

# 2019年北京市平谷区中考统一练习(二)

## 英语学科试卷

2019.6

注意  
事项

1. 本试卷共8页,共五道大题,满分60分。考试时间90分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、姓名和考号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上,选择题用2B铅笔作答,其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束,请将答题卡交回。

### 知识运用(共14分)

#### 一、单项填空(共6分,每小题0.5分)

从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. I have a baby sister. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Gina.  
A. My                       B. Her                      C. His                      D. Its
2. Tom got a new bike \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents as a birthday gift.  
A. of                      B. to                      C. with                       D. from
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ coat is this, David?  
— It's mine, Mr. Green.  
A. Where                      B. Which                       C. Whose                      D. What
4. My bedroom is not big, \_\_\_\_\_ it's very tidy.  
A. so                      B. and                      C. or                       D. but
5. — Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ I walk the dog at once?  
— No, you needn't. You can watch TV for a while.  
A. can                      B. may                      C. need                       D. must
6. He ran \_\_\_\_\_ than any other student in the sports meeting last year.  
A. fast                       B. faster                      C. fastest                      D. the fastest
7. John \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic with his friends yesterday. They had a great time.  
A. have                      B. has                       C. had                      D. will have
8. Mary can play the piano very well. She \_\_\_\_\_ playing it for 8 years.  
A. practices                      B. practiced                       C. has practiced                      D. will practice
9. — I called you last night, but nobody answered.  
— I'm sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ a movie with my parents at that time.  
A. watch                      B. am watching                      C. watched                       D. was watching
10. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ to the English club after school every Tuesday.  
 A. go                      B. went                      C. goes                      D. will go





11. This photo \_\_\_\_\_ when I travelled in America two years ago.  
 A. took                       B. was taken                      C. is taken                      D. have taken
12. — Tony, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — Of course. He  is from Canada.  
 A. where is Peter from                       B. where Peter is from  
 C. where was Peter from                      D. where Peter was from

二、完形填空(共8分,每小题1分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

Like most teachers, Mrs. Thompson Andas looked at her students and said that she loved them all the same on the very first day of school. But that was impossible because there in the front row, slumped(萎靡) in his seat, was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard.

Mrs. Thompson had watched Teddy the year before and noticed that he  didn't play well with the other children, his clothes were messy and he constantly needed a bath. And, Teddy could be 13.

At the school where Mrs. Thompson taught, she was required to know each child's past records and she put Teddy's off until last.

However when she read his file, she was surprised, Teddy's first grade teacher wrote, "Teddy is a bright child with a ready laugh. He does his work neatly and has good 14 ... he is a joy to be around."

His second grade teacher wrote, "Teddy is an excellent student, well liked by his classmates.  But he is 15 because his mother is seriously ill and going to die. Life at home must be a struggle."

His third grade teacher wrote, "His mother's death has been hard on him. He 16 to do his best but his father doesn't show much interest in him."

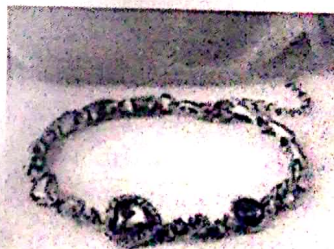
Teddy's fourth grade teacher wrote, "Teddy is withdrawn(孤僻) and shows less interest in school. He doesn't have many friends and sometimes sleeps in class."

By now, Mrs. Thompson 17 the problem and she was ashamed of herself. She felt even worse when her students brought her Christmas presents, wrapped in beautiful paper and tied with pretty ribbons, except for Teddy's. His present was clumsily wrapped in the heavy, brown paper that he got from a grocery bag.

Mrs. Thompson 18 it in the middle of the other presents. Some of the children started to 19 when she found a rhinestone bracelet with some of the stones missing, and a bottle that was one-quarter full of perfume. But she stopped the children laughing when she exclaimed how pretty the bracelet was, putting it on, and dabbing(轻涂) some of the perfume on her wrist.

Teddy stayed after school that day just 20 enough to say, "Mrs. Thompson, today you smelled just like my mom used to."

13. A. kind                      B. unhealthy                       C. unpleasant                      D. happy  
 14. A. clothes                      B. manners                      C. exercises                      D. looks



bracelet









- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 15. A. trusted                                    | B. required                                  | C. supported                                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. troubled |
| 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. tries  | B. plans                                     | C. promises                                     | D. decides                                      |
| 17. A. solved                                     | B. had                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. realized | D. met  |
| 18. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. opened | B. closed                                    | C. put  | D. lifted                                       |
| 19. A. cry  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. laugh | C. move   | D. jump   |
| 20. A. slowly                                     | B. carelessly                                | C. short  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. long     |

## 阅读理解(共 36 分)

三、阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。(共 26 分,每小题 2 分)

A

阅读下面“环境人人谈”栏目中博文。

<p>I live near an underground station. Yesterday morning, the road outside the station was nice and clean. But in the afternoon, some people started giving out leaflets (传单) near the station to the passengers. Many of the passengers did not want the leaflets, so they threw them on the ground. As a result, the road was very messy, with lots of litter.</p>	 Peter
<p>At my school my classmates and I have a Green Club. We take part in different activities every month. Last month, we made a poster asking everyone to take a bag with them when they go shopping. Yesterday we had a visit to the countryside. We went on a nature walk and learnt about different kinds of trees. Next month, we are going to visit a forest park and see many different types of birds.</p>	 July
<p>We have had a lot of problems with noise pollution recently. Our upstairs neighbour decided to learn to play the drums. He kept us awake every night with his terrible 'music'! We were glad when he moved to another city. Another problem with noise is from a building site. That goes on from early morning to late at night. And next year, there is going to be a big, new road near our block. The noise from that will be awful.</p>	 Tom
<p>This term, we are taking part in a project about water pollution. We visited a beach near our school one month ago to do a survey. We asked many of the people on the beach what they thought about pollution. Last week, we went to the beach again and helped pick up litter there. Next term, we are going to hold an open day at school and show photographs and the result of the project.</p>	 Rose

21. Who meets noise problem?  
 A. Peter.                      B. July.                      C. Tom.                      D. Rose.
22. What is Rose doing this term?  
 A. Visiting a forest park.  
 B. Taking part in a project about water pollution.  
 C. Making a poster.  
 D. Giving out leaflets near the underground station.





23. Why did July and her classmates make a poster?
- A. To hand out the leaflets on the road.
  - B. To introduce different types of birds.
  - C. To show photographs and the result of their project.
  - D. To call on everyone to take a bag with them when they go shopping.

**B**

Joan's job is to use American Sign Language (ASL) to enable instructors to communicate with English-speaking deaf students. According to Joan, learning ASL was not that difficult, but learning to be an excellent interpreter could take a lifetime.

Joan studied at Pierce College for three years and graduated as a Certified ASL Interpreter. Plenty of job opportunities were waiting for her. She liked the college environment, so she applied for a job at Newton Community College, a school with 28,000 students. There are 22 hearing-impaired (有听力障碍的) students at NCC. Joan has worked with most of them.

They are very friendly with her. Often they invite her to have a cup of coffee after class. They talk about school and about what they hope to do after graduation. Sometimes the women talk about personal things, especially about how hard it is to find "Mr. Right." Joan agrees with them, saying she herself has given up on finding him. They also talk about their favorite movies, books, and music. Even deaf people can "hear" music. Many are good dancers.

Joan is one of the four interpreters on campus. Two are full-time; Joan works part-time. She accompanies a deaf student to class. The student sits in the front row. Joan usually sits near the teacher, facing the student. She signs as the teacher talks. If the class is less than 90 minutes long, there is only one interpreter per student. If the class is longer, there are two interpreters per student. They alternate; one interpreter will sign for 20 minutes, and then the other will.

Joan will go back to school soon. She wants to become a Certified French Sign Language Interpreter. She already speaks French fluently; her mom taught it to her. Her mom also taught Joan that American men are hopeless. She frequently told Joan that only a French man knows how to make a woman feel like a woman. Joan idolizes her mom, and takes her advice to heart. It will take Joan about three more years to get certified. What then? Then she will leave California, move to Paris, find a romantic French boyfriend, and live happily ever after.

24. Joan is \_\_\_\_\_ at Newton Community College.
- A. a student
  - B. an instructor
  - C. an interpreter
  - D. a worker
25. The hearing-impaired students \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. talk about Joan
  - B. help Joan a lot
  - C. worry about Joan
  - D. get on well with Joan
26. Joan's mother advises her to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. find a French boyfriend
  - B. make friends with American
  - C. continue to stay in California
  - D. to be a full-time teacher

**C**

It can be a real struggle trying to learn a new language. I had always enjoyed learning languages in school, but only recently did I start learning German. I found that I could understand and learn individual words easily, but when it came to literature, I really struggled. That was when

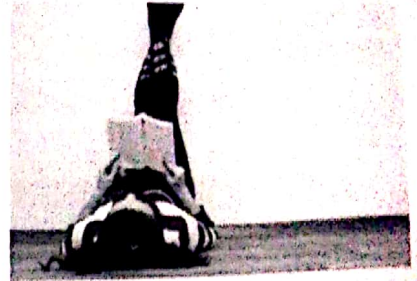




my tutor at university suggested reading some children's books printed in the target language.

2 At first, I felt a bit silly going on a hunt for a book designed for someone half my age, but then I realised that everyone has to start somewhere. As children, we are given these basic texts to familiarise (使熟悉) our brains with certain vocabulary and writing structures, and from there, we can learn and develop. I started with books which are taught to us as children in the UK. I managed to find *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens and *James and the Giant Peach* by Roald Dahl.

3 The beauty of reading books that were introduced to you as a child is that you are already familiar with the plot (故事情节). As a result, you can work out some of the definitions of words with your prior knowledge of the story. At first, I used to read with the book in one hand and a dictionary in the other, but this method did not work well for me. The method I would recommend is to read a chapter of your chosen children's book and at the end of that chapter, highlight the words you do not know and then look up the definitions. If you can wait a bit before you use a dictionary, you may be surprised what you can understand only from the context of the sentence in the story. Additionally, a lot of children's books have pictures which may give you a clue as to what or to whom the passage is referring.



4 If you can find a translation of the books you have read as a child, I would strongly advise reading those if you are a complete beginner and have not tackled any texts in English yet. However, if you feel a bit more confident reading in English, there are some great books in English written for children which may be more suitable for you. I would personally recommend the series of 'Harry Potter' books by J. K. Rowling or any of the Roald Dahl children's books.

27. What're the advantages of reading children's books according to the passage?
- A. Some of the definitions of words and pictures are given in the book.
  - B. You may choose familiar chapter or story plot freely.
  - C. You may come across fewer new words and simple plots.
  - D. The familiar plot and pictures help you with the words and the passage.
28. If you have just begun to learn English and feel difficult, which of the following books will be the best for you?
- A. The Giant Peach by Roald Dahl.
  - B. The series of 'Harry Potter' books.
  - C. A translation of children's books.
  - D. Some great books in English for children.
29. Which of the following may be the best title of the passage?
- A. Beginning with Reading Children's Books
  - B. Learning Vocabulary Through Reading Children's Books
  - C. Different Kinds of Children's Books
  - D. Choosing the Suitable Children's Books

#### D

1 Plastic remains one of the most-used materials for making many of the things we use in our everyday lives.

2 Things made of plastic can be very strong and last a long time. They also do well in extreme





heat and cold. Plastic is also much lighter than metal and can easily be formed into different shapes. This makes the material ideal for countless uses across many different industries.

3 But the widespread use of plastics across the world is causing major problems for the environment. Plastic material is flooding landfills and causing serious damage in the world's oceans.

4 Plastics can take hundreds of years to break down on their own. Very few kinds are highly recyclable. This is because of the way plastics are formed. It has been estimated that even the most reusable kinds of plastic can only be recycled at a rate of 20 to 30 percent. Even when recycling is possible, the process is costly, can use a lot of energy and, in many cases, produces poor-quality materials.

5 But a team of researchers working at the U. S. Department of Energy says it has created a kind of plastic that could lead to products that are 100 percent recyclable.

6 "Most plastics were never made to be recycled," lead researcher Peter Christensen said in a statement. But we have discovered a new way to assemble (put together) plastics that takes recycling into consideration from a molecular (分子的) perspective.

7 Brett Helms is a scientist at Berkeley Lab's Molecular Foundry who worked on the study. He said the team is interested in the chemistry that can redirect plastic lifecycles from "linear to circular." This could be especially important for materials that currently have very few recycling possibilities, he added.

8 Next, the researchers say they plan to develop PDK plastics "with a wide range of thermal (热的) and mechanical properties (属性)." These plastics could be used for many kinds of cloth, as well as things such as 3D printed materials and foams. In addition, the team is looking to include plant-based materials in the process.

9 Helms said the world is currently "at a critical point," at which new recycling plants and processes need to be developed and modernized to deal with long-lasting plastic waste. New recycling centers could be designed to recycle or upcycle PDK and related plastics.

10 "Then we would be able to more effectively divert plastic from landfills and the oceans," Helms said. "This is an exciting time to start thinking about how to design both materials and recycling facilities to enable circular plastics," he added.

30. What do we learn from the passage?

- A. Plastic is widely used across the world.
- B. There is less plastic material in oceans than on land.
- C. Plastics can't break down on their own.
- D. We managed to recycle plastics at a high rate.

31. Helms probably agrees \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. PDK plastics have wide range of properties
- B. cloth and 3D printed materials are made of plastics
- C. in the past plastic lifecycles were circular
- D. to upcycle PDK and related plastics needs modern recycling centers





32. What does the underlined word "divert" probably mean in the passage?
- A. Send something somewhere different from where it was expected to go.  
 B. Pay attention to some problems that are badly needed to be solved.  
 C. Find a new way to deal with the long-lasting waste.  
 D. Make full use of a kind of new material instead of the old.
33. What does the fourth paragraph mainly talk about?
- A. Recycling plastic is too expensive.  
 B. Why we can only recycle a small amount of plastics.  
 C. Material from recycled plastics is of bad quality.  
 D. Why the researchers work on new kind of plastic.

四、阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分,每题2分)

The palm-forward "V" sign, formed by raising and spreading the first two fingers, <sup>34</sup> has three different meanings in American culture.

The most popular meaning of the "V" sign was invented in 1941 by a <sup>35</sup> Belgian, Victor De Lavalaye. Wanting a symbol for resistance (反抗) to the Nazi occupation, he came up with the single letter "V", which stood not only for his own first name, but also for English victory <sup>36</sup>, Flemish virijheid, and French victoire. The symbolism of the sign spread very quickly, and Winston Churchill used it all the time in public appearance. Thus throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the gesture meant simply "victory".

The second meaning came in the 1960s. Because of its military implication, <sup>37</sup> American antiwar protestors used the sign against the arms, so that it became known as the "peace sign". In the 1970s, the "V" sign, which had lost its military implication, was a common greeting among freedom lovers and finally, young people in general.

The third meaning is the oldest and least common. American children jokingly put "V", which looks like "horns", behind friends' heads when a group photograph is taken quickly. They are unknowingly reproducing something that southern Europeans would find highly rude. This, called "horns of the Devil", is a variant of the European "horns" gesture, which is obscene (淫秽的). Here the "V" sign means "Your wife has been cheating on you" or, when placed behind another's head, "His wife has been cheating on him."

In the United States, the gesture is typically given with the palm facing the viewer. The British use both this version (版本) and an older, palm-backward version; the latter is obscene in American culture, and the same as the American "finger". Churchill got some surprised stares in 1941 when, not knowing the rude usage, he gave the palm-backward "V" to British troops. In England today you could have to be a social hermit (隐士) not to understand the difference. Very surprisingly, however, Margaret Thatcher repeated Churchill's mistake after her victory in the 1979 election.

34. How many meanings does the palm-forward "V" sign have in American culture?
35. When was the most popular meaning of the "V" sign invented?
36. What did it stand for when the "V" sign was invented?
37. Who used the "V" sign as a common greeting in the 1970s?
38. Why did Churchill get some surprised stares in 1941?





## 书面表达(共 10 分)

### 五、文段表达(共 10 分)

39. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据中文和英文提示,完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

#### 题目①

“世界休闲大会”将要在我区举办,举办单位正在招募志愿者。假如你是李华,就读于一所国际学校,想要争当志愿者,请按要求用英文提交一份个人简历。内容包括:个人的基本信息和你的优势。

提示词语: international school, communicate, helpful, experience

提示问题: • What's your personal information?

• What advantages do you have?

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to apply for the volunteer.

I'm eager to get this chance to work as a volunteer at the World Leisure Congress.

Yours,

Liu Hua

#### 题目②

生活中我们会遇到各种各样的问题,只要我们善于思考,总能找到解决问题的办法。

某英文网站正在开展以“Problem Solving”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华,请用英文写一篇短文投稿,谈谈生活中你解决问题的一次经历,主要内容包括:你遇到了什么问题,你是怎么解决的以及你解决问题后的感受。

提示词语: have difficulty in ..., think hard, ask ... for ..., advice

提示问题: • What was your problem?

• How did you solve the problem?

• How did you feel?

**Problem Solving**

