

苏州市 2018 年学业质量调研卷(2018 苏州零模)

高三英语

2018.1

本卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 120 分,调研时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 85 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,满分 20 分)

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

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a library. B. In a bank. C. In a street.
2. What are the speakers likely to do tomorrow night?
A. Watch a game. B. Finish a report. C. Pick up some food.
3. What time is it when the conversation takes place?
A. About 6:30. B. About 7:30. C. About 8:00.
4. What is the man going to do?
A. Attend the birthday party.
B. Order a pizza and play some games.
C. Hang out with Jenny.
5. What does the man think of the movie?
A. Terrible. B. Amazing. C. Amusing.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在调研卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What caused the traffic accident?
A. The car ran a red light. B. The truck hit the car. C. A man crossed the street.
7. What are the police going to do?

- A. Send an ambulance right away.
- B. Check whether the man is OK.
- C. Tell the woman to drive carefully.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How soon will the surprise party start?

- A. In a quarter.
- B. In half an hour.
- C. In three quarters.

9. Why does the woman sound worried?

- A. The rush hour traffic is too slow.
- B. They don't know the directions to the restaurant.
- C. They will have nowhere to park their car.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man going to London mainly for?

- A. Attending a conference.
- B. Tasting British food.
- C. Studying historical buildings.

11. Why does the man want to visit historical spots?

- A. He can enjoy the beautiful views.
- B. He is fond of history.
- C. He is interested in mixed cultures.

12. What can we learn about Camden Market?

- A. It's famous for local British food.
- B. Royal food is available.
- C. Food across the world can be found.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman unsatisfied with?

- A. The acting.
- B. The clothes.
- C. The set.

14. What does the man think could be better?

- A. The lead role.
- B. The lights.
- C. The music.

15. Why does the man come to the play?

- A. He likes the director of the play.
- B. His classmate invites him to come.
- C. The actors are very professional.

16. When does the conversation take place?

- A. At the beginning of the play.
- B. At the interval of the play.
- C. At the end of the play.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why was the man heartbroken?

- A. He lost his job.
- B. His book was a failure.
- C. He was short of money.

18. How did the woman feel then?

- A. Surprised.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Happy.

19. How did the woman get the money?

- A. She opened a business.
- B. She saved a little weekly.
- C. She did housekeeping.

20. What is the story mainly about?

A. Failure is the mother of success. B. Two heads are better than one. C. Encouragement is powerful.

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分35分）

第一节：单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

请阅读下面各题，从题中所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. A biblical idiom is often an expression that _____ the moral of a story and gives the audience a picture to help them understand the story better.
A. compensates B. underlines C. accomplishes D. substitutes
22. If they continue abusing drugs, in the end drug users will find themselves trapped in a prison _____ they cannot escape.
A. to which B. from which C. by which D. in which
23. As the number of old people moving to Florida increases, more changes are made to _____ them.
A. submit to B. object to C. cater to D. contribute to
24. At first glance, my hometown is no different from any other small town, its scenery actually _____ among the best in the country.
A. ranks B. rank C. ranking D. to rank
25. In 1776, two Spanish men were seeking a way to travel from Santa Fe, in _____ is now New Mexico, to California on the west coast of North America.
A. where B. that C. which D. what
26. Alipay, which currently has over 520 million users, is a powerful _____ of payment tools, financial services and marketing platforms.
A. combination B. identification C. reservation D. accommodation
27. _____ they are extremely talented, it can be really hard for models with just a few years' experience to impress the big brands and win opportunities.
A. As long as B. Unless C. Until D. In case
28. A pilot qualified for Aircraft Carrier Liaoning has to be mentally and physically strong, possess _____ flying skills and be fully dedicated to his career.
A. arbitrary B. confidential C. extraordinary D. voluntary
29. Transport was considered to have contributed to environmental problems, particularly _____ air quality and noise impacts.
A. with regard to B. in contrast to C. by means of D. on account of
30. —I'm going to the Golden Coast in Australia with my family at Christmas time. What's your plan for the holidays?
—Well, while you are enjoying yourself on the beach, I _____ on my couch, watching

with comforting words and 49 in your eyes?

On the final day, all I wanted was to be alone with her, so I asked the nurses if they could give us one hour without a single 50, and they 51, closing the curtains and the doors and shutting off the lights.

I lay down softly beside her. She looked so beautiful, and I kissed her and laid my 52 on her chest, feeling it rise and fall with each 53, her heartbeat in my ear. It was our last 54 moment as a husband and a wife, and it was more natural and pure and comforting than anything I'd ever felt.

I will remember that last hour together for the rest of my life. It was a 55 beyond gifts. Really, I have all of you to thank for it.

With my gratitude and love,
Peter DeMarco

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 36. A. help | B. stop | C. neglect | D. bother |
| 37. A. answer | B. entry | C. item | D. list |
| 38. A. worried about | B. checked up | C. cared for | D. came across |
| 39. A. remember | B. identify | C. find | D. confirm |
| 40. A. uncertain | B. unlucky | C. uncomfortable | D. unconscious |
| 41. A. apologized | B. insisted | C. declared | D. displayed |
| 42. A. decreasing | B. monitoring | C. regulating | D. observing |
| 43. A. gently | B. freely | C. deeply | D. comfortably |
| 44. A. treated | B. persuaded | C. showed | D. trusted |
| 45. A. opportunity | B. strength | C. solution | D. motivation |
| 46. A. check on | B. look after | C. count on | D. seek after |
| 47. A. excuse | B. cause | C. explanation | D. instruction |
| 48. A. where | B. though | C. until | D. when |
| 49. A. hopelessness | B. sadness | C. calmness | D. nervousness |
| 50. A. recognition | B. interruption | C. restriction | D. description |
| 51. A. smiled | B. wept | C. sighed | D. nodded |
| 52. A. eyes | B. hand | C. head | D. body |
| 53. A. choke | B. touch | C. breath | D. tremble |
| 54. A. bitter | B. desperate | C. cheerful | D. sweet |
| 55. A. life | B. gift | C. memory | D. fate |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The latest addition to the Gtech garden power tools range is a lightweight yet powerful wireless Leaf Blower. This autumn makes short work of clearing leaves and garden pieces.



High Performance

The 36V Lithium-ion Gtech Leaf Blower has the ability to clear pieces from your lawn, courtyard and driveway. Using a turbo fan design that allows for a straight air passage from intake to outlet, offering maximum airflow and efficiency that turns the fan at 11,500 times a minute.

Complete control

The Leaf Blower is lightweight, at just 4.3 kg. The product has been designed so that battery and body weight are reasonably distributed. When in use, it will naturally point towards the ground to direct airflow. So, you won't have to worry about injuring your wrists, even if you use it for the entire 20-minute run-time on full power. The variable trigger allows for complete control, when you squeeze or release the trigger you will feel the airflow change to suit your garden needs.

Easy to use

The Gtech Wireless Leaf Blower is easy to use. There is no need to pull wires or top up with fuel, simply attach the battery and pull the trigger to start. The product's wireless convenience means there are no wires to trip you up or limit your access, and no petrol to store or pour—simply charge and it's ready to go. When you're done, you can remove the detachable nozzle (管嘴), so the Gtech Leaf blower is compact enough to be stored in small places.

Don't just take our word for it...

We really do care what you think. Go online to see the thousands of independent reviews our customers have given us, and check out our product videos at www.gtech.co.uk.

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | ORDER DIRECT - £285.99 with FREE DELIVERY | | | |
| | 0800 051 83 53 (24 hour orderline) | | | |
| | www.gtech.co.uk (easy online ordering) | | | |

56. What should you pay attention to when using the Leaf Blower?

- A. Filling it up with good petrol. B. Taking care not to be tripped up.
C. Charging it when the battery is dying. D. Wearing the wrist-band if you use it for long.

57. Which is not the advantage of the tool?

- A. Truly portable. B. Fast delivery. C. Environmentally friendly. D. Quite powerful.

B

In English the sky is blue, and the grass is green. But in Vietnamese there is just one color category for both sky and grass: *xanh*. For decades cognitive (认知) scientists have pointed to such examples as evidence that language largely determines how we see color. But new research with four-to six-month-old babies indicates that long before we learn language, we see up to five

basic categories of color — a finding that suggests a stronger biological element to perceive (感知) color than previously thought.

The study, published recently in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, tested the color-discrimination abilities of more than 170 British babies. Researchers at the University of Sussex in England measured how long babies spent staring at color swatches, a system known as looking time. First babies were showed one swatch repeatedly until their looking time decreased — a sign they had grown bored with it. Then the researchers showed them a different sample and noted their reaction. Longer looking times were explained to mean the babies considered the second sample to be a new color. Their increasing responses showed that they distinguished among five colors: red, green, blue, purple and yellow.

The finding “suggests you come by nature to make color distinctions, but given your culture and language, certain distinctions may or may not be used.” explains lead author Alice Skelton, a doctoral student at Sussex.

The study systematically explored babies’ color perception, revealing how we perceive colors before we have the words to describe them, says Angela M. Brown, an experimental psychologist at the Ohio State University’s College of Optometry, who was not involved with the new research. The results add a new challenge to the long nature-versus-nurture debate and the so-called SapirWhorf hypothesis (假设) — the idea that the way we see the world is shaped by language.

In future work, Skelton and her colleagues are interested in testing babies from other cultures. “The way language and culture interact is a really interesting question,” she says. “We don’t yet know the exact systems, but we do know how we start off.”

58. What’s the finding of the new research?

- A. It clarifies what makes babies perceive colors.
- B. It proves human color recognition is inborn.
- C. It findshow many colors babies can perceive.
- D. It shows the color culture is shaped by language.

59. According to the new research, we can learn that_____.

- A. swatches affect babies in memory and attention
- B. longer looking times are based on the psychology
- C. researchers determine babies’ color perception
- D. babies can tell the differences of some colors

60. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Rainbow in the Baby’s World
- B. A Journey to the World of Colors
- C. A New Challenge: Language vs. Culture
- D. Different Babies, Different Color Perception

C

Atticus was weak: he was nearly fifty. When Jem and I asked him why he was so old, he said

he got started late, which we felt reflected upon his abilities and manliness. He was much older than the parents of our school contemporaries, and there was nothing Jem or I could say about him when our classmates said, “My father—”

Jem was football crazy. Atticus was never too tired to play keep-away, but when Jem wanted to tackle him, Atticus would say, “I’m too old for that, son.”

Our father didn’t do anything. He worked in an office, not in a drugstore. Atticus did not drive a dump-truck for the county, he was not the police officer, he did not farm, work in a garage, or do anything that could possibly arouse the admiration of anyone.

Besides that, he wore glasses. He was nearly blind in his left eye, and said left eyes were the tribal (家族的) curse of the Finches. Whenever he wanted to see something well, he turned his head and looked from his right eye.

He did not do the things our schoolmates’ fathers did: he never went hunting; he did not play poker or fish or drink or smoke. He sat in the living room and read.

With these characteristics, however, he would not remain as inconspicuous (不显眼) as we wished him to: that year, the whole school talked about him defending Tom Robinson, none of which was complimentary. After my fight with Cecil Jacobs when I committed myself to a policy of chicken, word got around that Scout Finch wouldn’t fight any more, her daddy wouldn’t let her. This was not entirely correct: I wouldn’t fight publicly for Atticus, but the family was private ground. I would fight anyone from a third cousin upwards tooth and nail. Francis Hancock, for example, knew that.

When he gave us our air-guns Atticus wouldn’t teach us to shoot. Uncle Jack instructed us therefore; he said Atticus wasn’t interested in guns. Atticus said to Jem one day, “I’d rather you shot at tin cans in the back yard, but I know you’ll go after birds. Shoot all the blue jays you want, if you can hit them, but remember it’s a sin (罪过) to kill a mockingbird.”

That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something, and I asked Miss Maudie about it.

“Your father’s right,” she said. “Mockingbirds don’t do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don’t eat up people’s gardens, don’t nest in corncribs, they don’t do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That’s why it’s a sin to kill a mockingbird.”

61. Who is telling the story?

- A. Francis Hancock. B. Tom Robinson. C. Scout Finch. D. Miss Maudie.

62. What did the children think of their father Atticus in the beginning?

- A. He was not manly or skilled.
B. He was willing to fight for his family.
C. He was interested in nothing in his spare time.
D. He was still energetic though he was nearly 50.

63. What does the underlined word “complimentary” in the 6th paragraph probably mean?

A. Reasonable argument.

B. Good remarks.

C. Wrong judgment.

D. Strong criticism.

64. Mockingbirds can be compared to people who are _____.

A. able but modest

B. disabled but devoted

C. intelligent and entertaining

D. harmless and helpful

D

Computer security is a contradiction in terms. The arrival of the “Internet of Things” will see computers baked into everything from road signs and MRI scanners to artificial body parts and insulin (胰岛素) pumps. There is little evidence that such equipment will be any more trustworthy than desktop computers. Hackers have already proved that they can take remote control of connected cars and pacemakers.

However, it is tempting to believe that the security problem can be solved with yet more technical wizardry (魔法) and a call for further watchfulness. And it is certainly true that many firms still fail to take security seriously enough. That requires a kind of lasting insistence which does not come naturally to non-tech firms. Actually, there is no way to make computers completely safe. Software is hugely complex. Across its products, Google must manage around 2 billion lines of source code—errors are unavoidable. The average program has 14 separate bugs, each of them a potential point of illegal entry. Such weaknesses are worsened by the history of the internet, in which security was an afterthought.

This is not necessarily in despair. The risk from cheats, car accidents and the weather can never be avoided completely either. But societies have developed ways of managing such risk—from government regulation to the use of legal liability (责任) and insurance to create more safer behaviours.

Start with regulation. Governments’ first priority is to control from making the situation worse. Terrorist attacks often bring calls for codes to be weakened so that the security services can better monitor what individuals are up to. But it is impossible to weaken codes for terrorists alone. The same protection that guards messaging programs like WhatsApp also guards bank business and online identities. Computer security is best served by encoding that is strong for everyone.

The next priority is setting basic product regulations. A lack of professional knowledge will always block the ability of computer users to protect themselves. So governments should promote “public health” for computing. They could insist that internet-connected contents be updated with fixes when faults are found. They could force users to change default (默认) usernames and passwords. Reporting laws, already in force in some American states, can require companies to report when they or their products are hacked, which encourages them to fix a problem instead of burying it.

Most important, the software industry has for decades disclaimed liability for the harm when its products go wrong. Such an approach has its benefits. Silicon Valley’s fruitful “go fast and

break things” style of innovation is possible only if firms relatively have freedom to put out new products while they still need perfecting. But this point will soon be illegal. As computers spread to products covered by established liability arrangements, such as cars or domestic goods, the industry’s disclaimers will increasingly be against existing laws.

Firms should recognize that, if the courts do not force the liability issue, public opinion will. Fortunately, the small but growing market in cyber-security insurance offers a way to protect consumers while preserving the computing industry’s ability to innovate. A firm whose products do not work properly, or are repeatedly hacked, will find its insurance rising, urging it to solve the problem. A firm that takes reasonable steps to make things safe, but which is damaged nevertheless, will ask for an insurance payout that will stop it from going bankrupt (破产). It is here that some problems could perhaps be negotiated. Once again, there are examples: when countless claims against American light-aircraft firms threatened to bankrupt the industry in the 1980s, the government changed the law, limiting their liability for old products.

One reason computer security is so bad today is that few people were taking it seriously yesterday. When the internet was new, that was forgivable. Now that the consequences are known, and the risks posed by bugs and hacking are large and growing, there is no excuse for repeating the mistake. But changing attitudes and behavior will require economic tools, not just technical ones.

65. The first paragraph mainly tells us _____.
- A. computers are used more widely B. computers may never be secure
C. future computers are less trustworthy D. computer hackers are almost everywhere
66. Which is the reason for the computer security problem nowadays?
- A. People tend to rely on technical solutions.
B. Technology firms take security less seriously.
C. Warnings from relevant departments are absent.
D. The software developers lack afterthoughts.
67. What will happen if codes are weakened according to the passage?
- A. Terrorist attacks are sure to occur more often.
B. Security services can’t monitor people’s behaviors.
C. Important information may not be guarded safely.
D. Computer users won’t grasp the professional knowledge.
68. The underlined part in the 6th Paragraph implies _____.
- A. the liability rules can be established soon
B. users probably enjoy more new products
C. firms can legally escape promoting innovation
D. courts haven’t power to interfere firm’s freedom

69. What can we know about cyber-security insurance?
- A. It frees consumers from being attacked from hackers.
 - B. It offers firms funds to improve the ability of innovation.
 - C. It protects firms willing to solve problems from the collapse.
 - D. It increases the economic burden of the technology firms.
70. What's the author's preferred solution to computer security?
- A. Raising users' full awareness of encoding.
 - B. Reporting hackers' attacks to high-tech firms.
 - C. Urging firms to further improve faulty products.
 - D. Strengthening economic means further.

第二卷 (非选择题, 共 35 分)

第四部分: 任务型阅读 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意: 每个空格只填 1 个单词。请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。

Four Well-Being Workouts

Relieving stress and anxiety might help you feel better—for a bit. Martin E.P. Seligman, a professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, explored how well-being (幸福感) consists not merely of feeling happy, an emotion that can be momentary, but of experiencing a sense of contentment in the knowledge that your life is colorful and has meaning beyond your own pleasure. To cultivate (培育) it, he suggests these four exercises.

Write down a story about a time when you were at your best. It doesn't need to be a life-changing event but should have a clear beginning, middle and end. Reread it every day for a week, and each time ask yourself some questions. Writing down the answers “puts you in touch with what you're good at,” Dr. Seligman explained. The next step is to consider how to use these strengths to your advantage, intentionally organizing and structuring your life around them. “A week later, a month later, six months later, people had on average lower rates of depression and higher life satisfaction,” Dr. Seligman said. “Possible mechanisms could be more positive emotions. People like you more, relationships go better, life goes better.”

Set aside 10 minutes before you go to bed each night to write down three things that went really well that day. Next to each event answer the question, “Why did this good thing happen?”

Instead of focusing on life's lows, which can increase the likelihood of depression, the exercise “turns your attention to the good things in life, so it changes what you attend to,” Dr. Seligman said. “Consciousness is like your tongue: It rolls around in the mouth looking for a cavity (龋洞), and when it finds it, you focus on it. Imagine if your tongue went looking for a beautiful, healthy tooth.” Polish it.

Think of someone who has been especially kind to you but you have not properly thanked. Write a letter describing what he or she did and how it affected your life, and how you often remember the effort. Then arrange a meeting and read the letter aloud, in person. “It’s common that when people do the gratitude visit both people weep out of joy,” Dr. Seligman said. Why is the experience so powerful? “It puts you in better touch with other people, with your place in the world.”

Responding constructively was inspired by the work of Shelly Gable, a social psychologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara, who has extensively studied marriages and other close relationships. The next time someone you care about shares good news, give what Dr. Gable calls an “active constructive response.” That is, instead of saying something passive, express real excitement. Extend the discussion by, say, encouraging them to tell others or suggest a celebratory activity.

So, the most effective long-term strategy for well-being is to actively cultivate well-being rather than only focus on how to relieve depression, anger and worry.

| Four Well-Being Workouts | |
|--|--|
| Introduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-being is a feeling of contentment as well as (71) <u>▲</u> happiness like the (72) <u>▲</u> of stress and anxiety. |
| Four (73) <u>▲</u> suggested to cultivating well-being | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a (74) <u>▲</u> story in your best situation and read it daily in a week. Ask yourself and write down the answers to know your advantages to plan the life on (75) <u>▲</u>, which can bring about many benefits later. (76) <u>▲</u> ten minutes to put down what went smoothly and clarify the reasons. Shift your attention to good things and meanwhile ignore the bad. Write a letter of (77) <u>▲</u> to a person always kind to you. Make an appointment and read the letter to him aloud and (78) <u>▲</u>. Avoid making passive responses to people who share good news with you. Try to extend the discussion to show you do not (79) <u>▲</u> to be excited. |
| Conclusion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivating well-being actively is the most effective long-term strategy instead of just (80) <u>▲</u> it to what people usually think. |

第五部分：书面表达（满分 25 分）

81. 请阅读下面短文，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

A primary school in Britain has put up signs to warn phone-addicted parents to greet their children with a smile at the end of the day rather than stare at their screens.

It has become a common sight at the school gates to see children running up to their parents, only to find them buried in composing a text message, making a phone call, or scrolling through Facebook.

Now the headmistress at St Joseph's RC Primary School, in Middlesbrough, has put up the signs at all three entrances to the school.



Liz King, headmistress at St Joseph's, said: "We are trying to develop our speaking and listening in school and we thought it was a really simple way to get the message across."

Some parents said "it's about time to stop this addiction." Some others felt it was "a bit silly."

【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个单词概述上面信息的主要内容；
2. 用约 120 个单词阐述：
 - (1) 你对上述现象的看法；
 - (2) 用 2—3 个理由或论据支撑你的看法。

【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
3. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。

苏州市 2018 年学业质量调研卷

高三英语

2018.1

第一部分：听力理解 (共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

1—5 CAACB 6—10 AACAA 11—15 BCACA 16—20BACBC

第二部分：英语知识运用 (共 35 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 35 分)

第一节 单项填空

21—25 BBCCD 26—30 ABCAB 31—35 DBBCA

第二节 完形填空

36—40 BDCAD 41—45 ACDAB 46—50 ACDBB 51—55 DCCDB

第三部分：阅读理解 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

56—57 CB 58—60 BDA 61—64 CABD 65—70 BACBCD

第四部分：任务型阅读 (共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

71. momentary/ temporary 72. relief 73. approaches/ solutions

74. whole/ complete 75. purpose 76. Spare/Allocate

77. thanks/ gratitude 78. personally 79. pretend

80. limiting/ restricting/ confining

第五部分：书面表达 (满分 25 分)

One possible version:

A British school bans parents from using phones at the school gates, urging them to communicate with the children face to face. This decision has aroused different responses from parents.

I applaud the school's decision. These days many adults become so hooked on mobile phones that some, as parents, even come close to ignoring their children. This might produce harmful results.

Communication between parents and children matters. For one thing, parents' attention plays a positive part in children's character development. Without sufficient communication, children are likely to feel abandoned, and become timid and withdrawn. For another, some children following their parents' bad examples may also be glued to mobile phones, getting self-centered and indifferent to others' feelings.

Thus I believe if parents are warned of the potential risks and encouraged to interact more with their children, they are sure to benefit and grow into healthy and contributing members of society.

(150)

书面表达评分建议

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，可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. 少于 130 词或多于 170 词的，从总分中酌情减去 1-2 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、运用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写和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. 如字迹难以辨认，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点

1. 用约 30 个单词概述上面信息的主要内容；（8 分）
2. 你对上述现象的看法；（8 分）
3. 用 2—3 个理由或论据支撑你的看法（8 分）
4. 其他（1 分）

三、各档次的给分范围和要求 {依照高考评分标准}