**2019年白云区九年级中考模拟试题**



**一、语法选择** （共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

Although he is one of China's most famous scientists, Yuan Longping considers 1 a farmer, for he works the land to do his research. Indeed, his sunburnt face and arms and slim, strong body are just like those of millions of Chinese farmers, for whom he has struggled ( 奋斗) 2 the past fifty years. Yuan Longping grows what is called super hybrid ( 杂种的) rice. In 1973, he became the first agricultural pioneer in the world to grow rice 3 has a high output. This special strain of rice makes it possible to produce 20%, more of the crop in 4 same fields. Now more than 60% of the rice produced in China each year 5 from this hybrid strain.

Born in 1930, Yuan Longping graduated 6 Southwest Agricultural College in 1953. Since then, finding ways to grow more rice has been his life goal. 7 a young man, he saw the great need for 8 the rice output. At that time, hunger was a disturbing problem in many parts of the countryside. Yuan Longping 9 for a way to increase rice harvests without expanding ( 扩大) the area of the fields. In 1950, Chinese farmers 10 produce about fifty-six million tons of rice. In a recent harvest, however, 11 two hundred million tons of rice was produced. These increased harvests mean that 22% of the world's people 12 from just 7% of the farmland in the world. Yuan Longping is now spreading his knowledge in India, Vietnam and many other 13 developed countries to increase their rice harvests. Thanks to his research, the UN has more tools in the battle to rid ( 摆脱) the world of 14 . Using his hybrid rice, farmers are producing harvests twice as 15 as before.

1, A. he B. himself C. him D. his

2, A, for B, since C, in D, from

3, A, whom B, who C, what D, that

4, A, an B, a C, the D, /

5, A, was B, is C, are D, were

6, A, in B, at C, from D, on

7, A, Like B, As C, With D, By

8, A, to increase B, increases C, being increased D, increasing

9, A, searched B, searches C, has searched D, was searching

10, A, may B, need C, could D, should

11,A, nearly B, near C, nearest D, nearer

12,A, have fed B, were fed C, fed D, are fed

13 A, least B, most C, less D, more

14, A hunger B, hungry C, hungrily D, hungers

15, A, larger B, large C, largest D, the largest

**二、完形填空** （共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

There was once a baby eagle. It lived in a nest which was located on a cliff(悬崖) overlooking a beautiful valley. The baby eagle like the nest very much, as it was warm and 16 . It was the only world he had ever known. And even better, he had all the food and attention that a great mother eagle could 17 . Each day, the mother would fly down from the sky and land in the nest to feed him delicious food. She was like a god to him. He had no idea where she came from or how she worked her magic. Gradually, the baby eagle grew strong and his vision grew very sharp.

One day, the mother eagle 18 at the top of the cliff with a big bowl of delicious food. She looked at her baby and said in a gentle voice, "Here is some tasty food. All you have to do is come and get it" "How can I get it!" said the baby 19 . He felt so hungry and soon burst out crying. However, the mother flew away, despite his tears.

A few days later, the mother flew down to the nest. "Eat this. It's the 20 meal I shall bring you. " The baby ate the meat and complained, " Why? You're really a terrible mother. " Suddenly, she pushed him out of the nest. The baby fell and picked up speed faster and faster. "I'm going to die! " he cried. The ground rushed towards him so quickly that he could clearly imagine his own 21

Just at this moment, something 22 happened. The air 23 his wings and then moved away from his body immediately, with a feel unlike anything he had ever experienced. He looked down and saw the valley. He wasn't moving towards the 24 anymore.

"What is going on here?" he asked. "You're flying," said his mother next to him with a big smile on her 25 "You are brave and I am really proud of you.

16.A. expensive B. important C. comfortable D, suitable

17.A, provide B. contain C. receive D. produce

18.A. turned B, appeared C. returned D. remained

19.A. angrily B. quietly C. happily D. patiently

20.A. favorite B. healthy C. great D, last

21.A. failure B. success C, death D. improvement

22.A. dangerous B. funny C. difficult D. strange

23 . A. made B, caught C ,fixed D. checked

24. A. sky B, nest C, ground D. mountain

25. A. head B, face C. heart D. body

**三、阅读** （共两节，满分45分）

第一节 阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）

A

It is late at night, People in Cape Town, South Africa, line up to collect water from a spring (泉). One by one, they fill their plastic bottles. Each person can take up to 13 gallons (加仑). Policemen stand by to keep the rules. In a few months, that number will be cut in half.

Cape Town is a city of four million people. It is running out of water. For three years, the city has faced a drought. It is the worst in a century. Local reservoirs are mostly sand and dried earth. Officers are telling people to save water. Otherwise, the city will one day be forced to turn off the supply to homes and businesses. That day is being called Day Zero. At press time, Day Zero was expected to be June 4. But the date may change based on water levels in local reservoirs.

"There are a lot of people who have not realized the problem," said Shirley Curry. She waited at a spring to get her share of water. "Now they suddenly realize this is for real."

On Day Zero, each person's daily water supply will drop to about 6.5 gallons. (The average American uses 80 to 100 gallons of water per day.) Lines at the city's 200 water collection points will probably get even longer.

Some places will not be included in the cutoff. The water will keep running in hospitals and schools. It will stay on in poor areas, too. This is to prevent illness. Areas popular with tourists may also have water. More than 10 million people visit Cape Town each year. Tourism provides nearly 10% of South Africa's economy.

Across the city, people are making an effort to save water. They are taking 90-second showers. They are washing their clothes less often. Using tap water to wash cars or fill swimming pools is not allowed. Those caught using too much water are punished.

For some people, rationing ( 定量供应 ) now feels normal. Kelson da Cruz keeps one container of water near the shower. Another he uses for brushing his teeth and washing his face. He uses non-drinking water to flush the toilet.

26, How much water will each person in Cape Town get in a few months?

A, 13 gallons. B. 10 gallons. C. 9 gallons. D. 6.5 gallons.

27, What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

A. What Day Zero is. B, What will happen on Day Zero

C, when Day Zero will start. D. When Day Zero will end.

28,Which of the following is NOT a way to save tap water?

A. Taking shorter showers. B. Washing more clothes one time.

C, Filling swimming pools. D. Avoiding washing cars with tap water.

29, What does the underlined word "flush" in the passage mean?

A,冲洗 B, 注满 C, 清洁 D, 排放

30. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The serious water shortage ( 短缺) in Cape Town.

B, The people in Cape Town didn't realize how serious their water problem was.

C. The things that have caused the water problem in Cape Town.

D, The help that the government is offering to people in Cape Town.

B

China has cloned (克隆) two monkeys using the same method that created Dolly the sheep in Scotland，leading the way for more exact animal testing for new drugs, scientists said on January 25th, 2018.

Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua, the primates （灵长动物），were created using the nuclear transfer Of somatic cells (体细胞核移植) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Neuroscience.

"Cloning monkeys using somatic cells has been a world-class challenge because it is a primate that shares its genetic makeup ( 基因组合) with humans," said Pu Muming, the director of the neuroscienceinstitute in Shanghai.

"By cloning monkeys using somatic cells, we can cultivate (培育) a large number of genetically identical offspring ( 后代) in a short amount of time, and we can even change their genes to suit our needs,

he said. "This can save time, cut down experiment costs and produce more exact results, leading to more effective medicine."

Sun Qiang, the director of the non-human primate research at the institute, said most of the drug experiments are done on laboratory mice. However. drugs that work on mice might not work or may even have negative effects on humans because the two species are so different.

"Monkeys and humans are both primates, so they are much more closely related, and testing on monkeys is supposed to be as effective as testing on humans," Sun said. This is especially useful in testing drugs for some neural disease (神经疾病) he added.

However, some fear that the technology used to clone monkeys has opened the door to copying humans.

While the technical barrier（ 障碍） of cloning humans has indeed been broken, "the reason we break this barrier is to produce animal models that are helpful for medical research and human health," said Pu.

"There is no purpose to apply this method to humans."

31 . The scientists used the same method that created Dolly the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to clone the two monkeys.

A. cat B. rat C sheep D. horse

32.Using somatic cells to clone monkeys can help with all of the following EXCEPT

to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. save time when cultivating genetically identical offspring.

B, treat all neural diseases.

1. reduce experiment costs

D. produce effective drugs

33, What does the underlined sentence mean?

A, Different species should use different drugs.

B, Drugs that work on mice mustn't be used on humans.

C, If drugs work on humans, we can use them on mice. 

D, Drugs work on species that are similar to humans, which can reduce the

possibility of negative effects on humans.

34,In which part of a newspaper may you read the passage?

A. Science B. Environment C. Culture. D. Fashion

35.What can we learn from the passage?

A, It will be more expensive to test cloned animals for new drugs.

B, The success in cloning monkeys will be helpful to clone humans.

C, Cloned monkeys will lead the way for medical research and human health.

D, It is easy to clone monkeys by using somatic cells because they are primates.

C

Pat McGee noticed her daughter hadn't returned to the dentist's waiting room just before her surgery(外科手术) was supposed to start.

She walked to the bathroom and found Jessica McDaniels, 32, in there, crying.

McGee took her daughter into her arms.

"We're going to say goodbye to the old Jessica," she said. "And hi to the new Jessica."

McDaniels, from St. Louis, US, had been wishing for this day since high school, when the bullying ( 欺凌) about her teeth started. Now that it was finally happening, she was nervous.

It was a social media ( 社交媒体) post two months ago that got her there. Someone posted a photo of McDaniels with a comment about her overbite ( 龅牙) — a serious problem that affects the teeth. The post was shared many times, with many people making mean remarks about her appearance.

The bullies didn't know the road McDaniels had traveled. She experienced nine operations (手术) on her ears from age 2 to 12 years old. She was almost deaf in her right ear. Her adult teeth didn't start coming in until she was 11 or 12, and doctors couldn't understand why they were pushed outward. It got worse as she got older.

McDaniels had been trying for years to get her teeth fixed, but it was always too expensive.

When her story got out, dentists wanted to help her. One of them, Maryann Udy, got in touch with McDaniels and offered her a new smile — free of charge.

McDaniels wasn't sure at first, so she called her mother.

She told McDaniels that Udy was her angel. "You need to do it," she told her daughter.

The surgery was long and complicated （复杂的）. It took weeks for the swelling(肿块) to go down, and several more months before McDaniels new smile was ready.

Later that year, she looked at her old photos online and smiled. "I loved her," she said.

"She's grateful to be in less pain, to be on the path to a new smile. Sometimes, though, it feels like something is missing from who she was."

Still, she loves taking selfies ( 自拍) and admiring her new appearance.

"I looked good before," she said. "I look even better now."

36，How did McDaniels feel before the surgery?

A, Grateful B. Anxious. C. Hopeful. D. Annoyed.

37，What does the underlined word " it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?

A. The creation of her new smile. B. The comfort from her mother.

C. The bullying about her teeth. D. Finding out the cause of her disease.

38, What's the right order for the following events in the passage?

A dentist offered Jessica a free surgery.

Jessica had nine operations from age 2 to 12 years old.

Jessica loves taking selfies.

Jessica's photo was

Jessica was born overbite.

A ,  B,

C, D,

39, We can infer from the last four paragraphs that McDaniels

1. couldn't wait to take selfies after the surgery

B, became more confident about herself after the surgery

C, wasn't satisfied with her new appearance   
D. didn't want her photo on social media again

40, In the third to last paragraph(倒数第三段) McDaniels said "it feels like something is missing". What do you think is no longer in her life?

A, the sadness B. the sweet smile   
C. the appearance of overbite D. lack of confidence

D

If you don't know where to go with your kids when you have time in the UK, I

think I can give you some help.

|  |
| --- |
| The Natural History Museum  Why go: This really is the grandfather of all London museums ------the beautiful building and the wonderful exhibits (展品) make it one of the country's best places for kids. They can easily spend a whole day here. Try to avoid weekends. It is always crowded on weekends.  Best for: Children aged three and over. |
| Bewilderwood  Why go: There are no rides and no fast food shops in Bewilderwood ------just lots of outdoor fun to be had. Kids here can climb trees, cross rope bridges, build small wooden houses and hide out in tree houses. Designed (设计) by Tom Blofeld, an English children's writer, the park is famous for the amazing things from his books in the UK. There are many craft ( 手工的) activities for kids.  Best for: Babies to early teens. |
| Warner Brothers Studio (制片厂) Tour London—— The Making of Harry Potter  Why go: You've read the books or watched the films, but no *Harry Potte*r fan will want to miss the chance to go behind the scenes at the film studios where all eight of the movies were made. You can share the secrets behind the most successful film series of all time, go into the Hogwarts Great Hall, and have your picture taken on Platform 9 3/4 with the Hogwarts Express.  Best for: Potter fans aged seven and over, and anyone with an interest in filmmaking.  Eden Project  Why go： Do you want to experience the sights, smells and sounds of a rainforest? Do you want to walk through rows and rows of orange and lemon trees? Do you want to pick coffee beans or grapes? You can do all of these without leaving the UK at the Eden Project. Children here can learn about the relationships between plants and people and learn first-hand about different climates and habitats （栖息地）.  Best for: All ages |

41，You should go to the Natural History Museum

A. in the morning B. in the afternoon C. on weekdays D. on weekends

42,If you like reading the books of Tom Blofeld, you would probably like to visit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Natural History Museum B. Bewilderwood   
C, Warner Brothers Studio Tour London D. the Eden Project

43, What can you do at the Eden Project? 

1 See rows of orange and lemon trees.

2 Have a trip around the UK.

3 Pick coffee beans and grapes. V

4 Experience different climates.

5 Learn about the relationships between people and

A, 1 2 3 B, 1 2 4 C, 1 3 4 D, 1 3 5

44, Which statement is TRUE, according to the passage?

A, The Natural History Museum usually has craft activities for children.

B, Children under three years old can't visit Bewilderwood.

C, Only Potter fans can go to the Warner Brothers Studio Tour London.

D, All Harry Potter movies were made in Warner Brothers Studio.

45,What does the author mainly talk about?

A. Great places for kids in the UK. B. What kids should know in the UK.

C. The most popular places in the UK. D. How to go on a trip in the UK.

第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

Playing computer games is fun, which is also a serious business with competitions, champions, fans and big money prizes. Millions of people in the UK play games for fun. \_\_\_46\_\_\_, playing games as their full-time job. Did you know that football teams such as West Ham and Manchester City employ esports (电子竞技) players? They send them around the world to compete in football video game competitions. It's not easy being a professional gamer, though. 47 , five or six days a week, do exercises like typing something and trying to type it faster and faster and study videos of other players and plan ways to beat them.

48 You can watch games on video sites and in the UK there's a TV channel showing esports 24 hours a day. They can be exciting to watch: just like other sports, there are close games, last-minute victories and amazing performances. Sometimes online viewers can be involved through a system called dan mu, which is a feature that allows user to leave real-time comments while watching videos.

49 Are players athletes? Some say no. Esports players don't need to run, jump, throw or do big physical actions. At the moment, the UK government classifies(分类) esports as different kinds of games, not as sports.

50 In fact, the governments of China and South Korea do classify esports as sports, and they will be an official medal sport in the Asian Games starting from 2022. For many esports fans and players, though, the most important thing is that esports are growing in popularity and importance. If esports are not as important as sports at the moment, there is no doubt that they will be in the near future.

A. As well as playing games many people like watching them, too.

B. But others say yes, thinking that players do need some physical skills too.

C. And some of them have become professional gamers.

D. But are esports really sports?

E. They practise for ten or more hours a day

**四、写作** （共四节，满分35分）

第一节 单词拼写 （共6小题；每小题1分，满分6分）

51 — How do you open this?   
—I’ll show you---it’s s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

52, We have no c \_\_\_\_\_. We must go immediately.

53, I don’t know where she is. ----p\_ still at work.

54, Let’s m\_\_ outside the cinema at eight o’clock.

55, I can’t a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $10000 for a house. It’s too expensive.

56, His car accident taught him a l , he won’t drive so fast again.

第二节 完成句子

57. 从广州坐飞机到北京需要多长时间？

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_does\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to fly from Guangzhou to Beijing?

58.李先生曾经是一名作家，如今是一名教师，

Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be a writer, and now he is a teacher.

59. 学校去年新建了一座教学楼。

A new teaching building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our school last year.

60. 我想知道礼堂明天是否有讲座。

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lecture in the hall tomorrow.

61. 天气多好呀！我们去野餐吧！

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_weather is! Let’s go on a picnic.

62. 他跑得太快，我赶不上他.

He ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I can’t catch up with him.

63, 我不能同时听你们俩说。请一个一来。

I cannot listen to both of you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Please speak one by one.

第三节 书面表达 （共l小题，满分15分）

当前，全市各学校正开展“智慧阅读”活动。请你根据活动主题并结合表中所给信息，用英语写一篇80词左右的倡议书，向全校同学发出倡议

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 读书的益处 | 1 .获取知识，使人明辨是非  2，？（请你补充） |
| 发出倡议 | 1 .多读书，读好书  2，养成每天读书的好习惯  3．与父母共读一本书。  4．？（请你补充） |

My dear friends,

As we know, reading is very important.

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**参考答案及评卷标准**

**一、语法选择 ( 共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

1~5: BADCB 6~10: CBDAC 11~15: ADCAB

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

16~20: CABAD 21~25: CDBCB

**三、阅读（满分45分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）**

26~30: DBCAA 31~35: CBDAC 36~40: BACBD 41~45: CBCDA

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

46~50: CEADB

**四、写作 (共三节；满分35分)**

**第一节 单词拼写（共6小题；每小题1分，满分6分）**

51.simple 52. choice 53. perhaps

54. meet 55. afford 56. lesson

**第二节 完成句子（共7小题；每小题2分, 满分14分）**

57. How long it take 58. used to

59. was built 60. if there will be

61. How fine/nice/great/good 62. so that

63. at the same time

**第三节 书面表达 (共l小题；满分15分 )**

参考范文：

**My dear friends,   
 As we know, reading is very important.**

It’s a good way to help your learn knowledge. Through reading, you can tell what is right and what is wrong. Reading can also bring us a lot of joy and peace.

It’s necessary for us to read. We should read good books which can help us learn more. Besides, it’s important to form a good habit of reading every day. What’s more, we can go back home and read a good book together with our parents. It’s a good chance for us to improve our knowledge as well as our relationship. After reading, you can try to write down what you think. It’s also helpful for you to improve your writing skills.

Come on and join us in reading!

**评 卷 标 准**

**（Criterion for test marking）**

**五、写作（共三节，满分35分）**

**第一节 单词拼写（共6小题，每小题1分，满分6分）**

评分原则：满分为6分，每小题1分，按1分和0分，共2个档次给分）。

51.simple 52. choice 53. perhaps 54. meet 55. afford 56. lesson

评卷说明：1词1分。

**第二节 完成句子（共7小题；每题2分，满分14分）**

评分原则：满分为14分，每小题2分，按2分，1.5分，1分，0.5分，0 分，共5个档次给分。

注意：考虑到本题改卷的可操作性和公平性等问题，评分时严格按格给分，但前提是答案必须在相应的格上。

评卷说明：

57. How long it take（各空0.5， 第一空没有大写不给分）

58.used to（各空1）

59. was built （各空1）

60.if there will be （各空0.5）

61.How fine/nice/great/good （各空1，第一空没有大写不给分）

62. so that （各空1）

63. at the same time （各空0.5）

**第三节 书面表达**（共1题，满分15分）

一、评分原则：（采取综合性整体评价及分项分档评分相结合的原则）

**1．写作整体评分法**

说明：评分时，先根据短文的内容、语言的准确性和流畅性确定短文所属档次。然后再根据“分项分档评分表”具体衡量或调整考生应得分。

15分为满分作文，12分为良好，9分为合格。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 档次 | 给分范围 | 评分标准 |
| A档 | 15—13.5分 | 内容要点全部涵盖，表达清楚，并有一定的发挥；语言知识运用准确，文章结构严谨，行文连贯，得体性好。 |
| B档 | 13—9.5分 | 内容要点基本涵盖，语言知识运用基本准确，有少量错误，但表达基本清楚；文章组织结构条理性、连贯性、得体性一般。 |
| C档 | 9—7 分 | 超过1/3的内容要点表达欠缺，语言知识运用错误较多，但尚能表达基本意思；文章组织、连贯性欠缺。 |
| D档 | 6—3 分 | 超过1/2至2/3的内容要点表达欠缺，语言知识运用能力差，文章结构、连贯性差，表达不清楚。 |
| E档 | 2—0 分 | 白卷、只言片语、或文不对题、不知所云，谈不上内容及表达的合理性。 |

附：各分数段换算：

15分→100分 14.5分→96分 14分→93分 13.5分→90分 13分→86分

12.5分→83分 12分→80分 11.5分→76分 11分→73分 10.5分→70分

10分→66分 9.5分→63分 9分→60分 8.5分→56分 8分→53分

7.5分→50分 6.5分→43分 6分→40分 5.5分→36分 5分→33分

4.5分→30分 4分→26分 3.5分→23分 3分→20分 2.5分→16分

**2．**分项分档评分表

档次的衡量标准为：内容(content)、语言的准确性(accuracy)、流畅性(fluency)。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 项目 | 要素 | **给 分 表** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AA 档** | | **B 档** | | | **C档** | | | **D 档** | | |
| 内容  6分 | 切合题意，体现要点 | 6 | 5.5 | 5 | 4.5 | 4 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 |
| 有所发挥 |
| 准确性  6分 | 语 法 | 6 | 5.5 | 5 | 4.5 | 4 | 3.5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 |
| 词 汇 |
| 机械性：大小写，拼写和格式等错误 |
| 流畅性  3分 | 结构 | 3 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.5 | | 1 | 0.5 | 0 |  |  |  |
| 得体性与连贯性 |

▲ **项目要素说明**

1）内容-------指是否切题；是否包括所有的要点，并有所发挥；

2）准确性----指词汇的数量合适度与拼写、语言结构和书写格式的准确性等；

3）流畅性-----指短文的结构、上下文的连贯性、用词造句的流畅度和表达的得体性等。

4）如考生写出自己的真实姓名、学校名等个人信息，全文给0分。

**▲ 给分表说明（6+6+3）**

**（1） Content内容(6分)**

**（注：内容要点可用不同方式表达，只要意思表达清楚，对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分;在内容分方面，每个内容要点必须尝试用完整的句子表达才给满分，如果只是单词或词块适当扣分。如果整篇短文写得很好，但遗漏了一个要点，不能给满分，在准确性和流畅性部分各扣1分。）**

① 覆盖所有内容要点，并能围绕内容适当地发挥，给6－5.5分；

② 虽然漏掉一个次要的内容要点，但基本上表达了主要内容，给5－4.5分；

③ 漏掉3个内容要点，但基本上还是围绕所提示的内容进行，给4－3.5分；

④ 因未能正确理解要点提示，而漏掉或未写清楚主要内容，写了一些无关内容，给3－2.5分；

⑤ 只传达了个别信息；或内容太少（只出现有一个句子或个别单词、短语，但与

内容相关, 给2－0.5分；

⑥ 未能传达任何信息；或内容太少（只出现有一个句子或个别单词、短语，与内容无关, 给0.5－0分．

**细节评分**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 写作要点 | | 得分 |
| 1 | 获取知识，使人明辨是非 | 1（0.5+0.5） |
| 2 | ？（ 请你补充 ） | 1 |
| 3 | 多读书，读好书 | 1（0.5+0.5） |
| 4 | 养成每天读书的好习惯 | 1 |
| 5 | 与父母共读一本书 | 1 |
| 6 | ？（ 请你补充 ） | 1 |
| 合计 | | 6 |

**（2）准确性**

① 无语法错误，语言表达准确，卷面美观，有个别拼写和标点符号等错误。给6—5.5分；

② 所运用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，卷面书写清晰，有两至三个拼写与标点符号等错误。错误的主要原因是尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。给 5－4.5分；

③ 语法结构单调，词汇较贫乏，有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的表达，字迹基本清楚，拼写和标点符号错误较多。给4－3.5分；

④ 语法结构单调，词汇量少，有较多的语法结构或词汇的用法错误，不能正确表达写信内容，字迹难以辨别，单词拼写和标点符号很多。给3－2.5分；

⑤ 只写出个别句子或单词，词不达意，不成文，字迹不清（或中英文混杂，卷面混乱）。给2--0分。

**（3）流畅性**

① 短文结构组织严谨，应用了较复杂的语言结构，上下文意思连贯，完全达到了试题的写作要求。给3分；

② 短文结构组织比较紧凑，应用了较简单的语言结构，上下文意思基本连贯，基本上达到了试题的写作要求。给2.5－1.5分；

③ 短文结构组织较混乱，语句间使用了一些连接成分，内容缺少连贯性，只能描述部分要点，给1分；

④ 短文结构组织较混乱，较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性，只能描述部分的要点，给0.5分；

⑤ 只写出个别句子或单词，缺乏语句之间的连接成分，谈不上文章中句子之间的联系。语无伦次，不知所云，无法成文或传递完整的信息的，给0分。