**山东新高考联合质量测评3月联考试题**

**高三英语**

**2024.3**

**本卷满分120分，考试时间100分钟**

**注意事项：**

**1.答题前，考生先将自己的学校、姓名、班级、座号、考号填涂在相应位置。**

**2.选择题答案必须使用2B铅笔(按填涂样例)正确填涂：非选择题答案必须使用0.5毫米黑色签字笔书写，绘图时，可用2B铅笔作答，字体工整、笔迹清楚。**

**3.请按照题号在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。保持卡面清洁，不折叠、不破损。**

**第一部分 阅读理解(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

According to new studies from the University of Colorado, wearing hearing aids may actually benefit your brain by improving your brain’s performance and memory! That’s why we’re so excited to introduce you to the most affordable member of our rechargeable hearing aid family: the Hear Clear GO! The GO provides incredible value and a fantastic hearing experience!

The GO is pre-programmed for most mild to moderate hearing losses and utilizes high-end digital elements while leaving out fancy bells and whistles that increase costs and require expensive adjustments. And with the GO’s included charging station, you won’t have to keep replacing tiny hearing aid batteries. They’re amazingly convenient!

The new high-quality, digital GO hearing aids are perfect for your budget and your brain! We’re so sure you’ll love your advanced, low-cost GO hearing aids.

We offer a 100% Money-Back Guarantee. The GO is only $ 239, or $ 200 each when you buy a pair; purchasers over 70 years or under 5 years can enjoy a 30% discount!

**The Rechargeable GO!**

·Digital sound processing chip provides clear sound and makes speech easier to under-stand without whistling

·Never replace batteries again! Full Charge Gives 16 Hrs of Use! (Free Charging Station Included)

·Easy On/ Off Button

·Automatic Noise Reduction and Feedback Canceler

·100% Money-Back Guarantee

**5 Star Reviews**

No More Dead Batteries!

“This product is outstanding. Dad loves it, my mom loves it, and I am grateful! Don’t be-lieve that you have to spend a lot of money to get a quality hearing aid.”-Gilmore B.

**Telecare Convenience!**

Call us from the comfort of your home and discuss your hearing care with our friendly and caring staff. 1-888-788-1770.

1. Which is not involved into the Go’s advantages?

A. It is budget-friendly. B. It carries fancy accessories.

C. It can reduce noise automatically. D. It is easily operated and adjustable.

2. What may impress Gilmore B most of the Go?

A. The love from his parents. B. The low cost of the product.

C. The included charging station. D. The clear sound without whistling.

3. How much will an 80-year-old pay for a pair of Gos?

A. $ 120. B. $ 478. C. $ 400. D. $ 280.

B

Jeannie Di Bon has a strong belief that movement heals. Following a 35-year quest for answers, a physical therapist was able to connect the dots of her symptoms by asking just a handful of questions. Finally, armed with an explanation, the diagnosis of hypermobile Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (hEDS) was more of a relief than a surprise. Since qualifying as a yoga instructor in 2008, Di Bon has seen the condition appear in various ways among her clients.

Thought to be the most common of 13 known subtypes of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS), the hEDS connective tissue disorder is most often associated with joint hypermobility, instability, chronic pain, and dislocations. However, those impacted can face multi-systemic symptoms and co-morbidities, such as gastrointestinal (肠胃的), and neurological disturbances, presenting a wide range of severity.

Despite yielding positive results, as Di Bon’s work with hEDS clients increased, she began to notice gaps in her teaching, and set out to address them. “That’s why I started to look more into the mind, into the breath, and relaxation... and modify the exercises so that they were safe and suitable for somebody who is maybe feeling very unstable.”

Having experienced her own difficulties navigating the healthcare system, Di Bon has been thinking about why so many with EDS carve out a vocation linked to the disorder. “I think it happens because we go through such a personal struggle to find information, to figure it out. For me personally, I just want to share that.” The Wimbledon native is constantly seeking a greater understanding of the body, currently studying for an MSc in Pain Management alongside her multi-hyphenate lifestyle as an author, movement therapist, app founder, and award-winning community champion. But, through her six principles of pain-free movement, Di Bon offers a sincere message of hope.

“We can always change something that would make your life better. Even if it’s the tiniest thing. I work with people who are bed bound, who have had to give up work, who are house bound, and we are working together to make their lives more fulfilling, and to give them a better quality of life.”

4. Why was her diagnosis of hEDS viewed as more of a relief than a surprise?

A. Its cause put her in a panic. B. Its result came out in the wash.

C. It was not beyond her expectation. D. It was not as serious as it seemed.

5. Which of the following can best describe Di Bon from paragraph 3?

A. Kind and inspiring. B. Generous and hard-working.

C. Firm and productive. D. Reflective and considerate.

6. What might make Di Bon become a yoga instructor?

A. The desire to help others. B. The exploration for a cure.

C. The passion for learning something new. D. The determination to get over challenges.

7. What can we learn from Di Bon?

A. More haste, less speed. B. It never rains but it pours.

C. Focus on the big, start small. D. There is no royal road to learning.

C

Mesopotamia was home to some of the very first cities in existence, leading many to link it to the birth of civilization. The origin of these cities is still unknown today, although many theories exist. One suggestion is that the development and building of temples created a place where people would gather, and thus served as points of contact between different groups of people.

Others believe that people sought **sanctuary** from natural disasters. As the Mesopotamians were able to develop technology to help them control the nearby rivers, such as levees, they could ensure a good crop. They had no need to be nomadic, and were able to settle in one place comfortably. It is for this reason that all the early cities were built along the two major rivers.

From the moment the Sumerians began to form these cities, it forever altered human history. People went from being ruled by nature, to attempting to control it and make it work for them. By 4500 BCE the first recorded city rose in the form of Uruk. However, the only urban structure at this point was the temple, which regulated all economic and social matters.

The central purpose of these early cities was to help regulate trade, as southern Mesopotamia was reliable on outside resources. This need encouraged the spread of urbanization. However, communication between the cities was difficult, so each city developed into an individual city-state. This led to territorial disputes and, inevitably, war.

In order to keep their cities protected, the Mesopotamians built fortifications, and walled cities rose. Migration to these cities increased, and more buildings were erected. Cities gradually expanded and rulers were proclaimed, who then began looking outwards for trade and conquest.

8. What does the underlined word “sanctuary” mean?

A. rescue. B. stability. C. shelter. D. accommodation.

9. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The function of early cities. B. The structure of early cities.

C. The regulation of early cities. D. The appearance of early cities.

10. What caused cities to become city-states?

A. War and conflicts. B. Limited interaction.

C. The spread of urbanization. D. Competition for resources.

11. What is the best title?

A. The birth of city-states. B. The first cities in the world.

C. The urban expansion in the world. D. The conquest of nature in Mesopotamia.

D

Manatees—often called sea cows—are an anomaly in the animal kingdom. Neither predator nor prey, these peaceable creatures, which can grow to 13 feet and weigh more than 2,000 pounds, are evolutionarily devoid of aggression. Crystal River—“Manatee Capital of the World”—is the epicenter of their presence and recovery.

Yet despite some gains, manatees still face grave threats. Three-quarters of Florida’s 22 million people live along the coast, many in prime manatee habitat, where the strain of human-presence has degraded the state’s enchanted springs, waterways, and wetlands. In Indian River Lagoon, for example, an important manatee habitat along Florida’s densely populated east coast, decades of human waste, sediment from real estate development, and fertilizers from lawns and farms have clouded the water. That has killed seagrass, manatees’ main food source there. More than a thousand manatees have died in the lagoon during the past two years.

What people don’t understand is the need to help support them in waterways. That means restoring seagrass beds and freshwater aquatic vegetation, the basis of their existence and of the overall health of Florida’s waters. Steps to reverse the damage started small. Neighbors gathered with rakes, scooping up algae by hand. Ironically, it was Save Crystal River—the group environmentalists had opposed during their fight over the manatee’s endangered status—that spearheaded the restoration of aquatic vegetation. With funding from the state government, Save Crystal River hired Sea& Shoreline, an aquatic restoration firm, to remove the waste and replant the river bottom with eelgrass, which grows long, ribbon like leaves.

While the prospect of replanting the entire river was daunting, after vacuuming more than 300 million pounds of detritus and planting some 350,000 individual eelgrass pods by hand, the groups have flipped the river back to an ecosystem no longer dominated by algae.

Instead of spending the few short winter months in Crystal River before heading back out into the Gulf of Mexico to graze, some manatees now linger here year-round, enjoying fat times. Aerial surveys from January 2022 revealed the highest number of manatees ever recorded in these waters—more than a thousand in Kings Bay alone.

12. What is a feature of manatees?

A. They are gentle animals. B. They feed on small creatures.

C. They are slightly aggressive. D. They look cute for their shape.

13. What is the main reason for manatees’ decline?

A. Climate change. B. Habitat loss.

C. Low food supply. D. Human activities.

14. How did Save Crystal River help improve manatees’ endangered situation?

A. By removing wastes from the river.

B. By raising funds from the government.

C. By replanting algae in the river bottom.

D. By refining manatees’ living surroundings.

15. What can we learn about manatees from the last paragraph?

A. They enjoy the cold winter of Mexico.

B. They remain in Manatee Capital for long.

C. They head towards the warmer waters during winter.

D. They have the largest population ever recorded globally.

**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。

It is natural to compare ourselves to others and to get caught in a mental comparison loop, and yet this seldom is beneficial. You may have heard the expression, “ 16 ” To me, this rings true as I have found it is quite difficult to compare myself to others and feel satisfied at the same time.

Comparison not only robs us of delight, but it also fuels self-criticism and a lack of self-acceptance. 17 “I am not as successful, competent, attractive as they are.” “Why don’t I have what they have?” We use comparison as an avenue for self-criticism, “What’s wrong with me? I must be an exact loser.” This hinders self-acceptance.

We often tell ourselves we are acceptable only if we meet certain standards, and we evaluate how we measure up by looking at others. The tendency is to conclude that we are not measuring up, particularly if we have a low sense of self-worth. 18 We don’t just ask ourselves, “What’s wrong with me?” We worry what others will think: “What’s wrong with them?” The looming sense of possible rejection creates uneasiness and anxiety.

 19 It tells us that if we meet the expectations, lose weight, get a promotion, or buy a new house, we will feel better, calmer, more self-assured, and stop comparing ourselves. This may be temporarily true, yet, a comparison is an internal process that is ultimately based on our thoughts and sense of self, not external circumstances. We can always find something else to compare, another expectation we tell ourselves we are not meeting. 20 So comparison can destroy our awareness of personal values gradually.

To stop comparing ourselves to others, we have to recognize that the comparison game is unwinnable and stop playing.

A. No comparison, no life.

B. Comparison is the thief of joy.

C. Comparison can even be misleading.

D. We are focused on others and not on what is meaningful to us.

E. Typically, comparison will lead to feeling inadequate or inferior.

F. Shift from being guided by comparison to being guided by values.

G. And we fear that we are going to be judged by our perceived failures.

**第二部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

“Do you want to run Radio 4’s Any Questions?” the BBC asked. I knew it was a great opportunity, but I wondered how 21 I would manage to deal with all those high-powered panel members. I 22 . Then I rang my mother, as I always did when I was in 23 . “Go for it, darling,” she told me. “You may not enjoy all of it, but you’ll 24 .” That’s what I remember most about Mama—she was always 25 to have a go.

In many ways Mama had a 26 life. She was born in Maidstone in 1916. She won a scholarship to London University but had to turn it down to earn some money for the family. She never 27 or even regretted it, true to her philosophy: “Do what you can within your 28 .”

 29 , she found time to attend evening classes in all sorts of subjects. She read while cooking, serving in the shop, looking after us. She taught me we could all 30 time for what we really wanted to do. For Mama, success was getting the most out of any situation. She was 31 when I joined the BBC as a copy typist in the Southampton newsroom. “Enjoy it,” she told me. “Even if you never do more than type, you’ll be in a(n) 32 most people never get near.” Yet she 33 enjoyed my successes, and loved meeting the celebrities I knew from my work. Mostly she would just listen to the conversation, never overwhelmed but eager to 34 their view of life and learn something from their experiences.

Mama kindled in me a flame of courage, determination and hope, which has affected me deeply. Keeping that flame alight is the only way I know to 35 her for a life of love and wisdom. She taught me how to live.

21. A. on earth B. after all C. in time D. at random

22. A. withdrew B. regretted C. panicked D. resigned

23. A. trouble B. confusion C. frustration D. despair

24. A. pass B. attempt C. experiment D. cope

25. A. reluctant B. ambitious C. ready D. brave

26. A. tough B. miserable C. mysterious D. brilliant

27. A. overlooked B. pardoned C. tolerated D. complained

28. A. opportunities B. limits C. capacities D. potentials

29. A. Anyhow B. Anyway C. Somehow D. Somewhat

30. A. apply B. make C. devote D. commit

31. A. calm B. anxious C. patient D. thrilled

32. A. position B. atmosphere C. case D. occurrence

33. A. mainly B. completely C. thoroughly D. hugely

34. A. evaluate B. digest C. glimpse D. consume

35. A. repay B. award C. memorize D. respect

**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。

Over centuries, villagers 36 (work) on the body of the dry dragon boat, a local intangible cultural heritage in Xiaojiafang town, Shaowu city, Fujian province.

The unique celebration, rooted in history, highlights village’s enthusiasm 37 the Lantern Festival. People are busy preparing the bamboo 38 (need) to make the village’s distinctive dry dragon boat ahead of the festival. They use best quality bamboo and start preparing a month before the festival. The boats are known as “dry” because they are not made to enter the water 39 rather to play an important cultural role.

During the early hours of the Lantern Festival, about 60 to 70 villagers gather to burn the midnight oil at the local ancestral hall 40 (finish) the making of the giant boat, 41 is about 6 to 8 meters long and 3 to 4 meters in 42 (high), in one go. The boat comes out 43 (magnificent), and its shape and features are distinctive of the north of Fujian province.

Once it is finished, the boat greets visitors at the break of dawn and is then carried door to door, in 44 symbolic gesture of spreading blessings, before being burned that night to signify the sending of the dragon back to the heavens. About 3,000 to 4,000 visitors from 45 (neighbour) villages come to enjoy the auspicious moment.

**第三部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

你校将举办题为“预制菜应不应该进校园”的英文辩论赛，据此写一篇辩论稿。内容包括：

1.阐明观点；

2.表述理由。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80个左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

参考词汇：预制菜 ready-made meals

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**第二节 读后续写(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。

“Don’t bug me! Hug me!” Bumper Sticker Lee Shapiro is a retired judge. He is also one of the most genuinely loving people we know. At one point in his career, Lee realized that love is the greatest power there is. As a result, Lee became a hugger. He began offering everybody a hug. His colleagues dubbed him “the hugging judge”, which is opposed to the hanging judge. The bumper sticker on his car reads, “Don’t bug me! Hug me!”

About six years ago Lee created what he called his Hugger Kit. On the outside it reads “A heart for a hug.” The inside contains thirty little red embroidered hearts with stickers on the back. Lee will take out his Hugger Kit, go around to people and offer them a little red heart in exchange for a hug. Lee has become so well known for this that he is often invited to keynote conferences and conventions, where he shares his message of unconditional love.

At a conference in San Francisco, the local news media challenged him by saying, “It is easy to give out hugs here in the conference to people who self-selected to be here. But this would never work in the real world.” They challenged Lee to give away some hugs on the streets of San Francisco. Followed by a television crew from the local news station, Lee went out onto the street. First he approached a woman walking by. “Hi, I’m Lee Shapiro, the hugging judge. I’m giving out these hearts in exchange for a hug.” “Sure,” she replied. “Too easy,” challenged the local commentator. Lee looked around. He saw a meter maid who was being given a hard time by a traffic police, who was giving a ticket to her for illegal car parking. He marched up to her, camera crew in tow, and said, “You look like you could use a hug. I’m the hugging judge and I’m offering you one.” She delightedly accepted it. The television commentator threw down a more hug challenge to Lee.

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。

He had never before hugged people who were severely terminally ill as Leonard. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Doctors said it was the first time that they had seen Leonard smile. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**山东新高考联合质量测评 3 月联考**

**英语参考答案及评分标准**

第一部分 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）

1 - 5 BCDBD 6 - 10 ACCDB 11 - 15 BADDB

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

16 - 20 BEGCD

第二部分 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）

21 - 25 ACBDC 26 - 30 ADBCB 31 - 35 DBDCA

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

36. have worked/have been working 37. for 38. needed 39. but 40. to finish

41. which 42. height 43. magnificently 44. a 45. neighboring/neighbouring

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 （满分 15 分）

One possible version:

As people’s pace of life is getting faster and faster, ready-made meals begin to emerge on the market and are served on the dinner table. However, they should be forbidden to enter the campus for

the following reasons.

First of all, it is difficult to secure food safety for lack of a universal standard for ready-to-eat meals, which would raise concerns from both students and parents. Besides, they can’t provide enough nutrition which students need for their growth and development, because the processing

method increases nutrition loss.

As mentioned above, ready-made food is not the best choice for students, so I am strongly against the idea of it entering the campus.

第二节 （满分 25 分）

One possible version:

He had never before hugged people who were severely terminally ill as Leonard. Through talking to doctors, Lee learned that Leonard, once an optimistic and cheerful boy, had suffered from severe leukemia two years earlier. Lee realized that if Leonard was willing to accept his hug, it would have a positive effect on the child. Approaching the ward, Lee took a deep breath, leaned down and gave Leonard a hug. Surprisingly, Leonard began to squeal, "Eeeeehh! Eeeeeehh!" Some of the other

patients in the room began to clang things together. Lee turned to the staff forsome sort of explanation only to find that every doctor, nurse and orderly was crying. Lee asked the doctors, "What's going on?" Lee would never forget the doctors ’ reply.

Doctors said it was the first time that they had seen Leonard smile. Upon hearing the doctor's words, Lee could not control his emotions. Countless people as he had hugged before, this hug would surely leave the deepest memory for him. Every weekend that followed, Lee made time to hug the boy with the television commentator recording every touching hug movement. Hugged and loved by

a stranger , the boy was positive and optimistic to receive treatment and he picked up gradually. As a judge, he could bring justice to society. If everyone can offer their own hug, the world will become more beautiful. How simple it is to make a difference in the lives of others!

*{#{QQABaQIxwgA4gNYACJ5KBQFwCQqQsJOBJKouQRCEuARAiBFABIA=}#}*写作第一节评分标准

一、评分原则

1.本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次进行评分。

2.评分时，应从内容、词汇、语法和篇章结构三个方面进行考虑，具体为：

（1）对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表达的清楚程度和合理性。

（2）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.评分时先根据作答的整体情况初步确定其所属档次，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 60 的，从总分中减去 2 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。

二、内容要点

1.观点明确；

2.理由合理。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档：（13-15 分）能写明全部要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第四档：（10-12 分）能写明全部或大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文不够连贯，表达基本清楚。

第三档：（7-9 分）能写明基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，但能基本达意。

第二档：（4-6 分）能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第一档：（1-3 分）只能写出一两个要点；语言错误较多，只有个别句子正确。

写作第二节评分标准

一、评分原则

1.本题总分为 25 分，按七个档次进行评分。

2.评分时，应主要从内容、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑,具体为：

(1)续写内容的质量、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)书写较差以致影响交际的，酌情扣分；

(3)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。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次描述

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，与原文情境融洽度较高；

---使用了比较多样且恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达比较流畅，有

个别错误，但不影响理解；

---比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰，意义

比较连贯。

第五档(15-17 分)

---创造了基本合理的内容，有一定的逻辑性，续写基本完整，与

原文情境相关；

---使用了比较恰当的词汇和语法结构，表达方式不够多样性，表

达有些许错误，但基本不影响理解；

---使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰，意义比较连贯。

第四档(11-14 分)

---创造了基本完整的故事内容，但有的情节不够合理或逻辑性不

强，与原文情境基本相关；

---使用了简单的词汇和语法结构，有部分语言错误和不恰当之

处，个别部分影响理解；

---尚有语句衔接的意识，全文结构基本清晰，意义基本连贯。

第三档 (6-10 分)

---内容和逻辑上有一些重大问题，续写不够完整，与原文有一定

程度脱节；

---所用的词汇有限，语法结构单调，错误较多且比较低级，影响

理解;

---未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段，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；

---所使用的词汇非常有限，语法结构单调,错误极多，严重影响

理解；

---几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段，全文结构不清晰，意义不连

贯。

第一档 (0 分)

---未作答；所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法评判；所写内容全

部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关