

## 2013 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.

- |                   |                |                  |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] grants     | [B] submits    | [C] transmits    | [D] delivers    |
| 2. [A] minor      | [B] external   | [C] crucial      | [D] objective   |
| 3. [A] issue      | [B] vision     | [C] picture      | [D] moment      |
| 4. [A] Above all  | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] fond       | [B] fearful    | [C] capable      | [D] thoughtless |
| 6. [A] in         | [B] for        | [C] to           | [D] on          |
| 7. [A] if         | [B] until      | [C] though       | [D] unless      |
| 8. [A] test       | [B] emphasize  | [C] share        | [D] promote     |
| 9. [A] decision   | [B] quality    | [C] status       | [D] success     |
| 10. [A] found     | [B] studied    | [C] chosen       | [D] identified  |
| 11. [A] otherwise | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable  | [D] exceptional |
| 12. [A] inspired  | [B] expressed  | [C] conducted    | [D] secured     |
| 13. [A] assigned  | [B] rated      | [C] matched      | [D] arranged    |
| 14. [A] put       | [B] got        | [C] took         | [D] gave        |
| 15. [A] instead   | [B] then       | [C] ever         | [D] rather      |
| 16. [A] selected  | [B] passed     | [C] marked       | [D] introduced  |
| 17. [A] below     | [B] after      | [C] above        | [D] before      |
| 18. [A] jump      | [B] float      | [C] fluctuate    | [D] drop        |
| 19. [A] achieve   | [B] undo       | [C] maintain     | [D] disregard   |
| 20. [A] necessary | [B] possible   | [C] promising    | [D] helpful     |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

## Text 1

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion." In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable – meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that – and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

*Overdressed* is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year – about 64 items per person – and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes – and beautifully. But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment – including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line – Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her
- [A] lack of imagination.
  - [B] poor bargaining skill.
  - [C] obsession with high fashion.
  - [D] insensitivity to fashion.
22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
- [A] combat unnecessary waste.
  - [B] shop for their garments more frequently.
  - [C] resist the influence of advertisements.
  - [D] shut out the feverish fashion world.
23. The word “indictment” (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
- [A] accusation.
  - [B] enthusiasm.
  - [C] indifference.
  - [D] tolerance.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
  - [B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
  - [C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
  - [D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
25. What is the subject of the text?
- [A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
  - [B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
  - [C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
  - [D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

## Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted – the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. “They’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8 – though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google’s on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “We believe consumers should have more control.” Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to  
[A] lower their operational costs.  
[B] ease competition among themselves.  
[C] avoid complaints from consumers. [D]  
provide better online services.
27. “The industry” (Line 6, Para. 3) refers to  
[A] online advertisers.  
[B] e-commerce conductors. [C]  
digital information analysts.  
[D] internet browser developers.
28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default  
[A] goes against human nature.  
[B] fails to affect the ad industry.  
[C] will not benefit consumers.  
[D] may cut the number of junk ads.
29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?  
[A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.  
[B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.  
[C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.  
[D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.
30. The author’s attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of  
[A] appreciation.  
[B] understanding.  
[C] indulgence. [D]  
skepticism.

### Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely – though by no means uniformly – glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfilment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years – so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by  
[A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.  
[B] our faith in science and technology.  
[C] our awareness of potential risks. [D]  
our belief in equal opportunity.
32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are  
[A] a misplaced race.  
[B] a sustained species.  
[C] the world's dominant power. [D]  
a threat to the environment.
33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?  
[A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.  
[B] *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.  
[C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.  
[D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to  
[A] draw on our experience from the past.  
[B] adopt an optimistic view of the world. [C]  
explore our planet's abundant resources. [D]  
curb our ambition to reshape history.
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?  
[A] Uncertainty about Our Future  
[B] Evolution of the Human Species  
[C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind [D]  
Science, Technology and Humanity

## Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday – a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field,” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices – Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas – agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power.” The White House argued that Arizona's laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn't want to carry out Congress's immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they
- [A] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
  - [B] disturbed the power balance between different states.
  - [C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers. [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.
37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
- [A] States' independence from federal immigration law.
  - [B] Federal officers' duty to withhold immigrants' information. [C] States' legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
  - [D] Congress's intervention in immigration enforcement.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
- [A] violated the Constitution.
  - [B] stood in favor of the states. [C] supported the federal statute.
  - [D] undermined the states' interests.
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
- [A] outweighs that held by the states.
  - [B] is established by federal statutes. [C] is dependent on the states' support. [D] rarely goes against state laws.
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
  - [B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
  - [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
  - [D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

**Part B****Directions:**

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) \_\_\_\_\_ This is a shame – the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43) \_\_\_\_\_

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) \_\_\_\_\_ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has

resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) \_\_\_\_ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

- [A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.
- [B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
- [C] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.
- [D] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
- [E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
- [F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
- [G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds – including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate – varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word garden, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia – a yearning for contact with nonhuman life – assuming uncanny representational forms.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

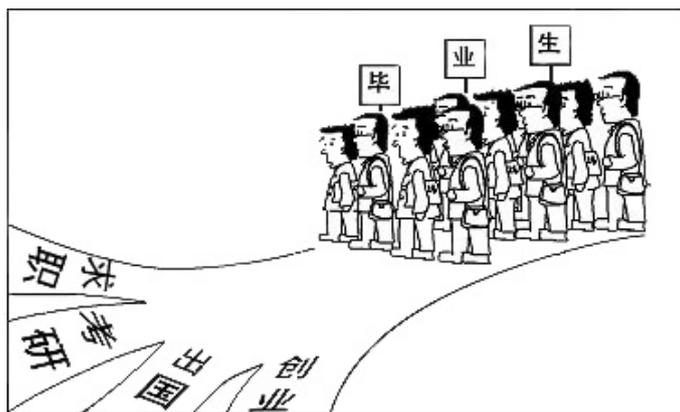
#### Part B

##### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



选 择

绝密★启用前

## 2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语（一）试题答案及评分参考

### 一、参考答案

#### Section I Use of English (10 points)

1. A    2. B    3. C    4. D    5. B  
6. D    7. A    8. A    9. D    10. C  
11. A    12. C    13. B    14. C    15. B  
16. C    17. D    18. D    19. B    20. A

#### Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

##### Part A (40 points)

21. D    22. B    23. A    24. C    25. C  
26. A    27. D    28. C    29. B    30. D  
31. B    32. B    33. D    34. A    35. C  
36. A    37. C    38. B    39. A    40. D

##### Part B (10 points)

41. E    42. F    43. B    44. G    45. C

##### Part C (10 points)

46. 然而，只要看看无家可归者创造的花园的照片，你就会意识到尽管样式各异，但这些花园除了表达（人类）装饰和创造的欲望之外，更体现了人类其他根本的强烈愿望。
47. 安宁的圣地（体现的）是人类特有的需要，无论怎样疏于雕琢，它仍与遮风挡雨之所不同，后者（反映的）是动物特有的需要。
48. 这种无家可归者的花园实质上是无定所的花园，它们把“形式”引入城市环境，而城市环境中原本要么没有这种“形式”，要么并没把它当成“形式”看待。
49. 我们大多数人通常把陷入精神颓丧归咎于某些心理疾病，直到有一天置身花园，才顿觉压抑感神奇地消失了。
50. 虽然有“扩大词义外延”的意味，但正是这种对大自然或隐晦或明晰的参照让用“花园”一词来描述这些人造组合有了充分的根据。

**Section III Writing (30 points)**

51. (10 points) (略)

52. (20 points) (略)

**二、评分参考****I. 英语知识运用:** 20 小题, 每题 0.5 分, 共 10 分。**II. 阅读理解:** 分三节, 共 60 分。

A 节: 20 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 40 分。

B 节: 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分。

C 节: 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分。

- 如果译文与原文意思有明显不同, 该句得分最多不超过 0.5 分。
- 如果考生就一个题目提供了两个或两个以上的译文, 并均正确, 按正确译文给分; 如果其中一个译文有错, 按错误译文评分。
- 译文中错别字不个别扣分, 按每题累计扣分。每三个错别字扣 0.5 分, 不按 0.25 扣分。

**III. 写作:** 分 A、B 两节, 共 30 分。**(一) 评分原则和方法**

1. 一般评分标准适用于 A、B 两节。但根据两节不同的考查要点, 评分时应有不同的侧重点。

A 节, 10 分。

A 节作文的评分重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式与语域\*的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的个别关键词或词组, 但使用提示语中出现过的句子将被扣分。

B 节, 20 分。

B 节作文的评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构及词汇的多样性与语言的准确性。2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次, 然后按该档次的要求来给分。评分人员在档内有 1-3 分的调节分。

---

\* 指在书面和口语表达中根据不同的交际对象而采用的话语方式, 即正式、一般、非正式的话语。

3. A 节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右。

B 节作文的字数要求是 160-200 词。文章长度不符合要求的, 酌情扣分。

4. 拼写与标点符号是反映语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 要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, 以致影响读者理解, 将分数降低一个档次。

## (二) 一般评分标准

<p>第五档</p> <p>A 节</p> <p>(9-10 分)</p> <p>B 节</p> <p>(17-20 分)</p>	<p>很好地完成了试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 包含所有内容要点;</li> <li>• 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇;</li> <li>• 语言自然流畅, 基本上没有语法错误;</li> <li>• 有效地采用了多种衔接手法, 文字连贯, 层次清晰;</li> <li>• 格式与语域恰当贴切。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。</p>
<p>第四档</p> <p>A 节</p> <p>(7-8 分)</p> <p>B 节</p> <p>(13-16 分)</p>	<p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 包含所有内容要点, 允许漏掉一、两个次重点;</li> <li>• 使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇;</li> <li>• 语言基本准确, 只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误;</li> <li>• 采用了适当的衔接手法, 层次较清晰, 组织较严密;</li> <li>• 格式与语域较恰当。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者产生了预期的效果。</p>
<p>第三档</p> <p>A 节</p> <p>(5-6 分)</p> <p>B 节</p> <p>(9-12 分)</p>	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 虽漏掉一些内容, 但包含多数内容要点;</li> <li>• 所使用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求;</li> <li>• 存在一些语法及词汇错误, 但不影响整体理解;</li> <li>• 采用了简单的衔接手法, 内容基本连贯, 层次基本清晰;</li> <li>• 格式与语域基本合理。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。</p>

<p>第二档 A 节 (3-4 分) B 节 (5-8 分)</p>	<p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点, 写了一些无关内容;</li><li>语法结构单调、词汇使用有限;</li><li>存在较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解;</li><li>未采用恰当的衔接手法, 内容缺乏连贯性;</li><li>格式与语域不恰当。</li></ul> <p>未能清楚地把信息传达给读者。</p>
<p>第一档 A 节 (1-2 分) B 节 (1-4 分)</p>	<p>未完成试题规定的任务:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>明显遗漏主要内容, 且有许多不相关的内容;</li><li>语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复;</li><li>语言错误多, 有碍读者对内容的理解, 语言运用能力差;</li><li>未使用任何衔接手法, 内容不连贯, 缺少组织、分段;</li><li>无格式与语域概念。</li></ul> <p>未能把信息传达给读者。</p>
<p>零档 (0 分)</p>	<p>所传达的信息或所用语言太少, 无法评价; 内容与要求无关或无法辨认。</p>