

# 2024 年高中英语学业水平试题

第一部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Got 48 hours to relax yourself? You'll make full use of your time and have great fun at these amazing destinations.

Alabama: Gulf Shores

For relaxing weekend getaways in Alabama, head south to the white-sand beaches of Gulf Shores. Get on the water for some deep-sea fishing. History lovers can get a lesson in the Civil War along a 90-mile path with more than a dozen historic sites.

Alaska: Homer

How does fresh seafood sound? You'll find it in Homer, located in south-central Alaska, which is either a short flight or a great four-hour scenic drive on the Seward Highway from Anchorage. Get your fill of fishing in Kachemak Bay, explore local trails and enjoy exceptional birding in this remote natural setting.

Arizona: Sedona

Adventurous types can get their fill in the magical red rocks of Sedona, which is said to be the location of healing centers of energy. People flood into the area to meditate, practice yoga and more. Sedona also offers fantastic hiking, off-roading, biking, and even climbing.

## Arkansas: Hot Springs

Relax and renew in Arkansas' hot waters in Hot Springs, an art community with Art Deco architecture that is also the home of Hot Springs National Park. Make time for a visit to Bathhouse Row, a national historic landmark of eight bathhouses, and Superior Bathhouse Brewery, which produces beer made of the hot spring water inside the National Park. Don't miss these National Parks that are off the beaten path.

1. Which activity can be found in both Gulf Shores and Homer?

- A. Going fishing.
- B. Taking a flight.
- C. Enjoying beautiful birds.
- D. Visiting historic sites.

2. What is Superior Bathhouse Brewery known for?

- A. Its bathhouses.
- B. Its paths.
- C. Its self-made beer.
- D. Its architecture.

3. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A diary.
- B. A survey.
- C. A novel.
- D. A magazine.

## B

An idea that started in Seattle's public library has spread throughout America and beyond. The concept is simple: help to build a

sense of community in a city by getting everyone to read the same book at the same time.

In addition to encouraging reading as a pursuit(追求) to be enjoyed by all, the program allows strangers to communicate by discussing the book on the bus, as well as promoting reading as an experience to be shared in families and schools. The idea came from Seattle librarian Nancy Pearl who launched(发起) the “If All of Seattle Read the Same Book” project in 1998. Her original program used author visits, study guides and book discussion groups to bring people together with a book, but the idea has since expanded to many other American cities, and even to Hong Kong.

In Chicago, the mayor (市长) appeared on television to announce the choice of *To Kill a Mockingbird* as the first book in the “One Book, One Chicago” program. As a result, reading clubs and neighborhood groups appeared around the city. Across the US, stories emerged of parents and children reading to each other at night and strangers chatting away on the bus about plots and characters.

The only problem arose in New York, where local readers could not decide on one book to represent the huge and diverse population. This may show that the idea works best in medium-sized cities or large towns, where a greater sense of unity(一致) can be achieved. Or it may show that New Yorkers rather missed the point, putting all their

energy and passion into the choice of the book rather than discussion about the book itself.

Finally, as Nancy points out, the level of success is not measured by how many people read a book, but by how many people are enriched by the process or have enjoyed speaking to someone with whom they would not otherwise have shared a word.

4. What is the purpose of the project launched by Nancy?

- A. To invite authors to guide readers.
- B. To involve people in community service.
- C. To encourage people to buy books to read.
- D. To strengthen the communication among citizens.

5. What changes did the program bring to Chicago?

- A. More citizens chose to go to work by bus.
- B. More and more reading clubs were founded.
- C. Parents preferred to watch TV with their children.
- D. Strangers talked about the mayor more frequently.

6. Why was it difficult for New Yorkers to carry out the project?

- A. They had little interest in reading.
- B. They were too busy to read a book.
- C. They came from many different backgrounds.
- D. They lacked support from the local government.

7. According to the passage, where would the project be more easily carried out?

- A. In large communities with little sense of unity.
- B. In large cities where libraries are far from home.
- C. In medium-sized cities with a diverse population.
- D. In large towns where agreement can be quickly reached.

### C

Scientists in Britain have managed to teach bees to pull strings(线) to get to food and then pass on what they have learned to others in their colony (群体)—showing a high level of intelligence despite their tiny brains.

Researchers at Queen Mary University of London said the experiments, often used to test the intelligence of apes (猿) and birds, showed for the first time that some insects are up to the task, and can also pass skills on through several generations.

The findings add to the evidence suggesting the ability for “culture spread” —the ability to learn and pass on knowledge and skills—may not be exclusive to humans.

In the research, published in the journal PLOS Biology on Tuesday, the scientists were able to train 23 out of a group of 40 bees to pull strings with their legs and feet.

The strings were attached to discs—or artificial “flowers” —containing food at their center but placed under a transparent(透明的) screen. The bees, spotting the food beneath the screen, learned to

pull the “flowers” out by pulling the string with their legs and feet to be able to get to it.

From another group of bees given the chance to solve the task without any training, only two of 110 were successful.

Another group of bees were then allowed to observe the trained bees pulling the strings, and 60 percent of them successfully learned the skill. Finally, trained bees were put in colonies, and the scientists found the technique spread successfully to a majority of the colony’s worker bees.

Lars Chittka, a Queen Mary University professor who guided the project, said the team was interested in figuring out the brain processes behind the bees’ learning and teaching skills.

8. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “exclusive” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Ordinary.      B. Limited.
- C. Beneficial.    D. Widespread.

9. What did the researchers find about bees?

- A. Bees learn best in insects.
- B. Bees are as clever as birds.
- C. Bees are born good learners.
- D. Bees can be trained to learn skills.

10. What may the research team focus on next?

- A. What else bees can do.

B. Where bees learn skills.

C. How bees teach others.

D. How bees' brains work.

11. What may be the best title for the text?

A. Small Bees, Great Abilities

B. Bees Can Learn and Teach

C. Bees Are Smarter

D. Let Bees Learn

#### D

Why play games? Because they are fun, and a lot more besides. Following the rules, planning your next move and acting as a team member are all “game” ideas that you will come across throughout your life.

Think about some of the games you played as a young child, such as rope-jumping and hide-and-seek. Such games are entertaining and fun. But perhaps more importantly, they translate life into exciting dramas that teach children some of the basic rules they will be expected to follow for the rest of their lives, such as taking turns and cooperating.

Many children's games have a practical side. Children around the world play games that prepare them for work they will do as grown-ups. For instance, some Saudi Arabian children play a game called bones, which sharpens the hand-eye coordination(协调) needed in hunting.

Many sports encourage national or local pride. The most famous games of all, the Olympic Games, bring athletes from around the world together to take part in friendly competition. People who watch the event wave flags, knowing that a gold medal is a win for an entire country, not just the athlete who earned it. For countries experiencing natural disasters or wars, an Olympic win can mean so much.

Sports are also an event that unites people. Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. People on all continents play it—some for fun and some for a living. Nicolette Iribarne, a Californian soccer player, has discovered a way to spread hope through soccer. He created a foundation to provide poor children with not only soccer balls but also a promising future.

Next time you play your favorite game or sport, think about why you enjoy it, what skills are needed, and whether these skills will help you in other aspects of your life.

12. What are children expected to learn through playing hide-and-seek?

A. Be a team leader.

B. Obey the basic rules.

C. Act as a grown-up.

D. Predict possible danger.

13. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

A. Games can describe life in an exciting way.



B. Games can turn real-life experiences into a play.

C. Games can make learning life skills more interesting.

D. Games can change people's views of sporting events.

14. According to the passage, why is winning Olympic medals so encouraging?

A. It inspires people's deep love for the country.

B. It proves the exceptional skills of the winners.

C. It helps the country out of natural disasters.

D. It earns the winners fame and fortune.

15. What's Iribarne's goal of forming the foundation?

A. Bringing fun to poor kids.

B. Providing soccer balls for children.

C. Giving poor kids a chance for a better life.

D. Attracting soccer players to help poor kids.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Top Tips for Better Writing

There are many different types of writing, such as essays, letters and speeches. Whatever your style is, there are some universal tips that will help you improve your writing:

Be clear about your purpose.

The most basic question to ask yourself before you start is why you are writing. In an essay or assignment, your purpose is to convey information and draw conclusions. But if you are writing a business report, you may want to make recommendations(建议). 16

Start with a plan.

17 The result is often disjointed writing with parts that don't connect. Whatever you are writing, creating a clear plan is the first step to get your message across quickly and in the most effective way.

Guide readers through what you write.

Your task is to help readers understand your message quickly and precisely. 18 Each sentence and each paragraph should be relevant to what comes before and what comes after. You should use words and phrases that connected to show these connections.

19

Your aim in writing is to communicate ideas and information to other people, and you must keep that in mind with every word and sentence you write. Constantly ask yourself who you really write the information for.

Write for the ear, not for the eye.

Once you've finished a draft of your speech, practice reading it out loud. 20 Revise so you are more comfortable giving your speech. You want to sound natural, no matter what the occasion is.

- A. Write for readers, not for yourself.
  - B. Write for the aim, not for the words.
  - C. It sounds robotic, and employers hate it.
  - D. Far too often people write without a plan.
  - E. You'll hear anything that sounds awkward.
  - F. Whatever it is, keep your purpose in mind at all times to avoid going off your topic.
  - G. To do this, it is necessary to show them clearly how the different parts relate to each other.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_

第二部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I like growing kinds of plants. Once, I planted two seeds(种子) side by side in the soil in my backyard. The first seed said, "I want to 21! I want to send my roots deep into the soil, and 22 to come up. I want to feel the 23 of the sun on my face!" and it grew. The second seed said, "I am scared. If I send my roots into the 24 below, I don't know what I will meet in the dark. If I 25 my way through the hard soil, I may damage my small sprouts(芽). What if a small child may 26 me up from the ground? No, it is much

better for me to wait until safe.” A hen walking around for 27 found the waiting seed and right away ate it.

I sometimes 28 myself—what if I stop focusing on the 29 and go for the best? Most people can do unusual things 30 they have the confidence to take a risk. 31, most people don't. There are lots of people sitting on the sofa saying: I'm going...They will do it when they are rich and when they get married.

The 32 is that your life can never be perfect. Step away from the sofa sitters who are waiting for a single perfect day to begin 33 their dreams.

Believe in yourself and know you can do 34! However, those who refuse to take the 35 get controlled by life finally.

21. A. improve B. hide C. grow D. leave

22. A. dare B. try C. agree D. refuse

23. A. warmth B. kindness C. energy D. position

24. A. farm B. ground C. rock D. sand

25. A. lose B. push C. find D. change

26. A. pull B. put C. make D. lift

27. A. fun B. company C. food D. exercise

28. A. remind B. call C. ask D. punish

29. A. worst B. best C. hardest D. safest

30. A. until B. if C. since D. though

31. A. Again B. So C. However D. Besides

32. A. news B. question

C. truth D. message

33. A. collecting B. realizing

C. breaking D. sharing

34. A. anything B. nothing C. neither D. both

35. A. advantage B. risk

C. time D. order

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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。

A red lantern baby 36 (call) “Shuey Rhon Rhon” and 37 energetic giant panda named “Bing Dwen Dwen” have been uncovered as the two mascots(吉祥物) for the 2022 Beijing Winter Paralympic and Olympic Games. The mascots, known to people on Tuesday night at Beijing’s Shougang Ice Hockey Arena, 38 (connect) with the host nation’s culture.

Beijing 2022 executive president Chen Jining explained the idea 39 (clear) behind the design of the two mascots at the launch ceremony. “The two mascots put elements of traditional Chinese culture together 40 a modern international style. They show the Chinese people’s eager expectations for the Beijing Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, and China’s warm invitation to friends from all over the world,” said Chen, 41 is also the mayor of Beijing.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/978011123024006102>