

广东省深圳市 2013 年高三第一次调研考试

英语试题

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分，满分 135 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生首先检查答题卡是否整洁无缺损，监考教师分发的考生信息条形码是否正确；之后务必用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔在答题卡指定位置填写自己的学校、姓名和考生号。同时，将监考教师发放的条形码正向准确粘贴在答题卡的贴条形码区。请保持条形码整洁、不污损。

2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。答案不能答在试卷上。不按要求填涂的，答案无效。

3. 非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上。请注意每题答题空间，预先合理安排。如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案。不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

I. 语言知识及应用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节完型填空（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—15 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上涂黑。

A good student is always educated to one who gets good grades. But is that all that a good student is? What is a 1 good student? Is he someone who is the teacher's pet? Someone who tops every test? Someone who has the smarts? A good student is all this and more, because, you see, it's not just about books and repetitive 2.

Being a good student takes much more than that. There are certain 3 that make him a good student. That is 4 what we shall be looking into – the qualities of a good student. There will help you 5 what a good student is and what are the qualities that one needs in order to become one.

A good student has great 6 skills. He has the ability to plan and organize not only his actions but his 7 as well, for being well organized allows a person to be prepared for all the situations that are to 8. That could not have been 9 if he had taken up the studies at the last minute.

Knowledge is a key 10 that defines (定义) a student. Possessing knowledge that is not only limited to books but also 11 things about current affairs and other things allows him to draw from all that he possesses and use it in his studies.

There is nothing that comes without hard work and that is exactly what a good student has to possess. A 12 student is not someone who will turn away from work, or try to find 13 to get the work done 14 or for the sake of finishing it. He is instead someone who will do his work sincerely and put in all his efforts without compromising on quality.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. specially | B. nearly | C. mainly | D. really |
| 2. A. performing | B. learning | C. counting | D. guessing |
| 3. A. choices | B. activities | C. qualities | D. viewpoints |
| 4. A. simply | B. merely | C. completely | D. exactly |
| 5. A. understand | B. predict | C. assume | D. settle |
| 6. A. physical | B. organizational | C. mental | D. traditional |
| 7. A. thoughts | B. performances | C. conducts | D. directions |
| 8. A. share | B. manage | C. follow | D. find |
| 9. A. valuable | B. worthy | C. vital | D. possible |
| 10. A. view | B. role | C. aspect | D. effect |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. includes | B. concludes | C. affects | D. matches |
| 12. A. good-looking | B. hard-working | C. cool-headed | D. warm-hearted |
| 13. A. places | B. roads | C. tools | D. ways |
| 14. A. fast | B. carefully | C. well | D. badly |
| 15. A. roughly | B. eventually | C. sincerely | D. carelessly |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 16—25 的相应位置上。

It happened at a weekend in the 1970's. Mum gave me two tickets for a film, telling me she was too busy to go together with me with the 16 (end) housework. She told me to keep the money if I could sell the extra ticket. I was very happy. At that time, a ticket cost only 20 fen. But to me, a little girl of twelve, 20 fen seemed quite a lot.

I reached the cinema 17 (hurry). Holding the ticket in my hand, I began to look for a buyer. Just then a handsome young man, 18 noticed me and the ticket, came towards me with a big smile, "You've got 19 extra ticket" "yes," I nodded "That's great. Say how much?" "20 fen"

"Oh," he thought for a while and then took out a ten-yuan note 20 his wallet.

"I'm terribly sorry, 21 I've only got this note." Seeing I was confused, he added, "Then how about waiting for a while 22 I have changed it in the cinema's store?"

Without much thinking, I agreed. Then we went to the cinema together. He walked very fast. I could hardly keep up with 23. Soon he disappeared in the Men's. I stood there 24 (puzzle). Suddenly I realized the handsome young fellow 25 (cheat) me.

Before long I found that he'd sold the ticket to a little boy. He earned 20 fen, but lost his honor!

II: 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Once there was a man who liked to eat mangoes. One day he decided to get the sweetest mango from the very top of the tree. Mangoes which are exposed to the sun the most are the sweetest.

So he climbed up to the top, where the branches were thin. He managed to pick up a few sweet reddish fruits, but, in an attempt to climb down, he slipped and started falling towards the ground. Fortunately, he caught the branch as he was falling and remained helplessly hanging on the tree. Then he started to call nearby villagers for help. They immediately came with a ladder and sticks, but could do little to help him.

Then after some time one calm and thoughtful person arrived - a well-known sage who lived in a simple hut nearby. People were very curious to see what he would do, as he was famous in solving many people's problems in the area and sometimes very complicated ones.

He was silent for a minute and then picked up a stone and threw it at the hanging man.

Everybody was surprised. The hanging mango lover started to shout: "What are you doing?! Are you crazy? Do you want me to break my neck?" The sage was silent. Then he took another stone and threw it at the man. The man was very angry: "If I could just come down, I would show you!"

- return. For the non-religious, that may be this season's true comfort and significance.
31. The main reason for the busy traffic across Britain next week is that_____.
- A. young students will travel home for Christmas
 B. young people will travel in every direction
 C. it is a large movement of human beings
 D. the traffic flows will be more contradictory
32. From the second paragraph we can learn that the writer_____.
- A. went home every week to wash dirty clothes
 B. understood his parents' desire of seeing him
 C. didn't understand his parents' feelings
 D. went home to see his parents regularly
33. The underlined word "remedies" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to_____.
- A. reasons B. excuses C. habits D. solutions
34. From the last paragraph we know that_____.
- A. in modern society, children should leave home
 B. Christmas is likely a time for family reunion
 C. the significance of Christmas is celebration
 D. Christmas is not a comfort for the non-religious
35. From the passage we can infer that by writing the article the writer's purpose is to____.
- A. persuade the young to show concern for their parents
 B. ask the young to go home regularly
 C. make the young understand their parents' interests
 D. enable the young to be more independent

C

The organization representing British universities has expressed concern about the potential effect of tuition fees (学费) after figures showed a drop of more than 6% in student applications with less than a month to go before the deadline for 2013 applications.

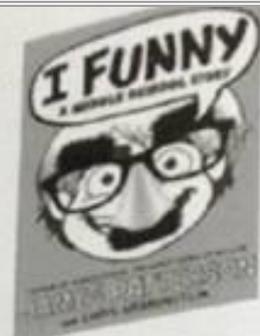
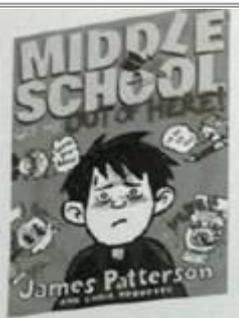
Data from the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (Ucas) showed there were 265,784 university applications by UK-based candidates up to 17 December, 6.3% down on the parallel period in the admissions cycle the year before. While this is less than the 8.4% year-on-year fall seen in earlier Ucas figures, released in mid-November, the coming January deadline makes it ever more likely that the total 2013 applicant figure will see a second sizeable fall following the introduction of annual fees of up to £9,000.

Nicola Dandridge, the chairman of Universities UK, said: "However, we must be concerned about any drops in the numbers applying to university and in particular, we must look closely at how the increase in graduate contributions in England may be affecting the decisions of promising students. However, the December figures show a drop in numbers across the UK, suggesting that it is not only a question of tuition fees in England putting off from applying."

A report of the Ucas figures to mid-December shows a 6.5% fall for applicants in England and 11.7% for those in Wales, with smaller drops of 3.9% for Scotland and 0.5% for Northern Ireland. Scottish students at home institutions pay no fees, while those from Northern Ireland have fees capped to £3,575 for Northern Irish universities.

Dandridge added: "No one should be put off applying to university because of worries about finance."

"It is important that no one is put off applying to university because they do not

	school.
<p>D.</p> 	<p>Homework, heartache – middle school has no shortage of danger. The author of Worst – Case Scenario offers a survival guide for those who are facing or just about to face this big time in school and life. The handbook is packed with funny but useful tips for the trickiest situations in school.</p>
<p>E.</p> 	<p>Jamie wants to be the world's greatest standup comedian – even if he doesn't have a lot to laugh about these days. He's living with his aunt and her evil son Steve. But he doesn't let his situation get him down. He practices the craft of stand – up every day.</p>
<p>F.</p> 	<p>In this book, Khachaturian is accepted to art school and imagines a math – and – history – free fun zone. Wrong! It's more competitive, and to score high in class, he needs to turn his boring life into the inspiration. But then he has to decide if he's ready to turn his world upside down.</p>

以下是购书者对这些书籍的简要评论。请将简要评论与封面及基本信息匹配起来。

46. This is a fantastic read full of funny stories of Khachaturian's first day at school, I could actually put some faces on the characters in this book. My daughter is reading it now and laughing and talking about it to her friends for his silly things against regulation.

47. This book is popular with children, because it is full of stories to tell our kids how to be strong and realize his dream though in the worst situation. Jamie shares the secret of his troubled past instead of hiding behind his comedy act, which should be an example for youngster.

48. I like this read because it can teach kids how to face any unexpected dangers or happenings like taking charge of a too – busy homework schedule, dealing with a cold shoulder from a friend, avoiding cell phone disasters, and more. These tips are very useful.

49. Issued in 2013 for kids, this helpful book tells us readers a lot of information with facts of the heroine who is eager to be better than her brother, a troublemaker, in all fields at school. She also would like to be a well – received student in school as soon as possible.

50. I am interested in this wonderful book because it shows our kids how to deal with competitive life in art school and how to get a very good mark in school when they

enter a brand new grade. Also it tells them how to turn their dull school life into a lively one.

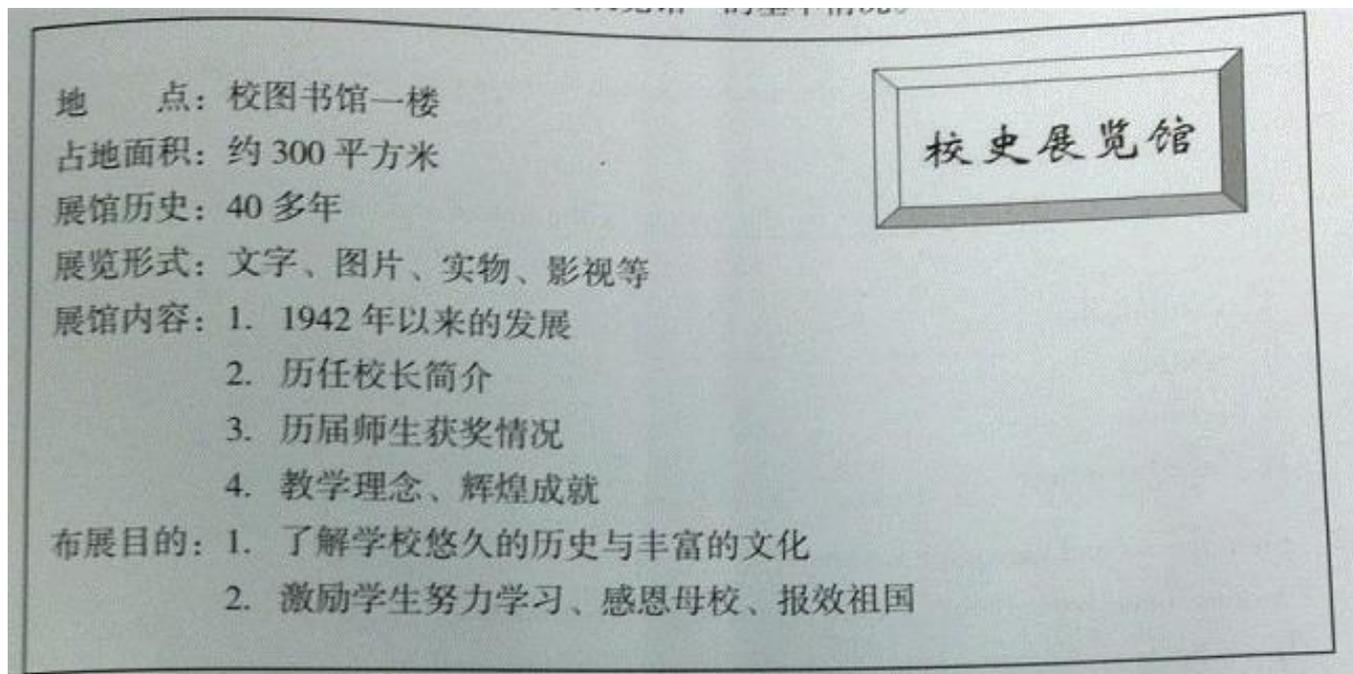
III 写作（共两节，满分为 40 分）

第一节 基础写作（共 1 小题，满分 15 分）

你接受了一项写作任务，要求英语校报写一篇“校史展览馆”的介绍。

[写作内容]

请根据以下信息，介绍你校“校史展览馆”的基本情况。



地 点：校图书馆一楼
占地面积：约 300 平方米
展馆历史：40 多年
展览形式：文字、图片、实物、影视等
展馆内容：1. 1942 年以来的发展
2. 历任校长简介
3. 历届师生获奖情况
4. 教学理念、辉煌成就
布展目的：1. 了解学校悠久的历史与丰富的文化
2. 激励学生努力学习、感恩母校、报效祖国

校史展览馆

[写作要求]

只能用 5 个句子表达全部内容

[评分标准]

句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章结构连贯。

第二节 读写任务（共 1 小题，满分 25 分）

阅读下面微博上的短文，然后按要求写一篇 150 词左右的英语短文。



I have know Li Yong, my friend, since my childhood and we have been studying in the same class of the same middle school, so we have been together almost every day and have built up very close friendship.

Li Yong actually used to be a good example for me to follow because be was a top student in study and got along very well with us fellow classmates. He was once responsible, active, positive and s army guy street with himself, so both teachers and classmates thought well of him. However, 3 months ago, everything changed. He often

came late for class. When at class, he often did something that had nothing to do with study. Last week, he even fought with a student of another class over a very small thing, which had a very bad influence on our class. He let us all a little bit down!

But this afternoon, when school was over, he was alone in the classroom, writing something with a knife on his desk. Coming closer to him I found carved on the desk were the words: "For my class, I must change! Action speaks louder than words." From these words I could read his determined mind, which made me moved, while at the same time, it seemed as if the desk were crying and wanted to say something to him because of the carving.

[写作内容]

1. 以约 30 个词概括以上博文的主要内容。
2. 然后以约 120 个词就李勇的做法发表你的看法，内容包括：
 - (1) 李华为何因李勇的行为而感动，并说明其理由；
 - (2) 假如你是“课桌”，你想对李勇说什么，为什么？
 - (3) 作为学生，你是如何为班级做出自己的贡献的？

[写作要求]

1. 作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子。
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

[评分标准]

概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，语篇连贯。

参考答案及解释

I 语言知识及应用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

这是一篇议论文。本篇短文主要从不同层面论述了“一个好学生”应该具备的品质和内涵。

该部分考点：名词 4 个、动词 4 个（含非谓语动词 1 个）、形容词 3 个、副词 4 个。

1. 答案为 D。考查学生甄别副词的搭配能力。
2. 答案为 B。考查学生在上下文语境中把握好（动）名词的语用能力。
3. 答案为 C。考查学生在上下文语境(重现)中准确运用名词的能力。
4. 答案为 D。考查学生在上下文语境(重现)中准确运用副词的能力（见最后一段第一句）。
5. 答案为 A。考查学生根据上下文语境正确把握谓语动词意义的的能力。
6. 答案为 B。考查学生根据上文语境(重现)把握形容词意义的的能力。
7. 答案为 A。考查学生根据上文语境把握名词意义及用法的能力。
8. 答案为 C。考查学生根据上下文语境准确选择谓语动词的能力。
9. 答案为 D。考查学生对上下文语境中形容词的运用能力。
10. 答案为 C。考查学生根据上下文语境，准确选用名词的能力。
11. 答案为 A。考查学生根据上下文语境，准确选用谓语动词的能力。
12. 答案为 B。考查学生根据上文语境(重现)正确选用形容词并把握其准确含义的能力。
13. 答案为 D。考查学生在上下文语境中把握好名词的语用能力。
14. 答案为 A。考查学生根据上下文语境把握副词意义及用法的能力。
15. 答案为 C。考查学生根据上下文语境正确把握副词意义的的能力。

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

16. 答案为 endless。考查学生根据上下文语境中名词转换为形容词的能力。

17. 答案为 hurriedly。考查学生在语境中动词转换为副词的能力。

18. 答案为 who。考查学生根据上下文语境和句型结构准确使用关系代词的能力。

19. 答案为 an。考查学生正确使用冠词的能力。

20. 答案为 from。考查学生在语境中正确使用介词的能力。

21. 答案为 but。考查学生正确使用转折连词的能力。

22. 答案为 before/until/till。考查学生在语境中正确使用从属连词的能力。

23. 答案为 him。考查学生根据上下文语境准确使用人称代词的能力。

24. 答案为 puzzled。考查学生根据上下文语境正确把握过去分词的能力。

25. 答案为 had cheated。考查学生根据上下文语境正确使用动词时态的能力。

II 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

A 篇是一篇故事，讲述了一名智者采用激将的办法成功的解救了一名爬到树顶摘最甜的芒果而悬在空中下不来的男子。

26. 答案为 A。考查文章细节理解能力。根据文第一段第二句可知。

27. 答案为 C。考查细节理解能力。根据文章第二段可知。

28. 答案为 D。考查细节理解能力。根据文章第五段倒数第一、二句可知。

29. 答案为 B。考查推理判断的能力。根据倒数第五、六段可知。

30. 答案为 B。考查主旨理解能力。通读文章并理解可知。

B 篇是一篇故事，讲述了圣诞前夕英国大批青年学生乘火车回家，由此引发了作者回顾自我的经历并意识到，当年他根本没有意识到父母对孩子的关爱。还给了上了年纪的人如何排解空巢的孤独感和孩子们一些建议。

31. 答案为 A。考查细节理解能力。根据文章第一段可知。

32. 答案为 C。考查推理判断能力。根据文章第二段内容可知。

33. 答案为 D。词义猜测能力。根据该句后面解释可知。

34. 答案为 B。考查推理判断能力。根据最后一段理解可知。

35. 答案为 A。考查文章主旨推理判断能力。理解整个故事可知。

C 篇是一篇时文。报道了英国一个大学机构对 2013 以及近年来英国学生上大学申请人数逐年下降，并分析了下降的主要原因，同时也建议，学生应该上大学，并且可以寻求金融资助。

36. 答案为 A。考查细节理解能力。理解文章第一段可知。Ks5u

37. 答案为 C。考查细节理解能力。根据文章第二段第一句话可知。

38. 答案为 B。考查推理判断能力。根据第四段内容的简单推理可知。

39. 答案为 D。考查推理判断能力。理解文章主旨可知。

40. 答案为 B。考查推理判断能力。理解文章最后一段可知。

D 篇是一篇议论文。培养孩子是每个家长的职责，过度的关爱和限制不利于下一代成长，因此家长要学会放手。

41. 答案为 C。考查关键句的理解。理解第一段的意义可知。

42. 答案为 D。考查细节理解的能力。根据文章第二段最后一句。

43. 答案为 B。考查细节理解的能力。根据第三段内容理解可知。

44. 答案为 D。考查推理判断能力。理解文章主旨可知。

45. 答案为 A。考查文章主旨理解能力。根据文章第一句和最后一句可知。

第二节 信息匹配（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

46. 答案为 B。答案由 “Khatchadorian’s first day” 和 “break every rule” 与 “Khatchadorian’s first day” 和 “against regulations” 对应。

47. 答案为 E。答案由 “Jamie”, 与 “comedian” 与 “Jamie” 和 “comedy act” 对应所决定。

48. 答案为 D。答案由 “danger”, “tips” 与 “danger”, “tips” 对应所决定。

49. 答案为 C。答案由 “issued in 2013 for kids”, “troublemaking brother”, “popular” 与 “Issued in 2013 for kids”, “her brother, a troublemaker” “well-received” 所决定。

50. 答案为 F。答案由 “art school”, “Competitive” “turn his boring life into the inspiration” 与 “art school”, “Competitive”, “turn their dull school life into a lively one” 所决定。

III 写作 (共两节, 满分为 40 分)

第一节 基础写作 (共 1 小题, 满分 15 分)

Located on the 1st floor of the library, the School Exhibition Hall, which covers an area of about 300 square meters, has a history of more than forty years. With varieties of forms like words, pictures, real objects, videos and so on, it gives us a bird view of the development of our school since 1942. Here we can find brief introductions to headmasters of all terms, and the prizes got by outstanding students and teachers. It has also witnessed the advanced teaching concepts and proud achievements. The Hall is a great place for us to see the long history and rich culture of our school, which encourages us to study harder, be grateful to our school and serve our motherland.

第二节: 读写任务 (共 1 小题, 满分 25 分)

Li Yong, once a good student, became a very disappointing one. Having realized that, he carved some encouraging words on the desk to show his determination, which gave Li Hua a mixed feeling.

Li Hua, a good friend of Li Yong’s, was moved by his words, for the words showed he has realized his fault and decided to change. It also shows he is responsible and can face his mistakes bravely.

However, curving on a desk is not right at all. If I were the desk, I would tell him: the knife carving hurts me and makes me look ugly. As the public property of our school, you should love me. You said action speaks louder than words. Why not keep the words in mind and take actions to behave well?

As teenage students, we must remember that study comes first. So I often help my classmates with difficulty so that we can make progress together. Also we should encourage each other so as to make our class a better one. Only in this way, can we be good students in school, and make great contribution to the country in the future.

写作评分标准

第一节:

一、基础写作评分原则

1、本题总分为 15 分, 按 3 个方面给分。

2、评分时, 首先根据文章句子结构的准确性, 信息内容的完整性和连贯性, 初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。

3、只能使用 5 个句子表达全部的内容。

4、评分时, 应注意信息内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的准确性、上下文连贯性及语言的得体性。

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：（可以有不同的组合）

1. 图书馆地点、面积及历史；
2. 展览的多种形式展示的发展；
3. 校长介绍及师生获奖情况；
4. 先进的教学理念和成就；
5. 了解校史的作用。

三、评分标准

第二节：

一、读写任务评分原则

1、本试题总分为 25 分，分两部分给分 ① 短文概括 5 分 ② 主题写作 20 分。

2、强调内容健康，观点鲜明，说服力强，表述清晰。可参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子。

3、评分时，选根据文章语言的规范、内容的合适及篇章的连贯性初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

4、语言规范：拼写与标点符号是语言规范的一个方面，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。

5、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

1. 以约 30 个词概括以上博文的主要内容。

2. 然后以约 120 个词就李勇的做法发表你的看法，内容包括：

- (1) 李华为何因李勇的行为而感动，并说明其理由；
- (2) 假如你是“课桌”，你想对李勇说什么，为什么？
- (3) 作为学生，你是如何为班级做出自己的贡献的？

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

语 言	7-8	具有很好的语言运用能力；语法和句子结构准确性高，词汇方面使用较好，只有少许错误。
	5-6	具有较好的语言运用能力；语法和句子结构准确性较好，有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
	3-4	语言运用能力一般；语法和句子结构基本准确，语法结构或词汇方面的错误不影响理解。
	1-2	语言运用能力较差；语法和句子结构基本不够准确，语法结构或词汇方面的错误较多，而且影响了对句子意义的理解。
	0	语言运用能力很差；语法、句子结构、词汇错误很多，句子意义无法理解。
	备注	每多或少写一个句子，扣 1 分。
内 容	5	包括了所有信息内容。
	4	包括了大部分信息内容。
	3	包括了基本信息内容。
	2	包括了小部分信息内容。
	1	包括了少许信息内容。
	0	没有包括所提供的信息内容。

连贯	2	内容连贯，而且结构紧凑。
	1.5	内容连贯性比较好，而且结构比较紧凑。
	1	内容连贯性较差，而且结构不够紧凑。
	0	内容缺乏连贯性，而且结构松散。
备注		文不对题，给 0 分。

项目	分值	评分标准
概括	5	按照要求概括了原文的全部主要信息，没有增加与原文无关的信息，没有照抄原文的句子。语言结构正确，行文规范。
	4	基本按照要求概括了原文的主要信息，没有增加与原文无关的信息，没有照抄原文的句子。语言结构正确，行文规范。
	3	基本按照要求概括了原文的主要信息，但包含一些不相关的信息，有个别句子抄自原文。语言结构基本正确，行文比较规范。
	2	不能按照要求概括原文的主要信息，包含较多不相关的信息，有较多的抄袭。语言结构不够准确，行文不够规范。
	0-1	没有按照要求概括原文的主要信息，基本是不相关的信息，大多数句子都抄自原文。语言结构不准确，行文不规范。
写作	18-20	包含题目所给全部或绝大部分的内容要点。主题明确，内容丰富。词汇丰富，用词得当。能有效运用合适的语言结构，而且没有（或极少）语法错误。篇章结构的连贯性好。
	14-17	包含题目所给全部或绝大部分的内容要点。主题明确，个别内容不准确或者不相关。词汇较丰富，有个别用词错误。较好地运用了合适的语言结构，有少许的语法错误。篇章结构的连贯性较好。
	11-13	包含题目所给全部或绝大部分的内容要点。主题比较明确，个别内容不准确或者不相关。词汇较丰富，有个别用词错误。较好地运用了合适的语言结构，有少许的语法错误。篇章结构的连贯性较好。
	7-10	包含题目所给的部分内容要点。主题基本明确，有些内容不准确或者不相关。词汇有限，有较多的用词错误。语言结构出现较多的语法错误。篇章结构的连贯性一般。
	4-6	只包含题目所给的个别内容要点。多数内容不相关或者不准确。文章有些地方照抄原文。词汇贫乏，有较多的用词错误。大多数的句子出现语法错误。篇章结构的连贯性差。
	1-3	只包含与题目所给要点内容有关的一些单词。主题不明确，文章

		基本照抄原文。 词汇极其贫乏，基本不能正确用词。几乎没有正确的句子。篇章结构零乱。
	0	以下几种情况，给 0 分： 1) 完全抄袭原文（或其它文章） 2) 文不对题 3) 只写一些零散的单词，完全没有表达完整的内容