

## 高中英语试题

### 第一部分 单项选择题 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10)

1. 《普通高中英语课程标准 (2017 年版)》指出, 英语课程的总目标是培养学生的 ( )。  
A. 语言知识和语言技能      B. 综合语言运用能力  
C. 学科核心素养              D. 跨文化交际能力
2. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准 (2017 年版)》, 英语学科核心素养包括语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和 ( )。  
A. 学习能力                      B. 创新能力  
C. 合作能力                      D. 实践能力
3. 《普通高中英语课程标准 (2017 年版)》中, 高中英语课程的选择性必修课程共有 ( ) 个模块。  
A. 6                      B. 8                      C. 10                      D. 12
4. 《普通高中英语课程标准 (2017 年版)》倡导的教学途径是 ( )。  
A. 任务型教学                      B. 情景教学  
C. 交际教学                      D. 主题意义探究
5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准 (2017 年版)》, 学业质量水平划分为 ( ) 级。  
A. 二      B. 三      C. 四      D. 五

### 第二部分 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30)

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中, 选出可最佳选项。

#### A

Samuel Osmond is a 19 year old law student from Cornwall, England. He never studied the piano. However, he can play very difficult musical pieces by musicians such as Chopin and Beethoven just a few minutes after he hears them. He learns a piece of music by listening to it in parts. Then he thinks about the notes in his head.

Two years ago, he played his first piece Moonlight Sonata (奏鸣曲) by Beethoven. He surprised everyone around him. Amazed that he remembered this long and difficult piece of music and played it perfectly, his teachers say Samuel is unbelievable. They say his ability is very rare, but Samuel doesn't even realize that what he can do is special. Samuel wanted to become a lawyer as it was the wish of his parents, but music teachers told him he should study music instead. Now, he studies law and music.

Samuel can't understand why everyone is so surprised. "I grew up with music. My mother played the piano and my father played the guitar. About two years ago, I suddenly decided to start playing the piano, without being able to read music and without having any lessons. It comes easily to me—I hear the notes and can bear them in mind—each and every note," says Samuel.

Recently, Samuel performed a piece during a special event at his college. The piece had more than a thousand notes. The audience was impressed by his amazing performance. He is now learning a piece that is so difficult that many professional pianists can't play it. Samuel says confidently, "It's all

about super memory—I guess I have that gift.”

However, Samuel's ability to remember things doesn't stop with music. His family says that even when he was a young boy, Samuel heard someone read a story, and then he could retell the story word for word. Samuel is still only a teenager. He doesn't know what he wants to do in the future. For now, he is just happy to play beautiful music and continue his studies.

( ) 6. What is special about Samuel Osmond?

- A. He has a gift for writing music.
- B. He can write down the note he hears.
- C. He is a top student at the law school.
- D. He can play the musical piece he hears.

( ) 7. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. Samuel chose law against the wish of his parents.
- B. Samuel planned to be a lawyer rather than a musician.
- C. Samuel thinks of himself as a man of great musical ability.
- D. Samuel studies law and music on the advice of his teachers.

( ) 8. Everyone around Samuel was surprised because he \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. received a good early education in music
- B. played the guitar and the piano perfectly
- C. could play the piano without reading music
- D. could play the guitar better than his father

( ) 9. What can we infer about Samuel in Paragraph 4?

- A. He became famous during a special event at his college.
- B. He is proud of his ability to remember things accurately.
- C. He plays the piano better than many professional pianists.
- D. He impressed the audience by playing all the musical pieces.

( ) 10. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. The qualities of a musician
- B. The story of a musical talent
- C. The importance of early education
- D. The relationship between memory and music

**B**

Today, an increasing number of people are always looking at their mobile phones with their heads down. These people are called the “Heads-down Tribe(低头族)”. Are you a heads-down tribe member? Heads-down tribe members now can be seen everywhere.

Using mobile phones may cause accidents and even cost a lot of money. Also, more and more interesting and strange facts happen to the “Heads-down Tribe”. Let's have a look at an interesting TV report. A man in America kept using his mobile phone on his way home. As a result, he knocked into a big lost bear on the street. When he lifted his eyes from the phone, he was so scared that he turned around and ran away quickly as possible. Another fact is that we can often see people in the restaurant eating face to face but looking

at their own mobile phones. It's strange that they don't talk to the ones who sit opposite to them during the meal. Some of them even have fun communicating with others on the phone.

Mobile phones are helpful and necessary tools for modern life. Are mobile phones good or bad? It depends on how people use them. Let's be "healthy" users and try to be the "Heads-up Tribe".

( )11. A mobile phone good or bad? It depends on \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. how people use them
- B. how people look at them
- C. how people watch them
- D. how people make them

( )12. Where did the American bump into the bear?

- A. In the desert.
- B. At a zoo
- C. On the street
- D. At a park

( )13. According to the passage, which is NOT true?

- A. Heads-down Tribe members now can be seen everywhere.
- B. Using mobile phones may cause accidents and even cost a lot of money.
- C. Mobile phones are helpless tools for modern life.
- D. We can often see people in the restaurant eating face to face but looking at their own mobile phones

( )14. What do we know about the Heads-down Tribe?

- A. They are cool children.
- B. They are dangerous drivers.
- C. They are good at using the Internet.
- D. They are always looking at their mobile phones.

( )15. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Drive your car carefully
- B. Use mobile phones properly
- C. Be a heads-down tribe member
- D. Throw away your mobile phones

### C

Bicycles are very popular in China . In our country you can see bicycles almost everywhere.

When you walk on the road, you will find a lot of people riding bicycles to schools, shops and anywhere else . Therefore , China is known as "the kingdom of bicycles" . In China , many families have one or two bicycles .

Compared with ( 与 ..... 做比较 ) cars , bicycles have many advantages . First , they

are much cheaper than cars . Most Chinese can't afford cars , but they can afford bicycles .

Second , bicycles are small enough to park anywhere , while cars need a larger piece

of land to park . What's more , with lower speed , bicycles are safer than cars .

However , bicycles also bring some problems . Some riders don't obey the tra

ffic

rules and some riders don't think about others safety . So they ride too fast .

During the

rush hour , too many bicycles may cause traffic accidents . We still have a long way to

solve the problem .

( ) 16 . Where can you see bicycles in China ?

A . In the big city    B . In the town    C . In the country    D . Almost everywhere

( ) 17 . "The kingdom of bicycles"here is saying .

A . China has plenty of bicycles    B . China makes bicycles  
C . only China has bicycles    D . bicycles are a kingdom

( )18 . Which of the following is NOT an advantage of bicycles

A . Bicycles are much cheaper than cars .  
B . Bicycles are more beautiful than cars  
C . Bicycles are easy to park  
D . Bicycles are safer than cars

( )19 . What problems can bicycles bring ?

A . Bicycles are more and more expensive  
B . Riding bicycles is more dangerous than driving cars  
C . There are no places for so many bicycles  
D . Too many bicycles may cause traffic accidents

( ) 20 . What does the last sentence mean ?

A . We should drive cars instead of riding bicycles  
B . It's too far to ride bicycles  
C . We still need to do much to solve the problem .  
D . We can ride bicycles if it is too far.

### 第三部分 完形填空 (共 15 小题 ; 每小题 1 分 , 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文 , 掌握其大意 , 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中 , 选出可最佳选项。

Entering the drama room I am immediately surrounded by the familiar sights, smells and sounds. Streaks(条纹 , 线条) of light cast by the blinds of the tall   21   send shafts(杆状物) of light through the dusty air. I take a deep breath and the concrete and paint   22   tickle my nose. I   23   everything about this room.

Some of the best times of my life have been spent here. It's ironic(讽刺的), but the   24   is the only place where I feel that I don't have to   25   to be someone I'm not. Like many teenagers, I almost   26   think that people are judging me, but when I act, that feeling disappears. People only look at your acting ability, not your clothing, money, choice of friends, or any of the other ways people are usually   27  .

When I'm on stage, everything else vanishes(消失). All the worries and   28   of the outside world are put on hold. Nervousness is still present, but it's the excited and tingly kind, not the queasy(不稳定的)   29   of being different and alone.

I 30 love to work backstage and on lighting. I 31 you could find another girl who would work on a ladder 32 her elbows in cables and dust and love every second of it. It makes me unique and gives me a sense of 33 to know that I succeed in an area where few others — and virtually(事实上) no girls — do.

High school is a difficult atmosphere, to put it 34. Like others, I'm often insecure(不安的), not 35 who I am or where I'm going in life. Wherever that may be, I will always have the confidence I get from theater.

- ( ) 21. A. doors            B. windows            C. roofs            D. walls  
( ) 22. A. smells            B. tastes            C. sounds            D. looks  
( ) 23. A. hate            B. love            C. miss            D. forget  
( ) 24. A. room            B. office            C. building            D. stage  
( ) 25. A. pretend            B. expect            C. want            D. decide  
( ) 26. A. hardly            B. seriously            C. constantly            D. happily  
( ) 27. A. thought of            B. judged            C. taken care of            D. feeling  
( ) 28. A. happiness            B. anxieties            C. chances            D. pressures  
( ) 29. A. feeling            B. idea            C. hope            D. fact  
( ) 30. A. seldom            B. almost            C. relatively            D. absolutely  
( ) 31. A. hope            B. doubt            C. think            D. suspect  
( ) 32. A. up for            B. out at            C. up to            D. down to  
( ) 33. A. pride            B. duty            C. humor            D. sight  
( ) 34. A. cruelly            B. tensely            C. friendly            D. mildly  
( ) 35. A. fond of            B. afraid for            C. sure of            D. interested in

#### 第四部分 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据上下文连贯要求和句子结构, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中单词的正确形式。

Last weekend, I had 36 interview with eye-doctor, Professor Wang, on 37 (we) country primary and middle students' short-sightedness.

It is said that slightly more than 50% 38 (student) are short-sighted. 39 the opinion of Professor Wang, the reason 40 people become short-sighted is complicated and there is still no cure for short-sightedness. He 41 (suggest) that we should not overuse our eyes and do more outdoor exercises. Besides, since the holding of pen has something 42 (do) with the short-sightedness, we need to pay attention to 43 (use) the pen correctly.

As far as I am concerned, it is eyes that help us see the 44 (beauty) world more clearly and they are so important for us that we should protect them well 45 being harmed.

#### 第五部分 书面表达 (25 分)

##### 第一节 应用文 (10 分)

5月25日,你校学生会组织了为西藏(Tibet)地震灾区捐款的活动。同学们踊跃参加,共筹得善款35000元。假如你是校英语报的记者李华,请按以下要点用英语写一则新闻报道。

1. 时间、地点、任务、活动。
2. 同学们的反应。

注意:

- 1.词数 90 左右
- 2.报道的标题和记者姓名已给出(不计入总词数)。
- 3.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯

Students Donate Money to Disaster Area

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**第二节 读后续写 (15分)**

It was a sunny Saturday morning. Lily, a high school student, was walking along the riverside park, enjoying the beautiful scenery. Suddenly, she heard a faint cry for help from the bushes nearby. Curious and a bit scared, she slowly approached the source of the sound. To her surprise, she found a small kitten trapped in a net. The poor animal was struggling hard, and its paws were bleeding.

Lily knew she had to do something. She tried to free the kitten, but the net was tightly tangled. She looked around for help, but there was no one in sight. Just as she was about to give up, she remembered her science teacher once said that oil could help loosen the net. Without hesitation, she took out the small bottle of hand sanitizer from her bag—it contained some oil-based ingredients.

续写要求

根据所给短文，结合上下文，续写一段约 150 词的内容，描述 Lily 解救小猫后的经历和感受。

With the hand sanitizer,

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Lily gently picked up the injured kitten and rushed to the nearest pet hospital.

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