to come home last night, but as he boarded the plane his flight was announced canceled and he had to return to the hotel to wait for the next flight. He learned very quickly the city was struggling due to high crime rate. He was not able to get a Uber or taxi at 4:30 a.m. to get to the airport for his flight due to workers being fearful of their lives. When I told my kids dad was not going to be home that night, they were both upset.

My husband was the head coach of my 5-year old's t-ball team. They had a game the next morning and my husband was trying so badly to make it home in time. The thought of possibly missing our son's game really made him mad. He wanted to be there because this was their thing and he didn't want to let him or the other boys down.

A young man by the name of Asher, who worked at the hotel my husband stayed at, overheard my husband's dilemma. He realized he was not able to get transportation to the airport. This young man offered to wake up and get my husband to the airport at 4:30 a.m. My husband was in shock – a complete stranger would offer to do such a big act of kindness. When he called me to tell me the possible ride, he was so hopeful. This young man honored his word and brought my husband to the airport safely.

I didn't want to get my son's hopes up, so I told him, "Dad is trying to get home for your game but I am not sure whether he will make it." That morning, on the way to the baseball field, both my kids looked up in the sky the entire ride to the field and pointed out planes in the sky saying, "Maybe that's dad's plane."

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。

As we reached the baseball field, we were a few minutes late.

I saw a familiar figure and my son walking towards me.



高三诊断性测试

英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分 听力

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

6. C 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C
16. C 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. B

第二部分 阅读

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

21. B 22. D 23. A 24. D 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. A 29. C 30. A
31. C 32. B 33. D 34. B 35. C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

36. B 37. G 38. F 39. A 40. E

第三部分 语言运用

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

41. C 42. D 43. C 44. A 45. A 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. D 50. B
51. D 52. A 53. B 54. C 55. C

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. one 57. members 58. closely 59. decoration 60. enjoyed
61. to/for 62. leading 63. cheerful 64. to watch 65. that

评分原则：

第二节如出现可接受的答案，由评卷点裁定，酌情给分。

第四部分 写作

第一节（满分 15 分）

作答示例

My Experience of an Online Lesson

We ever took online lessons and the one by Mr. Li impressed me most. Two minutes before the class, I was waiting eagerly when he showed up with a broad smile on the screen. He began his lesson with a quote which encouraged us to be disciplined and engaged in his lesson. Then we watched videos, did reading and writing and had teacher-student interactions. The lesson was interesting and effective. I learned a lot in a relaxed atmosphere. What an unforgettable online lesson I experienced!

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，酌情扣分。
4. 评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际，可将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点

1. 学习烹饪的过程；
2. 实践中取得的进步；
3. 感想体会。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档	覆盖了全部内容，富有逻辑性，完整地表述了写作要求。
(13~15分)	使用了多样而且合适的词汇和语法结构，可能有一些错误，但完全不影响理解。有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段，全文结构清晰，意义连贯。
第四档	覆盖了主要内容，比较富有逻辑性，比较完整地表述了写作要求。
(10~12分)	使用了比较多样而且合适的词汇和语法结构，可能有一些错误，但不影响理解。比较有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段，全文结构比较清晰，意义连贯。较好地完成了试题规定的任务。
第三档	覆盖了基本内容，有一定逻辑性，基本表述了写作要求。
(7~9分)	使用了一些而且基本合适的词汇和语法结构，错误较多，但基本不影响理解。有效地使用了一些语句间的衔接手段，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。基本完成了试题规定的任务。
第二档	覆盖了一些内容，没有逻辑性，未表述写作要求。
(4~6分)	使用了很少合适的词汇和语法结构，错误很多，影响理解。没有使用语句间的衔接手段，全文结构混乱，意义不连贯。未能完成了试题规定的任务。
第一档	内容很少，没有逻辑性，未达到写作要求。
(1~3分)	词汇和语法结构错误很多，影响理解。没有使用语句间的衔接手段，全文结构混乱，意义不连贯。未能完成试题规定的任务。
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。

第二节（满分 25 分）

（略）

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按五个档次进行评分。
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洽度。
 - (2) 所使用词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、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档	—创造了丰富、合理的内容，富有逻辑性，续写完整，与原文情境融合度高。 —使用了多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，可能有个别小错，但完全不影响理解。 —有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，意义连贯。
(21~25分)	
第四档	—创造了比较丰富、合理的内容，比较富有逻辑性，续写比较完整，与原文情境融合度比较高。 —使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，可能有个别小错，但完全不影响理解。 —比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段，全文结构清晰，意义连贯。
(16~20分)	
第三档	—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。 —使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有一些错误和不恰当之处，但基本不影响理解。 —基本有效地使用了语句间的衔接手段，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。
(11~15分)	
第二档	—未能创造合理的内容，全文逻辑性较差，续写不完整，与原文情境相关度不高。 —使用了较少词汇和语法结构，有较多错误，影响理解。 —很少使用语句间的衔接手段，结构不够清晰，意义不够连贯。
(6~10分)	
第一档	—未能创造合理的内容，全文逻辑性差，续写不完整，与原文情境相关度差。 —未能使用合适的词汇和语法结构，有很多错误，影响理解。 —未能使用语句间的衔接手段，结构不清晰，意义不连贯。
(1~5分)	
0分	—未能传达给读者任何信息：内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。