

2025年12月九年级上学期质量抽检

英 语

班级: _____ 姓名: _____ 准考证号: _____

(本试卷共8页, 61题, 考试用时100分钟, 全卷满分100分)

注意事项:

- 答题前, 先将自己的班级、姓名、准考证号写在试题卷和答题卡上, 并将准考证条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
- 选择题的作答: 每小题选出答案后, 用2B铅笔把答题卡上相应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 非选择题的作答: 用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内, 写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 考试结束后, 将答题卡上交。

第一部分 听力理解(共两节, 满分20分)**第一节(共5小题; 每小题1分, 共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。听完每段对话后, 你都有5秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

- How does the boy improve his pronunciation?
 - By reading English books.
 - By listening to English news.
 - By talking with foreigners.
- What does Mary think of Children's Day?
 - It's boring and useless.
 - It's the most important holiday for her.
 - It's meaningful but she has to review English.
- What does the girl ask for?
 - The way to the post office.
 - The way to the bookstore.
 - The way to the hospital.
- Who is Lily to the girl?
 - Her cousin.
 - Her deskmate.
 - Her classmate in the English club.
- Where can the girl buy the same style of ring?
 - The shop on the first floor of the mall.
 - The shop on the second floor of the mall.
 - The shop on the third floor of the mall.

第二节(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

听下面6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。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 does the girl want to invent?
A. A new phone. B. A new USB port. C. A new backpack.
7. How much does the girl plan to sell the new backpack for?
A. 89 dollars. B. 99 dollars. C. 109 dollars.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is the boy upset?
A. His parents don't let him play computer games.
B. He failed his exam.
C. He lost his study plan.
9. How far does the boy's cousin live?
A. 2 kilometers away. B. 3 kilometers away. C. 4 kilometers away.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10、11 题。

10. When did Jack lose his blue sports watch?
A. Yesterday afternoon. B. Last month. C. This morning
11. What is the relationship between Jack and the boy?
A. Classmates. B. Brothers. C. Cousins.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 12—14 题。

12. What kind of music does the woman like?
A. Music that is loud.
B. Music that has fast rhythm.
C. Music that she can sing along with.
13. How many movies with interesting stories did the man watch last month?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
14. What does the woman think of the movie EVIL UNBOUND?
A. It's very boring. B. It's very funny. C. It's very educational.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 15—17 题。

15. How long does the woman practice math every day?
A. One hour. B. Two hours. C. Three hours.
16. Why doesn't the woman ask the teacher for help?
A. She is too shy.
B. The teacher is too busy.
C. Her classmates can help her.
17. What does the man advise the woman to do first to improve her math?
A. Study with classmates after class.
B. Talk to the teacher bravely.
C. Take notes in class and review them at home.

听第 11 段材料，回答第 18—20 题。

18. When is the Double Ninth Festival celebrated?
A. On the ninth day of the ninth lunar month.
B. On the ninth day of the eighth lunar month.
C. On the eighth day of the ninth lunar month.



19. What is the main purpose of the Double Ninth Festival?
 A. To show respect to the elderly.
 B. To express thanks to parents.
 C. To honor ancestors.
20. Which activity is NOT a custom of the Double Ninth Festival?
 A. Eating Chongyang cakes.
 B. Eating rice cakes.
 C. Wearing dogwood branches.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 11 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 22 分）

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

<i>Ne Zha 2</i>	<i>Detective Chinatown 1900</i>
The film is shown on January 29th, 2025. Director: Yang Yu Voice actors: Lü Yanting, Jiongsen Sefu, Han Mo Language: Chinese Runtime: 144 minutes Cost: ¥72.9	The film is shown on February 1st, 2025. Director: Chen Sicheng Starring: Wang Baoqiang, Liu Haoran, Zhang Xincheng Language: Chinese Runtime: 136 minutes Cost: ¥68.9
<i>Dead To Rights</i>	<i>Nobody</i>
The film is shown on July 15th, 2025. Director: Shen Ao Starring: Liu Haoran, Wang Chuanjun, Gao Ye Language: Chinese Runtime: 137 minutes Cost: ¥75	The film is shown on March 8th, 2025. Director: Yu Shui Voice actors: Chen Ziping, Lu Yang, Dong Wenliang Language: Chinese Runtime: 118 minutes Cost: ¥62

21. Which movie has the lowest price?
 A. *Ne Zha 2*.
 B. *Detective Chinatown 1900*.
 C. *Nobody*.
22. How many movies are shown in the first three months of 2025 according to the passage?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
23. Lucy likes Liu Haoran. Which movie can she choose?
 A. *Detective Chinatown 1900*.
 B. *Nobody*.
 C. *Ne Zha 2*.

B

Yang Zhenning, a world-famous physicist and Nobel Prize winner, passed away on October 18, 2025, in Beijing at the age of 103. His life was a wonderful story of chasing scientific truth and loving his motherland deeply.



Yang developed a strong interest in science when he was young. He studied hard even in difficult times—during his school years at Southwest Associated University, he had to avoid Japanese air raids but never gave up his studies. He made great achievements in physics, including the famous “Yang-Mills Gauge Field Theory” (杨-米尔斯规范场论). Together with Li Zhengdao, he put forward the revolutionary idea of “parity non-conservation in weak interactions” (弱相互作用中宇称不守恒), which won them the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1957.

Though he lived abroad for many years, Yang always missed his motherland. In 1971, when Sino-US relations (中美关系) began to improve, he became the first overseas Chinese scientist to visit China. Later, he gave up his US citizenship and returned to settle in Tsinghua Garden. He worked hard to help Chinese universities build research institutions, raise funds for scientific research, and even taught college students in his 80s. He once said his greatest contribution was helping Chinese people get rid of the idea that “we are inferior to others”.

Yang cared a lot about young people. He encouraged them to remember the spirit of “self-improvement” from Tsinghua’s school motto, dare to question, and choose promising fields to pursue their dreams. His life tells us that success comes from perseverance and love for the country.

24. What difficult situation did Yang Zhenning face during his study at Southwest Associated University?
 - A. He had no money to pay for school.
 - B. He had to avoid Japanese air raids.
 - C. He couldn’t understand the courses.
25. Why did Yang Zhenning win the Nobel Prize in Physics?
 - A. For putting forward “parity non-conservation in weak interactions”.
 - B. For founding Tsinghua University’s Institute for Advanced Study.
 - C. For donating 2000+ books and manuscripts to Tsinghua University.
26. What did Yang Zhenning do after returning to China?
 - A. He only focused on his own scientific research.
 - B. He helped build research institutions and taught students.
 - C. He moved abroad again to promote cultural exchange.
27. What advice did Yang Zhenning give to young people?
 - A. To follow all rules and never question authority.
 - B. To choose easy fields to avoid facing difficulties.
 - C. To remember “self-improvement” and pursue dreams bravely.

C

When Chen Yu, 36, holds a thin needle and threads it through silk cloth, creating lively peonies (牡丹) and flying cranes (仙鹤) in just hours, students and tourists gather around, amazed by the delicate craft.

Chen has been practicing Hunan embroidery (湘绣) for 20 years. As a national intangible cultural heritage with a history of over 2,000 years, Hunan embroidery is famous for its bright colors and lifelike patterns. Unlike ordinary embroidery, it uses different stitching methods to show the texture of objects, making flowers look real and birds seem ready to fly.



Every weekend, Chen sets up a stall at Changsha's old street. He not only displays his works but also teaches visitors basic skills. Many local students and foreign guests are interested. Maria, an exchange student from Germany, tried it but found it hard to hold the thin needle and keep stitches even. She thought it was quite tricky. With Chen's patient guidance, Maria finally finished a small embroidery piece with a bamboo pattern.

"I'm shocked by the beauty of Hunan embroidery," Maria said. "It's not just a craft—it's a part of Chinese culture. I want to learn more about it."

Hunan embroidery has been passed down in Chen's family for three generations. His 10-year-old daughter often sits beside him, learning simple stitches, just like he did when he was young.

"Hunan embroidery is a treasure of Hunan," Chen said. "I hope more young people will love it and pass it on."

28. When did Chen Yu start learning Hunan embroidery?

- A. At the age of 10. B. At the age of 16. C. At the age of 20.

29. What does the underlined word "tricky" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Easy. B. Difficult. C. Boring.

30. What can we infer Maria will most probably do next?

- A. Learn more about Hunan embroidery.
B. Open an embroidery store in Germany.
C. Teach others to do Hunan embroidery.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The History of Hunan Embroidery
B. Chen Yu: Passing on Hunan's Embroidery Heritage
C. How to Learn Hunan Embroidery

第二节 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

Nowadays, our city has many delivery robots (配送机器人), which have become a common sight in neighborhoods, streets and near office buildings. 32._____ For example, they can help people save time on daily shopping, and also keep people from worrying about busy traffic caused by delivery trucks during peak hours.

The delivery process is simple and smooth: people first look through and buy things on a mobile shopping app, then store workers carefully pick and pack ordered items, and robots take over to send packages to the target place in an hour. 33._____ With the message as a reminder, users can easily open the robot's storage box to pick up their things without long waits.

People often see these cute robots moving on the street. They form neat lines in crowded areas, cross busy roads skillfully by following traffic rules, and wait patiently for green lights at crossings. 34._____ In daily use, some dogs bark at them curiously and naughty kids can't help touching them, but the intelligent robots stop at once if you accidentally stand in front of them to ensure safety.

35._____ Someone complains, "The delivery robots are in a mess on walkways when waiting for traffic lights, making already busy traffic more crowded."



- A. The delivery robots are small but smart, which benefits people a lot.
 B. Sometimes they even ask passers-by for help when facing small problems.
 C. They can help people stop paying expensive delivery fees.
 D. However, every coin has two sides.
 E. After arrival at the destination, the user will get a text message with a pick-up code.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 25 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The 15th National Games were held from November 9 to 21, 2025 in the Great Bay Area. This year's Games were 36 meaningful because they were together hosted by three places for the first time: Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao. Over 14,000 37 from all over China took part in 34 major sports and 419 events. The Games were expected to be the biggest in history, showing the strong development of Chinese sports.

The 38 for this event are two Chinese white dolphins: "Xiyangyang" and "Lerongrong", 39 mean "joyful" and "harmonious" in Chinese. With three-colored water sprays on their heads, they symbolize the friendship of the three regions. They are a shared ecological symbol of the Greater Bay Area. Both have big happy smiles, and stand for unity, environmental protection and joy to welcome all players.

The opening ceremony took place at the Guangdong Olympic Sports Center. Traditional Chinese culture 40 with modern technology in the show, like dragon dances and digital light displays. Some new and exciting sports had been added to attract young people, including surfing and skateboarding. These sports were gaining 41 traction than traditional events.

The Games used new technology to make watching easier. People could watch competitions through mobile phones 42 experience events in VR. An online news center provided information in three languages. The organizers were also paying special attention to environmental protection by using electric buses and reusable materials. These efforts made the Games more modern and 43 friendly.

It was believed that the 15th National Games would be a great 44 to the development of sports in China. Let's look back on this wonderful event and 45 the joy of sports together.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 36. A. mostly | B. hardly | C. especially |
| 37. A. volunteers | B. sportsmen | C. coaches |
| 38. A. lucky animals | B. posters | C. notes |
| 39. A. who | B. which | C. whose |
| 40. A. was compared | B. was separated | C. was combined |
| 41. A. almost the same | B. much more | C. a bit less |
| 42. A. but | B. and | C. or |
| 43. A. socially | B. culturally | C. environmentally |
| 44. A. problem | B. support | C. challenge |
| 45. A. enjoy | B. regret | C. avoid |



第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Adolescence (青春期) is a time of big changes for students. Many teens like 15-year-old Li Ming feel upset when talking to parents—he often argues 46._____ his mom about homework and phone use. “They never listen to my ideas,” Li Ming said, “I just want more freedom.”

This kind of argument is common. Parents often worry about their kids’ safety and grades, so they keep asking about school life. But teens think parents are too strict; some even hide 47._____ (they) feelings instead of talking. Over time, the gap between them grows 48._____ (wide)—they have fewer and fewer calm conversations.

Last month, Li Ming’s class had a meeting about family communication. The teacher shared 49._____ useful tip: “Listen first, then speak.” Li Ming tried it. One evening, when his dad asked about his test, he didn’t get angry. Instead, he said, “I 50._____ (use) to practice math every evening, but now I have been trying more efficient ways to improve it.” His dad nodded and shared his own school stories. For the 51._____ (one) time in weeks, they talked 52._____ (peaceful) for an hour.

Experts say both sides need to make efforts. Teens can ask parents 53._____ they can have more independence in making small decisions. Parents can give teens more space and avoid blaming. Even small talks can close the gap between family members by 54._____ (learn) to understand each other.

55._____ important advice it is! Good communication helps turn argument into trust—it makes adolescence easier for everyone.

第四部分 综合技能 (共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容回答问题或翻译画线部分。

You may think that inventions are only made by experts with professional knowledge, but actually, many great creations come from everyday people who pay attention to life’s little troubles. Take the smart water bottle as a typical example. Its inventor, Lin Tao, was a college student who often forgot to drink water regularly due to busy study and extracurricular activities. This oversight affected his health, so he decided to design a solution: a water bottle that reminds people to drink through soft flashing lights and gentle beeping sounds. Simple yet practical, this invention has helped thousands of people develop healthy drinking habits, showing that innovation doesn’t require advanced skills—just a willingness to solve problems.

Creating an invention follows three basic steps. First, observe carefully to find a real problem in daily life, such as tangled earphones, messy stationery, or forgetting to take medicine. Second, brainstorm creative solutions without limiting your ideas—even seemingly silly thoughts might evolve into great inventions. For example, if you struggle with disorganized desk items, a multi-functional pencil case with separate compartments could be a good idea. Finally, turn your idea into reality by drawing sketches, collecting materials, and testing repeatedly until it works.



Even students can invent useful things. Inventing helps you improve practical skills and notice more about the world. Lin Tao's story proves that age or background doesn't matter—what counts is acting on your ideas. So don't be afraid to try: your small thought about improving daily life might one day become an invention that benefits many people.

56. Who invented the smart water bottle?

57. What is the first step to create an invention according to the passage?

58. Can students invent useful things?

59. What invention do you want to invent? Why?

60. 将文中画线部分翻译成中文。

第二节（满分 15 分）

61. 假设你是李华，你的朋友张明最近向你倾诉了他的烦恼。他对摄影有着浓厚的兴趣，经常利用课余时间拍摄作品，还在学校摄影比赛中获得过奖项，梦想未来成为一名专业摄影师。但他的父母坚决反对，认为摄影会占用太多学习时间，影响毕业考试成绩和高中录取。请你用英语给他写一封回信，表达你的看法并给出建议。

要点：

- (1) 向张明表示理解和支持；
- (2) 阐述青少年应该被允许追求自己的兴趣爱好及原因；
- (3) 提出解决与父母分歧的具体方法。

参考词汇：take photos, win awards, professional photographer, communicate with
要求：

- (1) 文章须包含所给要点，可适当发挥；
- (2) 80 词左右（文章开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）；
- (3) 文中不得出现真实人名和校名。

Dear Zhang Ming,

I'm happy to receive your letter. _____

Yours,
Li Hua



2025年12月九年级上学期质量抽检

英语参考答案

1——5 BCACB 6——10 CBABA 11——15 ACBCB 16——20 ACAAB

21. C 【解析】细节理解题。对比表格中四部电影价格，《Nobody》售价62元，为最低。故选C。
22. C 【解析】细节理解题。表格中《Ne Zha 2》(2025年1月29日),《鉴定 Chinatown 1900》(2025年2月1日)和《Nobody》(2025年3月8日),明确标注2025年前三个月上映的共三部。故选C。
23. A 【解析】细节理解题。《鉴定 Chinatown 1900》的主演包含Liu Haoran,符合Lucy的喜好。故选A。
24. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“during his school years at Southwest Associated University, he had to avoid Japanese air raids”可知,杨振宁在西南联大求学时需躲避日军空袭,故选B。
25. A 【解析】细节理解题。由第二段“Together with Li Zhengdao, he put forward the revolutionary idea of ‘parity non-conservation in weak interactions’, which won them the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1957.”可知,获奖原因是提出“弱相互作用中宇称不守恒”理论,故选A。
26. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“help Chinese universities build research institutions... and even taught college students in his 80s”可知,杨振宁回国后助力科研机构建设并授课,故选B。
27. C 【解析】细节理解题。第四段提到杨振宁鼓励年轻人“remember the spirit of ‘self-improvement’ ... dare to question, and choose promising fields to pursue their dreams”。故选C。
28. B 【解析】推理判断题。首句提到Chen Yu 36岁,从事湘绣20年,36-20=16,可知其16岁开始学习湘绣。故选B。
29. B 【解析】词义猜测题。前文提到Maria觉得拿细针和保持针脚均匀很难,后文“tricky”承接此语境,意为“困难的”,与difficult同义。故选B。
30. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据Maria的话“I want to learn more about it”可推断,她接下来会进一步了解湘绣。故选A。
31. B 【解析】主旨大意题。文章围绕Chen Yu传承湘绣展开,介绍其从业经历、推广行为及家庭传承,B选项最贴合主旨。故选B。
32. A 【解析】后文列举配送机器人的优势(节省时间、避免交通拥堵),A选项“配送机器人小巧但智能,给人们带来很多好处”总起下文,符合逻辑。故选A。
33. E 【解析】后文提到“用户凭短信提醒打开储物箱取件”,E选项“到达目的地后,用户会收到含取件码的短信”衔接自然。故选E。
34. B 【解析】前文描述机器人遵守交通规则,后文提到其应对突发情况(有人挡路时停车),B选项“遇到小问题时甚至会向路人求助”补充机器人的智能表现,符合语境。故选B。
35. D 【解析】后文提及有人抱怨机器人造成人行道拥堵,体现其弊端,D选项“然而,任何事物都有两面性”引出转折,衔接后文。故选D。
36. C 【解析】空格后“首次由广东、香港、澳门三地联合举办”是全运会“有意义”的特殊亮点,“especially”(尤其)能突出这种独特性,符合语境;“mostly”(主要地)侧重数量占比;“hardly”(几乎不),均无法体现“特殊原因”。故选C。
37. B 【解析】空格后“took part in 34 major sports and 419 events”(参与34个大项、419个小项比赛)的主体是“参赛人员”,“sportsmen”(运动员)符合语境;“volunteers”(志愿者)负责服务而非参赛;“coaches”(教练)侧重指导而非角逐。故选B。
38. A 【解析】后文描述“两只中华白海豚,象征友谊、团结等,欢迎选手”,符合赛事“吉祥物”属

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- 性,“lucky animal”(吉祥动物)对应吉祥物;“poster”(海报)、“note”(便条)无“象征意义”,不符合语境。故选A。
39. B 【解析】此处为非限制性定语从句,先行词是“two Chinese white dolphins”,指物,关系词在从句中作主语,“which”符合语法规则;“who”指代人;“whose”作定语,均不符合语境。故选B。
40. C 【解析】根据语境“传统文化与现代科技在表演中融合”,“be combined with”(与……结合)为固定搭配;“be compared with”(与……对比)、“be separated from”(与……分离),均不符合句意。故选C。
41. B 【解析】前文提到“新增运动吸引年轻人”,可推断其受欢迎程度超过传统项目,“much more”修饰比较级“traction”(关注度),符合语境;“almost the same”(几乎相同)、“a bit less”(稍少),均与语境不符。故选B。
42. C 【解析】“通过手机观看比赛”和“用VR体验赛事”是选择关系,“or”(或者)符合逻辑;“but”(但是)表转折;“and”(和)表并列,均不符合语境。故选C。
43. C 【解析】前文提到“使用电动巴士和可回收材料”,体现环保理念,“environmentally friendly”(环保的)为固定搭配;“socially”(社会上)、“culturally”(文化上),均不符合语境。故选C。
44. B 【解析】全运会对中国体育发展应是“支持”作用,“support”(支持)符合句意;“problem”(问题)、“challenge”(挑战),均为负面含义,不符合语境。故选B。
45. A 【解析】“一起享受运动的乐趣”符合语境,“enjoy”(享受)为及物动词;“regret”(后悔)、“avoid”(避免),均不符合句意。故选A。
46. with 【解析】固定搭配“argue with sb.”(与某人争论),故填with。
47. their 【解析】修饰名词“feelings”需用形容词性物主代词,“they”的形容词性物主代词为their,故填their。
48. wider 【解析】根据“fewer and fewer calm conversations”可知,差距变得“更宽”,用比较级“wider”,故填wider。
49. a 【解析】“tip”(建议)为可数名词单数,且“useful”以辅音音素开头,用不定冠词a修饰,故填a。
50. used 【解析】固定搭配“used to do sth.”(过去常常做某事),故填used。
51. first 【解析】固定短语“for the first time”(第一次),故填first。
52. peacefully 【解析】修饰动词“talked”需用副词,“peaceful”的副词形式为peacefully,故填peacefully。
53. if/whether 【解析】句意“青少年可以询问父母是否能在做小决定时拥有更多自主权”,“if/whether”(是否)引导宾语从句,故填if/whether。
54. learning 【解析】介词“by”后接动名词形式,“learn”的动名词为learning,故填learning。
55. What 【解析】感叹句结构“What+形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语!”,“advice”为不可数名词,故填What。
56. Lin Tao. 【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“Its inventor, Lin Tao, was a college student”可知答案。
57. Observe carefully to find a real problem in daily life. 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“First, observe carefully to find a real problem in daily life”可知答案。
58. Yes, they can. 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“Even students can invent useful things”可知答案。
59. I want to invent a smart backpack that can charge phones. Because many students often run out of phone power when going out, and this backpack can solve the problem.
【解析】开放性试题,需结合生活问题说明发明原因,言之有理即可。
60. 你可能认为发明只有具备专业知识的专家才能完成,但实际上,许多伟大的创造都来自关注生活中小麻烦的普通人。【解析】翻译需准确传达原意,保持语句通顺,符合中文表达习惯。



二、书面表达（61 题）

范文

Dear Zhang Ming,

I'm happy to receive your letter. I totally understand your feelings and support your dream of being a professional photographer. Your awards show your talent in photography.

Teenagers should be allowed to pursue their hobbies. Hobbies can make us relaxed and develop our skills. Photography helps you observe the world carefully and improves your creativity, which is also good for your study.

To solve the problem with your parents, you can communicate with them calmly. Tell them you will balance photography and study. You can promise to finish homework first before taking photos. Also, show them your study plans to let them trust you.

I hope your parents can understand you soon.

Yours,
Li Hua

评分规则（满分 15 分）

1. 内容完整（5 分）：

完全包含三个要点（表示理解支持、阐述追求爱好的原因、提出解决分歧的方法）得 5 分；
缺少一个要点扣 2 分，缺少两个要点扣 4 分；
内容与主题无关酌情扣分。

2. 语言表达（6 分）：

语法正确、用词恰当、语句通顺，无拼写错误得 5-6 分；
有少量语法或拼写错误，但不影响理解得 3-4 分；
语法错误较多、用词不当，影响理解得 1-2 分；
语言混乱无法理解得 0 分。

3. 结构连贯（3 分）：

段落清晰、逻辑连贯，使用恰当的连接词（如 first, also, however 等）得 3 分；
结构基本清晰，连接词使用较少得 2 分；
段落混乱、缺乏逻辑得 0-1 分。

4. 字数要求（1 分）：

80 词左右（70-90 词）得 1 分；
少于 70 词或多于 90 词酌情扣 0.5-1 分。

