

莆田市 2026 届高中毕业班第二次质量调研测试试卷

英语

(试卷满分: 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答: 用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 请保持答题卡整洁, 避免折叠。考试结束后, 请将答题卡上交。

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What is Mr. Thomson like?

A. Patient.

B. Intelligent.

C. Strict.

2. What is the woman looking to buy probably?

A. A smartphone.

B. Some clothes.

C. Some food.

3. When will the film begin?

A. At 7:05 p.m.

B. At 7:20 p.m.

C. At 7:30 p.m.

4. What did Amy do in three months?

A. She read a novel.

B. She wrote a novel.

C. She published a novel.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Respecting the old.

B. Buying a new bicycle.

C. Sharing skills within a family.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man struggling with?

- A. Drawing figures.
- B. Mixing colors effectively.
- C. Finding high-quality paints.

7. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Watch videos.
- B. Go to art school.
- C. Learn from her.

听第 7 段录音, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How does the woman feel at first?

- A. Discouraged.
- B. Surprised.
- C. Puzzled.

9. What is the significance of the game according to the man?

- A. To win first place.
- B. To get more training.
- C. To show their abilities.

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Fellow players.
- B. Coach and player.
- C. Judge and coach.

听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where might the speakers be?

- A. At a playground.
- B. In a classroom.
- C. In a library.

12. Which type of play can make children creative?

- A. Structured play.
- B. Free play.
- C. Indoor play.

13. What will the woman do next?

- A. Go home.
- B. Prepare dinner.
- C. Play with her kids.

听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does the man usually get to work now?

- A. By car.
- B. By taxi.
- C. By bike.

15. What do we know about the man?

- A. He prefers bikes to buses.
- B. He lives close to the bus stops.
- C. Taxis can cover most of his needs.

16. What does the man do on rainy days?
- A. He rents a car to drive.
B. He wears waterproof clothing.
C. He relies on co-workers for rides.
17. What is the major reason the man makes the decision?
- A. It helps the environment.
B. It is expensive to maintain a car.
C. It is convenient to take public transport.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What inspired the speaker to become a pilot?
- A. A relative's career. B. A sight in the sky. C. A trip abroad.
19. Why did the speaker fly to South America?
- A. To find a new job. B. To take a flying lesson. C. To relax from work.
20. What did the airline offer to do for the speaker?
- A. They gave him a new position.
B. They provided a volunteer job for him.
C. They introduced him to a delivery company.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

As digital connectivity reaches new heights in 2025, the third quarter (Q3) has seen a significant shift in how cyberattacks (网络攻击) are launched and targeted. The following data, provided by leading security monitors, summarize the key trends from July to September 2025.

I. Attack Volume by Industry (Weekly Average per Organization)

Education/Research	3,828 attacks (Ranked 1)
Government/Military	2,950 attacks
Healthcare	2,800 attacks (+37% growth compared to Q2)
Automotive	1,900 attacks (+120% growth --fastest rising)

II. The "Aisuru" Botnet(僵尸网络): A New AI Threat

The third quarter of 2025 marked the rise of "Aisuru", the world's first fully AI-powered botnet.

- **Capability:** It can automatically identify system weaknesses and then launch “hyper-volumetric” attacks (超容攻击), which can shut down entire national networks.

- **Impact:** In Q3 alone, Aisuru was responsible for nearly 25% of all recorded DDoS incidents.

III. Regional Distribution of Attacks

- **Most Targeted Region:** Asia (accounting for 33% of global incidents).

- **Top 3 Targeted Countries:** No. 1 China; No. 2 Turkey; No. 3 Germany.

IV. Expert Safety Recommendations

1. **Zero-Trust Policy:** Never trust, always be alert. Any login attempt must be strictly checked on.

2. **Passkey Adoption:** Replace traditional passwords with biometric passkeys (fingerprint/face ID), which can block 80% of automated cyberattack attempts.

3. **The “Side-View” Test:** In suspicious video calls, ask the person to turn his head to check for AI-generated “Deepfake” images.

21. Which industry experienced the most dramatic growth in cyberattacks during Q3 2025?

A. Education/Research.

B. Government/Military.

C. Healthcare.

D. Automotive.

22. What does the “Aisuru” botnet do before launching the attack?

A. Detect system bugs.

B. Target random systems.

C. Upgrade AI capacity.

D. Record cyber incidents.

23. What is suggested as a way to stay safe online?

A. Setting more complex passwords.

B. Blocking incoming video calls.

C. Checking video callers’ side view.

D. Logging in to specific websites.

B

If you love art, “Picasso” speaks a lot. Pablo Picasso (1881—1973) wasn’t just an exceptional painter; he was a sculptor, printmaker, stage designer ... Due to his amazing skills, he became an outstanding figure in all of these fields.

One of Picasso’s amazing feats was representing realism and contemporary culture through art. He, along with Georges Braque, gave birth to cubism—one of the most revolutionary movements in modern art, paving the way for nearly all abstract art that followed. His exploration of art did not stop with cubism as he wanted to make something more inspirational, and thus came into existence—Collage (拼贴画). Collage was a different kind of art in which Picasso incorporated several signs and used some metaphorical terms to give them a concrete meaning.

Picasso received training from his father, who was an art teacher and a painter. At the age of 16, Picasso had already lost a liking to traditional art techniques and desired to introduce something new.

His search began when he joined the Academy of San Fernando in Madrid. He experimented with different styles of art and explored grounds like still life, portraits, mythological scenes, and landscapes. His work was daring and he always preferred to use innovative perspective.

Picasso also produced sculptures and took an interest in theatrical productions. His most remarkable and politically charged work was “Guernica”, produced in response to the Spanish Civil War when the town suffered a horrifying bombing. To this day, it is a classic representation of war horrors

On April 8, 1973, Picasso passed away in the city of Mougins, France, leaving behind a treasure of art that is celebrated still to this day.

24. What does the underlined word “feats” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Dreams. B. Achievements. C. Discoveries. D. Inspirations.

25. What was the driving force behind Picasso’s artistic exploration?

- A. His training in the Academy. B. His pursuit of innovation.
C. His admiration for his father. D. His loyalty to traditional art.

26. What was Picasso’s intention in creating “Guernica”?

- A. To show his artistic talent. B. To pour out personal emotional pain.
C. To record a historical event. D. To speak out against wartime violence.

27. Which of the following best describes Picasso?

- A. Talented and consistent. B. Creative and ambitious.
C. Pioneering and all-round. D. Successful and realistic.

C

Rosie, a three-year-old black labrador, can do something no human being on this planet would be capable of. The dog smells four pots of urine (尿液) samples, and then correctly picks out the sample belonging to an NHS (National Health Service) patient with bladder (膀胱) cancer. To prove it doesn’t happen by chance, Rosie’s trainers keep changing the order of the pots around. Time after time, the labrador picks out the cancer, standing still and staring at the correct pot to show she has found it.

Scientists believe this could lay the foundation for a revolution in cancer detection. But scientists have struggled to find a way to apply this on a large scale in real-world medicine; it would be simply impractical for the NHS to set a pack of labradors loose smelling patients in hospital waiting rooms.

Now, however, technology has provided a solution. Dr Andreas Mershin, a physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has collaborated with Medical Detection Dogs to create an e-nose. This machine was made by teaching AI to copy how dogs react to the smelly chemical molecules (分子) in urine. Once it learns that, the machine can “smell” urine samples too—by picking up those same

tiny molecules floating in the air. The e-nose is being tested on more than 500 urine samples for patients at Milton Keynes University Hospital to see if it is as accurate as the dogs. Mershin hopes it will be approved as a clinical tool in hospitals within two years and said that the technology could ultimately be implanted into smartphones.

The team of scientists and dog trainers work closely with local NHS doctors, who are enthusiastic about the potential of the e-nose. They believe it could lead to non-invasive (无创的) tests, which would be particularly transformative for illnesses, where people often delay checks due to embarrassment until they experience disturbing symptoms.

28. What can be inferred about Rosie's detection skill?

- A. It is highly reliable.
- B. It is easily-trained.
- C. It is human-dependent.
- D. It is still immature.

29. How does the e-nose detect cancer?

- A. It observes a dog's reaction.
- B. It follows the way dogs smell.
- C. It relies on a real dog's help.
- D. It smells a dog's urine samples.

30. What is the key advantage of the e-nose over the dog?

- A. Its accuracy.
- B. Its practicality.
- C. Its sensitivity.
- D. Its affordability.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Labradors: The Best Pets for Cancer Patients
- B. How Electronic Noses Are Used in Hospitals
- C. Dogs Lead Science to Life-saving Technology
- D. Medical Detection Dogs: A New Role for Dogs

D

Procrastination (拖延症) is one of the world's worst time wasters: You have so much that you need to do, but when it comes to actually sitting down and getting it done, it seems basically impossible. But what if I told you that the opposite of procrastination, a phenomenon called pre-crastination, could be just as bad? A new study conducted by researchers from the University of Pennsylvania recently tackled the topic of pre-crastination—and it turns out that it could be a huge problem for many of us.

Pre-crastination refers to the desire to do things immediately, but only to ease the anxiety surrounding leaving a particular task undone. I know that in my own life. I like to get through the easy tasks on my to-do list first, since they can be checked off more quickly, making me feel a lot more accomplished in the process. I just thought I was prioritizing, but I now know that this is an example of pre-crastinating the easy tasks so that I could say I got them done, while procrastinating the more boring tasks I left at the bottom of my list.

The discovery of pre-crastination leads to all kinds of questions about behavior and productivity. Now it seems that we have to not only worry about putting things off unnecessarily, but also doing things too quickly or completing easy tasks just so that we can get them done.

The researchers touched on this in their article published in *Scientific American*, in which they advise avoiding procrastination and pre-crastination by decomposing your large tasks into smaller ones. That way, you can get through seemingly difficult tasks, but also avoid sliding through all of the simple ones first. I know that I'll definitely be more careful when it comes to how I organize my to-do list from here on out.

32. What does the author imply about pre-crastination in paragraph 1?

- A. It is a new way to save time.
- B. It is often misunderstood by people.
- C. It has been researched for a long time.
- D. It poses a similar threat to productivity.

33. What is the underlying reason for pre-crastination?

- A. To improve work efficiency.
- B. To avoid future work pressure.
- C. To ease worries about the undone.
- D. To demonstrate personal capability.

34. What can we learn from the discovery of pre-crastination?

- A. It complicates our understanding of efficiency.
- B. Productivity is heavily influenced by behavior.
- C. We should avoid putting things off unnecessarily.
- D. Both extremes of task management are problematic.

35. What is the researchers' suggested solution to these issues?

- A. Dividing big tasks into parts.
- B. Categorizing tasks by urgency.
- C. Keeping track of task progress.
- D. Focusing on difficult tasks first.

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。

Humans can be poor judges of their own ability. 36 Psychologists have found the less expertise (专业素养) you have in something, the more likely you are to overestimate your competence in it. And in a digital era where confident social media influencers give you “life hacks” (生活技巧), and face-to-face conversation is more limited, this psychological phenomenon seems important to remember.

This is called the Dunning-Kruger effect, named after the psychologists David Dunning and Justin Kruger. Back in the 90s, they found a connection between a person’s lack of skills and ability and a lack of awareness of lack of ability. He is ignorant to his own limitations. 37 Dunning told BBC Radio 4 that, one third of the time, doctors disagree with patients who use internet sources rather than see a medical professional. Whether it’s judging jokes, logical reasoning, or grammar, the pattern is the same: the less skilled you are, the more over-confident you are.

On the other side is intellectual humility. 38 Elizabeth Krumrei-Mancuso, Professor of Psychology at Pepperdine University, told the BBC that a higher willingness to acknowledge cognitive (认知的) limitations, and the ability to accept diverse perspectives, is connected with a more accurate perception of intelligence.

39 Tenelle Porter, a psychologist at Rowan University, told the BBC that knowing this “opens us up to being intellectually humble, to admitting everything that we don’t yet know.” This quality can help us grow and learn from others. And current studies suggest that those with higher intellectual humility are more open to negotiating and exploring information.

40

- A. How can we use this knowledge to help us in everyday life?
- B. The Dunning-Kruger effect isn’t just limited to medical fields.
- C. So, you might not be as good, or as bad, as you think you are.
- D. It can also lead to poor decision-making in our personal lives.
- E. This plays out in various areas of life, such as in medical cases.
- E. This means having a modest view of your own competence or abilities.
- G. Hence, welcome the unknown and remember, there’s always more to learn.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (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 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

On my son Andrew's 15th birthday, a sleepy Saturday morning takes us to a nearby Toronto shoe shop. As a nonspeaking autistic (患自闭症的) teenager, Andrew 41 shopping when it's quiet, so we 42 the trip to arrive right when the store opens. There we quickly find a perfect 43—a pair of shoes right in his size, which he tries on without showing any sign of 44. After we 45 them up and pay, I mention to the clerks that it is Andrew's 46, and they wish him a happy one.

Instead of 47 Andrew his picture chart, a tool using 48 for simple daily conversation, I follow intuition (直觉) and hold up his letterboard. This tool allows him to 49 words and can spare the trouble of carrying those images. Though it requires significant time and 50 for him, it reveals far more than simple 51. Andrew points to each letter, one by one: "Thank you for your blessing." The clerks watch, 52 and moved.

Then, one of the clerks asks more about it, 53 that his brother-in-law, Jason, also doesn't speak. I share how the letterboard has transformed our 54 of Andrew, and offer details for the spelling-to-communicate method. When I ask Andrew if he has a 55 for Jason, he spells out, "Tell Jason he will change everyone's opinion of him in 26 letters."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. proposes | B. rejects | C. considers | D. favors |
| 42. A. time | B. enjoy | C. cancel | D. book |
| 43. A. alternative | B. fit | C. reward | D. bargain |
| 44. A. excitement | B. sorrow | C. protest | D. relief |
| 45. A. box | B. tie | C. shine | D. fix |
| 46. A. gift | B. dream | C. birthday | D. favorite |
| 47. A. buying | B. showing | C. handing | D. saving |
| 48. A. words | B. sounds | C. signs | D. images |
| 49. A. spell out | B. make up | C. put forward | D. go through |
| 50. A. money | B. effort | C. courage | D. wisdom |
| 51. A. relationship | B. emotion | C. phenomenon | D. communication |
| 52. A. wide-eyed | B. tight-lipped | C. light-hearted | D. absent-minded |
| 53. A. complaining | B. explaining | C. joking | D. suspecting |
| 54. A. evaluation | B. appreciation | C. criticism | D. understanding |
| 55. A. lecture | B. message | C. warning | D. clue |

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。

In the mid-2000s, large scales of countryside in Zhejiang province 56 (witness) an ecologically, and culturally, conscious shift. This has not only resulted in improved living conditions for residents, but has also attracted a 57 (mass) inflow of tourists, driving a prosperous rural economy.

Hengshanwu, at the time 58 empty village with a degrading environment due to mining activities, saw a turning point in 2003, 59 Zhejiang launched the Green Rural Revival Program. The village started a campaign of rural rejuvenation by hardening roads, collecting waste and clearing rivers. With a brand-new look, *Hengshanwu* village began 60 (dynamic) developing its tourism economy based on its superior nature resources. Local authorities invited the Anji native Chen to help build the once empty village into a tourist community. Chen's goal was 61 (create) a "modern, earthy countryside." He spent years preserving the village's original character and developing homestays (民宿) 62 various cultural themes and styles.

The 63 (transform) has been highly successful. In 2022, the homestays attracted over 350,000 visitors, generating annual income over 67 million *yuan*. The village's total tourism income reached 108 million *yuan*, with per capita (人均) net income 64 (exceed) 55,000 *yuan*.

"As people unite with 65 (snake) purpose, the road to common prosperity grows wider," said Cai Mingfu, the village's Party chief.

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, 你校英语报 “English Weekly” 正在征集关于图书回收柜摆放位置的建
议。请你写一篇文章投稿, 内容包括:

1. 你的建议;
2. 你的理由。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。



Dear Editor,

I am writing to share my proposal regarding the placement of our new book recycling cabinets.

Yours sincerely,

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。

My son is in fourth grade and he can already speak fluent Mandarin (普通话). He attends Barnard Mandarin Magnet Elementary School in San Diego, where he shows a talent for the abacus (珠算) while learning the Six Ancient Arts of Confucianism. Then we were offered a spot on a trip to Beijing last summer for him to participate in the fifth annual ShenMo International Abacus Competition.

We had six months to prepare for the trip. While my son was polishing his abacus skills, I was starting my own Mandarin journey in parent classes. Numbers first — easy. Then interrogative pronouns (疑问代词)—fun. “*Shén me, Shén me ... What, What ...*” A piece of cake!

Then it got harder... and harder... and harder.

How could I distinguish between the four tones? I feared messing up how to say “*ma*” and the subsequent disrespect it could bring. I was terrified of mistakenly calling someone a “*yé ye*” when he really should be a “*wài gong*”. Learning Mandarin was not going according to plan, and the trip was fast approaching.

At the last Mandarin class, the teachers challenged us to write a long sentence on our own. As I was always a *qipao* fonder, I wrote: “*Wǒ hěn xīhuān zhègè qípào*” (“I really like this dress”). Certain that I had written the most brilliant and poetic passage, I proudly practised it in hopes of impressing my kid. Over dinner, I thought the right moment came. I cleared my throat and stated, “*Wǒ hěn xīhuān zhègè qípào.*”

My son stared at me in confusion. Then he burst into uncontrollable laughter. My confidence was destroyed and I worried I’d never speak Mandarin correctly, let alone impress anyone. Yet deep down, I held onto the faint hope that my months of effort might pay off somehow.

At last it was time for our trip. Beijing’s rich culture fascinated me from the moment we arrived. The abacus competition showcased young talents from around the world, and my son’s performance made me incredibly proud.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

After the competition, we began to explore the city.

However, I had a strong desire to buy that *qipao*.

莆田市 2026 届高中毕业班第二次质量调研测试试卷参考答案

英 语

第一部分 听力

1-5. ABCBC 6-10. BCACA 11-15. ABACB 16-20. BABCA

第二部分 阅读

21-23 DAC 24-27 BBDC 28-31 ABBC 32-35 DCDA 36-40 CEFAG

第三部分 语言知识应用

第一节

41-45 DABCA 46-50 CCDAB 51-55 DABDB

第二节

56. witnessed 57. massive 58. an 59. when 60. dynamically
61. to create 62. with 63. transformation 64. exceeding 65. shared

第四部分 写作

第一节 作答示例

Dear Editor,

I am writing to share my proposal regarding the placement of our new book recycling cabinets. In my view, the most strategic location would be the open space between the Canteen and the Dormitory Buildings.

The primary reason is its optimal convenience. As students frequent these areas at least three times a day, placing cabinets here ensures high visibility. It allows us to drop off unwanted books conveniently on our way to meals, rather than making a detour to distant buildings. Furthermore, the high foot traffic will serve as a constant reminder, encouraging more students to participate in this eco-friendly initiative.

I believe this location will significantly boost our recycling efficiency.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节 作答示例

After the competition, we began to explore the city. Beijing's historical grandeur left us in awe, yet my bruised confidence remained a heavy burden. Every time I opened my mouth, the fear of my son's laughter made the words die in my throat. While wandering through a bustling market, a stunning silk *qipao* in a boutique window caught my eye. It was the very dress I had practiced describing, yet my paralyzing anxiety kept me rooted to the spot outside.

However, I had a strong desire to buy that qipao. Driven by this intense longing, I finally pushed past my fear and stepped into the shop. I took a deep breath and stuttered, "*Wǒ hěn xǐhuan zhège qipáo.*" Instead of mockery, the shopkeeper responded with a warm, encouraging beam. At that moment, my anxiety evaporated. I realized communication wasn't about perfection, but the sincere effort to connect. Leaving with the dress, I finally found my voice and a newfound peace.

第四部分 写作

第一节:

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, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档 (13—15 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务;
2. 覆盖所有内容要点;
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇;
4. 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; 具备较强的语言运用能力;
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑;
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档 (10—12 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务;
2. 虽漏掉 1~2 个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容;
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
4. 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;
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑;
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档 (7—9 分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务;
2. 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容;
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求;
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解;
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯;
6. 整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 (4—6 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务;
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容;
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;
4. 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;
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯;
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档 (1—3 分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务;

2. 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;
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限;
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解;
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯;
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分(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。

第二节:

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 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. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右(词数少于 120 的, 从总分中减去 2 分)。
4. 阅卷评分时, 主要从以下三个方面考虑:
 - (1) 与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2) 应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (3) 故事发展的合理性和上下文的连贯性。
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、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21—25 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理;
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富准确, 可能有些许错误, 但完全不影响意义表达;
3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16—20 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理;
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确, 可能有些许错误, 但完全不影响意义表达;
3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11—15 分)

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接;
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求, 虽有一些错误, 但不影响意义的表达;
3. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6—10 分)

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接;
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限, 有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 影响了意义的表达;
3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1—5 分)

1. 与所给短文和开头语的衔接较差;
2. 语法结构单调、词汇项目很有限, 有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 严重影响了意义的表达;
3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 全文内容不连贯。

不得分(0分) 空白卷, 内容太少无法判断或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

英语听力文稿

Text 1

W: My favorite teacher is Mrs. Brown. She's really good at explaining math. What about you?

M: Mr. Thompson gets my vote. He never gets angry, even when we don't understand something.

Text 2

M: Welcome to our mall. We have a limited selection of world cheeses on sale if you are interested.

W: Thanks, but I'm actually looking for the kid's clothing section.

M: Just go straight ahead. It is beside the electronic store.

Text 3

M: It's no use. We've been circling for 15 minutes, looking for a parking space. It's 7:25 p.m. now. The film will start in five minutes.

W: I know. Look! There's one! Quick, grab it. We can still make it before the film starts.

Text 4

M: Amy, I finished reading the first draft of your novel. Did you really create this in just three months?

W: Yes, I worked on it for three hours every day in the morning.

M: It's one of the best stories I've ever read.

W: Thank you.

Text 5

W: I just taught little Emma how to ride a bike today, Grandpa. I couldn't believe her absence of fear!

M: Just like I taught you when you were a child. It warms my heart to see this tradition. We teach each other certain abilities through the generations.

Text 6

M: I've been trying to learn watercolor painting, but I can't figure out how to mix the colors to create different shades.

W: Let me show you a couple of techniques. There's a great one called the wet-on-wet method.

M: How does it work?

W: It's something I learned in art school. First, apply your paints to a wet surface. Then, slowly mix colors for a smoother effect.

M: Can I find video instructions on this?

W: Come to my workshop and you will learn many techniques.

M: Sounds great.

Text 7

M: Just because they've won the first set doesn't mean they'll take the whole match.

W: I know, but they seem way better than we are.

M: No, they're not. You need to stop thinking like that.

W: I haven't been able to return any of their serves.

M: Change how you are standing to return their ball. Try and hit the ball right between them. That will take them by surprise and hopefully bounce it out.

W: Okay, I'll give it my all.

M: We've been training for years to play in competitive games like this. It's our chance to show the crowd what we have. Our coach has confidence in us.

W: You're right. I'm sorry for being so negative. I think it's just nerves.

Text 8

M: Look at the little ones playing on the swings. I love to see that. Play is so important for young children.

W: Yes. They like having fun, don't they?

M: But there's more to it than fun. Play helps children learn social skills, like sharing and cooperation. It also develops their imagination and problem-solving abilities.

W: I suppose it does. What kind of play is best?

M: Different kinds, really. Free play, like running around, lets them explore and create. Structured play, like board games, teaches them how to follow rules and work towards a goal.

W: I never thought of it that way. I guess we should encourage more playtime, then.

M: Definitely.

W: It's so nice talking to you. My husband has just called to say dinner is ready. I'd take the kids home. See you!

Text 9

W: I noticed a "For Sale" sign on your car. Are you really selling it?

M: Yes.

W: Why? You've had that car for years.

M: Well, I hardly use it anymore. Most days, I either cycle to work or take the bus. I used to drive everywhere, but now I feel it is unnecessary.

W: But isn't it more convenient to have a car?

M: It can be, but I've found that public transport covers most of my needs. The bus stops near my house and drops me off just a short walk from work. Plus, when I cycle, it's quicker during the rush hour and I get some exercise as well.

W: What about when it rains or if you need to carry a lot of stuff?

M: For rainy days, I have a good waterproof jacket and trousers, and the bus is always an option. As for carrying things, I've got bags for my bike, and I can always take a taxi or rent a car for bigger trips. It's still cheaper than maintaining a car all year round.

W: You've really thought this through. I suppose not having a car will reduce your carbon footprint too.

M: That's perhaps my main reason. I want to do my bit for the environment. Cycling and taking public transport are much greener options. It's a small change, but every little bit helps.

Text 10

I've dreamed of being a pilot since I was five. I would look up at the sky and see the trails of the planes, like lines of clouds. I was determined to fly planes around the world one day. I imagined staying in great hotels and foreign destinations like Paris, New York, and Singapore. However, after I got my pilot license, there were not many jobs going. To make ends meet, I started flying small planes for a local delivery firm, never leaving my own country. Though it paid well and I got lots of experience, I kept looking for jobs that were better matched to my childhood dream. I finally got to fly a passenger plane under an unexpected circumstance. I had decided to take a well-earned vacation in South America. While on a flight, the pilot fell ill, and the cabin crew asked if anyone had pilot experience. I immediately volunteered, landing the plane safely at a nearby airport. For the brief time, I was in charge; I was aware that I was responsible for all the people on board. It was a great responsibility. The airline said I showed great bravery and offered me a new job flying passenger planes, which I happily accepted.