

江西省普通高中学业水平合格性考试 英语学科试卷说明

(适用于 2021 级高中学生)

一、考试形式与试卷结构

1. 考试形式：闭卷，笔试。
2. 考试时间为 80 分钟。试卷满分 100 分。
3. 试卷题型结构

试卷结构		设题及题号	分值	
第 I 卷 (70 分)	听力测试 (10 分)	第一节 6 个短对话	各设 1 题, 1-6 题	$1 \times 6 = 6$ 分
		第二节 2 个长对话	各设 2 题, 7-10 题	$1 \times 4 = 4$ 分
	单项选择 (10 分)	10 个单项选择题	各设 1 题, 11-20 题	$1 \times 10 = 10$ 分
	阅读理解 (30 分)	篇 A (200 词左右)	共设 15 题, 21-35 题	$2 \times 15 = 30$ 分
		篇 B (250 词左右)		
篇 C (250 词左右)				
完形填空 (20 分)	150 词左右语篇	设 10 题, 36-45 题	$2 \times 10 = 20$ 分	
第 II 卷 (30 分)	书面表达 (30 分)	按要求写一篇 100 词左右短文	设 1 题, 46 题	$30 \times 1 = 30$ 分

二、题型示例

第 I 卷 (选择题)

(一) 听力测试

[例 1] How much will the woman pay for two skirts?

- A. \$18. B. \$19. C. \$20.

听力原文:

W: Very nice skirts. How much are they?

M: Ten dollars each and one dollar off if you buy two. They are on sale.

[例 2] (1) What does Bob like doing?

- A. Playing tennis. B. Taking pictures. C. Riding bikes.

(2) What did the woman dream of being?

- A. A shop owner. B. A bank clerk. C. A tennis player.

听力原文:

M: Hello, Mary.

W: Come on, Ken. It's time to go.

M: Wait a moment, please. I just have to close up the shop. By the way, can you give my brother a ride home tonight after the game?

W: Of course. You mean Bob is coming, too?

M: Yeah. He wants to take some pictures. He's really interested in photography.

W: Oh. Does he want to be a photographer after graduation?

M: Yes, he wants to work for a TV station.

W: That sounds like an interesting job.

M: I guess so. But a lot of people want to be photographers, too. He has to work hard.

W: But it'll be really nice if he can work at something he's interested in. I wanted to be a tennis player, but now I work in the bank.

(二) 单项选择

[例 3] I won't go to her party _____ I have finished all my homework.

- A. before B. if C. unless D. until

[例 4] —How do you find the dish?

—I haven't eaten it yet. However, it _____ good.

- A. sounds B. tastes C. feels D. smells

(三) 阅读理解

[例 5] Playing outdoors involves plenty of learning —not just from a book. It's fairly easy to weave lessons into nature play. I taught ecology in a school, and while I had concepts to teach, it was mostly kids' natural curiosity that drove much of what we did.

They wanted to know the names of birds, plants, rocks and clouds (biology and geology). We followed streams into larger streams into a pond (hydrology and investigation) and created seesaws (跷跷板) with logs and stones (physics and teamwork). We even made up stories about ants and butterflies (language, organizing information and creativity). We had detailed outside lesson plans, but we would often go off on a tangent if something interesting and unexpected happened. So the learning

experience was always fresh. The kids were having fun while they were learning outdoors, which made them excited for the next lesson. Shouldn't that be the goal of all education?

Perhaps Vermont's kindergarten program is the start of the changing back from the test-centered education. Quite a few parents are taking their kids out on weekends. Now, teachers are bringing some of that same thinking to their classrooms.

Considering all the good evidence that being outside is great for mind and body as well as test scores, it seems like this kind of education is a natural next step for teachers.

1. What drove the author to teach outdoors?
 - A. Ideas from books.
 - B. The beauty of nature.
 - C. Kids' natural curiosity.
 - D. New teaching concepts.
2. What does the author think of outdoor activities for kids?
 - A. Valuable.
 - B. Wasteful.
 - C. Harmful.
 - D. Meaningless.
3. What does the underlined phrase "go off on a tangent" in paragraph 2 mean?
 - A. Make a mark.
 - B. Make an effort.
 - C. Make a change.
 - D. Make an advance.
4. Why did learning outdoors make kids excited for lessons?
 - A. They were enjoying fresh air.
 - B. They were having fun.
 - C. They were learning with their parents.
 - D. They were starting a new program.
5. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - A. Teachers dislike being outside.
 - B. Teaching outdoors can be a choice.
 - C. Learning outdoors is a waste of time.
 - D. Test scores catch too much attention.

(四) 完形填空

[例 6] My friend's grandfather came to America from a farm in Thailand. When he 1 in New York, he went into a cafeteria in Manhattan to get something to 2 . He sat down at an 3 table and waited for someone to take his 4 . Of course nobody did. Finally, a woman with a big plate full of 5 came up to him. She sat down 6 him and told him how a cafeteria worked.

"Start out at that end," she said, "Just go along the 7 and choose what

you want. At the other end, they'll tell you how much you have to 8."

"I soon learned that's 9 everything works in America," the grandfather told my friend later, "Life's a cafeteria here. You can get anything you want as long as you want to pay the price. You can even get success, but you'll never get it if you 10 someone to bring it to you. You have to get up and get it yourself."

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|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. arrived | B. reached | C. hurried | D. looked |
| 2. A. see | B. read | C. do | D. eat |
| 3. A. old | B. empty | C. open | D. ugly |
| 4. A. note | B. money | C. order | D. place |
| 5. A. fruit | B. food | C. juice | D. sugar |
| 6. A. over | B. under | C. above | D. opposite |
| 7. A. line | B. path | C. course | D. team |
| 8. A. take | B. cost | C. pay | D. waste |
| 9. A. why | B. how | C. where | D. when |
| 10. A. blame for | B. send for | C. look for | D. wait for |

第 II 卷（非选择题）

（五）书面表达

[例 7]（包含体现课标要求的各种形式的写作任务）

你校英文报正在征稿，请你以“Going Positive”为题写一篇短文，讲述自己在学习、生活等方面积极克服困难取得进步的一次经历。内容包括：

1. 遇到什么困难；
2. 如何克服困难。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 题目和开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Going Positive

Life is full of ups and downs, and we should go positive whatever happens.
