双语学习报 studenttime2022N　　版高一选择性必修 4

本试卷共四大题，12 页，满分 110 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1.答卷前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写自己的考生号、姓名、考点考场号、座位号，再用 2B 铅笔把对应这两个号码的标号涂黑。

2.选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。不能答在试卷上。

3.非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域的相应位置上;如需要改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案，改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域；不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4.考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、语法选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,从 1~15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Xian Xinghai was a very famous musician in China. He wrote one of the greatest pieces ofmusick of the 20century. In

his short life he wrote-1 300 songs and an opera.

Xian was vom in panyum, Guangdong, China in 1905. Because his father died before he was born, Xian moved from place to place with-2 mother. He began learning to play_3 violinwhena he was 20 years old. In the beginning, his violin wascheapp and badly made thathem_5 not play it well. His friends laughed at him. Xian did not stop6and soon showedhish talent. In 1934, he was one of the first Chinese students_7 studied in a special musicschooly in Paris. Before he8, Xian became the schools best student9 won severalprizesh for his talents.

In 1935, he returned to China and helped fight against the Japanese army. Later, he came tofan ’ an10music at a college.11there were no pianos in Yan’an at that time Xian stillwrotem12of his most important music there, including The Yellow River, his most famousworks.

In May 1940, Xian 13to the Soviet Union by the Chinese Communist Party to writemusick for movies. In the Soviet Union, life was very14. Xian got sick and later died of a lungillnessh15October 30, 1945, aged only 40. Xian ’s music, however, lives on in the people ’hearts.

1. A.near B. nearly C. nearby D.nearer

2. A.he　B. him　C. his　D. he ’ s

3. A.a　B. an　C. the　D. this

4. A.so　B. such　C. very　D. much

5. A.need　B. may　C.should　D. could

6. A.practice　B.practicing　C.to practice　D.practised

7. A. what　B. which　C.whom　D. who

8. A.leave　B. leaves　C. left　D. was leaving

9. A.and　B. but　C. as　D. or

10. A.teach　B.taught　C.teaching　D. to teach

11. A.If　B. Although　C. When　D. Because

12. A.any　B. little　C. fwd. some

13. A.sent　B. was sent　C. has sent D. was sending

14. A.hard　B. harder　C. hardest　D. the hardest

15. A.at　B. in　C. on　D. by

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Before graduating college, Jackie began to look for a job. She aimed at a famous company, butte 16for such jobs was very strong. The company Jackie chose planned to employ only onepersona, but more than twenty people applied for the

job.17, Jackie was one of the threepeoplem invited for the final interview. The interview was very 18_.The interviewer asked just few questions and it was all over in less than 10 minutes.

Then the interviewer said to them, 'All ofyoum are very good.

Please go home and 19 our response.

Three days later, Jackie received a message saying she would not be20 the job. She feltdeeplyl disappointed. That evening. however she received another21. This time it said thatshem got the job.

Jackie later found out that the first message sent to her phone was part of the interview a22to see if she was suitable for the job. All the three people received the_23 _text,butonlyl Jackie ’ s reply24 the company Of the three, one did not reply. The other said “goodbye ” and Jackie said “thank you ”. This reply showed that Jackie was a/an25person, so thecompanyl offered her the job.

16. A.exams. works. competition D.plan

17.A. thankfully. unluckily. hopefully.Immediately

18. A.longi. strict C.interesting. simple

19. A. pick up B. wait torc. deal with D. think of

20. A.offered. returned. refused. shown

21. A.letter. e-mail. call D. message

22. A guided. conversation. test D. lesson

23. A. same. other C. second D. whole

24. A.reached. satisfied.helped. surprised

25. A. brave B. clever C. polite D. honest

三、阅读（共两节：满分 45 分）

第一节阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分,满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从 26~45 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

（A）

For his eleventh birthday, Lin was given a gift that would shape his life. On that day his fathertooks him to the Children's Activity Centre and said he could choose any course that interested him. There was just one requirement: Lin would have to promise to study it for at least one year.

To that point Lin had had many hobbies, but none kept his interest for more than a week ortwos. His mum once gave him a bag of stamps to encourage stamp collecting. That hobby lasted week. Then his father got him some paints hoping that Lin's artistic side would shine through. Those paints were now under his bed, still unopened. This time Lin's parents would let him decide.

Lin’s eyes moved down the noticeboards that listed all the courses on offer. He stopped at'Photography'. He liked the idea of taking beautiful pictures but the notice said that each studentneededs their own camera. Although Lin’s family weren’t poor, they weren’t rich either, and camera cost a lot of money. He continued looking.

The next course to catch his eyewash'Language Art'. He didn’t even know what that meant. His father explained that it taught people how to make public speeches. Lin, a shy boy, could think of nothing worse.

Then he saw it.'Cooking'sounded like something he’d like to do. It was inexpensive andconvenients, it could be done alone and it was also creative.

Based on Lin’s hobby history, his dad had doubts, but he agreed. Much to his parents’surprise,Lin kept his promise. He studied cooking at the Centre every Saturday, and practised at home,making delicious meals for his family. Everyone looked forward to birthdays, when they could eathish cakes. Lin got great satisfaction from the pleasure his food brought to others.

The months turned to years but his hobby never changed again.

Now Lin is an adult and runs a successful restaurant. When customers say they enjoy his meal, he still gets the same pleasure he did as a child, and remembers the special gift he received all thoseyearsh ago.

26. Why didn ’ t Lin choose to study photography?

A. It was too expensive.

B. He had no interest in it.

C. He was not very creative.

D. It was not offered that term.

27. The underlined expression'catch his eye'in Paragraph 4 means “ ” .

A.make him excited

B.cause him surprise

C.get his attention

D.help him see clearly

28. Which of the following best describes Lin’s interest in cooking?

A. It only lasted for a short time.

B. It seemed to match his character.

C. It was forced on him by his parents.

D. It developed slowly over many months.

29. Why did the father have doubts about Lin’s choice of cooking?

A.Lin wasn ’ t good at cooking.

B.Cooking wasn ’ t very convenient.

C.He didn ’ t think Lin would continue.

D.Cooking wasn ’ t a good hobby for a boy.

30. What ’ s the best title for the passage?

A.A Strict Father

B.A Changeable Boy

C.The Fun of Cooking

D.The Birthday Gift

（B）

Experts believe that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today. So it mightsurprisem you to learn that restaurants, as we know them, have only existed for a few centuries. Before 1765, there were no restaurants. That is, there were no places that provided the restaurantexperiencem. There was nowhere in which a waiter brought you food and drink that you picked from menu. In fact, there were no menus anywhere.

There were eating places travellers could go to centuries before that. The countryside was fullofr inns that would serve

food. And there were taverns where one could get drinks. The rich couldalsos eat special meals prepared by private cooks. But none of them could be called a “restaurant”.

A man called Boulanger changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups （汤）. On his sign he used the word'restaurant'to describe what he was selling. At that time, soups wereconsidereds something that could help'restore' （恢复）your health- in French the word'restore'is “restaurert”-- so he called the soups'restaurants'. Soon, people started buying Boulanger ’s soups even when they were not ill. And over time, people began to use the word'restaurant' to refer to a place selling soup rather than the soup itself. More'restaurants'opened in France, andpeoplem began to buy soups more often.

Later, restaurants in Paris began to serve other food besides soup. In the 1790s,menus startedtos appear. By the mid-1800s, there were many types of restaurants throughout the world. theuniteds States offered coffee shops. Tea houses became popular throughout China. Paris createdbeautifuly restaurants for the rich. The British began to copy the French, and the restaurant ideaspreads throughout the British Empire.

millions of options fromwhichi to choose.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A.How restaurants developed

B.What made a good restaurant.

C.Who created the first restaurant

D.Why restaurants became popular.

32. According to the first paragraph, what made restaurants different from earlier eating places?

A.Restaurants only served food

B.Restaurants were more expensive

C.Restaurants were mainly in cities

D.Restaurants had a list of meal choices

33. Who did Boulanger expect to come and eat at his restaurant?

A.Rich people

B.Sick people.

C.Travellers.

D.Workers.

34. When it was first used. what did the word'restaurant'refer to?

A.A person.

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