

北京市燕山地区 2020 年初中毕业年级质量监测



英语试卷

2020 年 5 月

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 8 页, 共五道大题, 39 道小题, 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、姓名和准考证号。
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, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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. Zhong Nanshan is a famous doctor. \_\_\_\_\_ is also a hero in our hearts.  
A. He                      B. She                      C. Her                      D. His
2. Lots of doctors and nurses came back \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing in March.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. to                      D. of
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you study during the special time?  
— At home.  
A. When                      B. Where                      C. How                      D. Why
4. — Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ I stay at home all day?  
— No, you needn't.  
A. must                      B. should                      C. need                      D. can
5. My grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ chess with my uncle when we visited him.  
A. plays                      B. played                      C. is playing                      D. was playing
6. It is raining heavily, \_\_\_\_\_ we have our P.E. class in the classroom.  
A. for                      B. so                      C. but                      D. or
7. I often \_\_\_\_\_ dishes after supper in summer and winter vacation.  
A. wash                      B. washed                      C. am washing                      D. have washed
8. We believe China is \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.  
A. strong                      B. more stronger                      C. stronger                      D. the strongest
9. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ in America for two months. We all miss him very much.  
A. studies                      B. studied                      C. has studied                      D. was studying
10. Sixteen Cabin Hospitals (方舱医院) \_\_\_\_\_ in Wuhan in February, 2020.  
A. build                      B. built                      C. are built                      D. were built
11. — Tom, what did you do yesterday?  
— We \_\_\_\_\_ classes in Studio Classroom.  
A. have                      B. had                      C. is having                      D. was having

12. — Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Sorry, I'm not sure.  
A. when will we go to school                      B. when did we go to school  
C. when we will go to school                      D. when we went to school

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。

Afel was only a very small boy when he first saw snow in a picture book. It had lots of 13 of children playing in big white fields. He asked, "Mum, what are those white fields?" His mother laughed, "That's snow, and they are making a snowman!" She tried to 14 what snow was. Afel didn't really understand because there was no real snow where he lived. But he showed great interest.

One day when he was 12, Afel was watching a programme on TV with his uncle. It was full of snow, and there were people flying across the snow. They looked like fantastic birds. They had hats covering all their heads and big goggles over their eyes. And on their feet, they had 15 shoes.



"What are those?" he asked his uncle 16. "Skis," replied his uncle. "And those people are called skiers." At that moment, he decided to be a 17. "What is the programme?" he asked. "The Winter Olympics," said his uncle. "It's like the normal Olympics and they have it every four years."

Afel found out that the next Winter Olympics would be in Beijing, in 2022. "Perfect," he thought. "Enough time for me to become an excellent skier."

"But there's no snow here!" People told him. "Where are you going to ski?" "How will you go to the Olympics?" People asked him. "Our country doesn't even have a skiing team." But Afel didn't 18.

He made himself a pair of skis from two pieces of wood. He tied them to his feet and practised with two sticks in his hands. He practised again and again until he could move quite quickly across the sand. He tried to fly down the hills like the people on TV, but he couldn't.

"Never mind," he thought. "It's a 19..."

So every night, Afel practises skiing down sand hills. He 20 that he will bring home a medal one day.

- |                 |              |              |                |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 13. A. videos   | B. pictures  | C. clothes   | D. tools       |
| 14. A. draw     | B. circle    | C. prepare   | D. explain     |
| 15. A. strange  | B. strong    | C. valuable  | D. comfortable |
| 16. A. politely | B. hopefully | C. excitedly | D. nervously   |
| 17. A. coach    | B. winner    | C. writer    | D. skier       |
| 18. A. refuse   | B. learn     | C. care      | D. complain    |
| 19. A. way      | B. start     | C. chance    | D. suggestion  |
| 20. A. dreams   | B. predicts  | C. proves    | D. realizes    |

## 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

#### Staying Fit While Indoors

During this special time, it's a good idea to do some indoor exercises. Exercising has many benefits. Here are some great ideas to get you started!



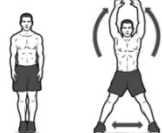
Run in place. Start by kicking your feet behind you as you run. Then, bring your knees up as high as possible when you feel like you've warmed up. Start by running in place for five minutes. Then, try to run in place for ten minutes.



Do push-ups to build up your upper body. Begin by getting into a plank position (平板式). Then, bend (弯曲) your elbows and lower yourself toward the floor but do not touch the floor. Start by doing a set of 10, and work your way up to three or four sets.



Work on mountain climbers. Start by getting into a standard push-up position. Then, bring your left knee to your chest, keeping your arms in place. Replace your left leg and bring your right knee to your chest. Continue to turn legs. Repeat this three times for 30 seconds each set.



Try jumping jacks. Stand with your feet together and your arms at your side. Then, jump and stretch your arms and feet. Start by doing three sets of 10. Increase the amount (数量) of jumping jacks you do when you feel ready.

21. Which is the right way to start running in place?

- A. By getting into a plank position.
- B. By kicking your feet behind you.
- C. By standing with your feet together.
- D. By getting into a standard push-up position.

22. Which exercise mainly builds up your upper body?

- A. Push-ups.
- B. Jumping jacks.
- C. Run in place.
- D. Mountain climbers.

According to the text, how many jumping jacks should you start doing?

- A. Two sets of 10.
- B. Two sets of 20.
- C. Three sets of 10.
- D. Three sets of 20.

### B

#### Make Your Own Money

It's holiday time, while it's the great time to make some money. Some US teenagers use their imagination and skills to get more money.

New York tennis player Antonio Rivera, 15, serves as a hitter or practice partner for players who want to improve their skills. "You might think, 'why would a parent want to hire (雇佣) me when there are more professional tennis teachers?'" Rivera said. "But as a teen, I can offer my lessons for less money and give a more personal experience."

Many teens turn their extracurricular (课外的) activities into money-making businesses. "If you're good at something—sports, arts, math, science, English, computer software or languages, you can trade that for money," Rivera said.

Harlan Feet, 17, of New York, is a good example. He makes money by getting rid of (消除) computer viruses (病毒) and maintaining (维护) social media accounts on sites like Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram. He also takes photos of products and posts them online for people who sell goods through online stores.

"Today's kids have grown up with skills that many adults don't like to spend time learning," said Feet, laughing. "That just means money for me." For example, he's found a way to make money by helping families scan (扫描) old photos and save digital versions (数字版本) of the pictures.

If you have artistic skills, there's a market for you, too. Texan Shyla Boehm, 17, makes and sells handmade things such as small bags and greeting cards. Boehm has set up a shop online and offers her skills online.

24. How does Rivera make money?

- A. By being a tennis teacher.
- B. By posting photos online.
- C. By selling handmade items.
- D. By cleaning people's computers.

25. From the story, we know Feet is good at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sports
- B. science
- C. computers
- D. languages

26. What is the story about?

- A. What US teenagers usually do on vacation.
- B. How US teenagers make money on holidays.
- C. How US teenagers make plans for their future.
- D. Why US teenagers should make their own money.

密封线内不要答题



C

We'll save bits of time here and there, add it up, and we will finally get to everything we want to do. But after studying how successful people spend their time and looking at their schedules (时刻表), I think this idea has it completely backward. We don't build the lives we want by saving time. We build the lives we want, and then time saves itself.

I recently did a time diary project looking at 1,001 days in the lives of unusually busy women. They had demanding (要求高的, 费力的) jobs, sometimes their own businesses, kids to care for, maybe parents to care for.

One of the women whose time log I studied goes out on a Wednesday night. She comes home to find that her water heater has broken, and there is now water all over her rooms. If you've ever had anything like this happen to you, you know how frightening it is. So she's dealing with the mess that night, and the next day she's got plumbers (水管工) coming in. The day after that, a cleaning worker comes to repair the floor. It takes seven hours of her week. Seven hours. That's like finding an extra hour in the day.

But I'm sure if you had asked her at the start of the week, "Could you find seven hours to go to the gym?" I'm sure she would've said, "No! Can't you see how busy I am?" Yet when she had to find seven hours because there is water all over her rooms, she found seven hours. And what this shows us is that time is highly changeable. We cannot make more time, but time will reach for what we choose to put into it.

Small moments can have great power. You can use your bits of time for bits of joy. Maybe it's choosing to read something wonderful on the bus on the way to work. I know when I had a job that required two bus rides every morning, I used to go to the library on weekends to get books to read. It made the whole experience almost enjoyable.

It's about looking at the whole of one's time and seeing where important things can go. I truly believe this. There is time. Even if we are busy, we have time for what matters. And when we focus on what matters, we can build the lives we want in the time we've got.

27. What do we know about the women in the speaker's project?
- A. They had a busy work schedule.
  - B. They were single business women.
  - C. They followed their schedule strictly.
  - D. They had to look after both their kids and parents.
28. What does the woman do when she finds her home a mess?
- A. She is too worried to do anything.
  - B. She deals with it in an orderly way.
  - C. She fixes the broken water heater by herself.
  - D. She spends seven hours thinking of what to do next.

29. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. It is important to set and achieve life goals.
  - B. The key to success is to make full use of time.
  - C. Time saves itself when we focus on what matters.
  - D. It's unwise to make your work schedule too busy.

D

The woman was very frightened. What could she do? She dialed 999. The emergency call operator Robert Naylor answered the call immediately.



a spider

"Please help me! It's in my bathroom! It's moving!" the woman cried.

"What is it that's moving?" Robert answered calmly.

"A spider!" the woman shouted back at him.



Robert believes that a significant number of the calls are not emergencies. The actual number across the country is close to 75%.

Firstly, there are "silent calls". The emergency number is dialed, but when an operator answers, no one speaks. Often it's a small child or even a pet who has been playing with her phone and has accidentally rung the emergency number.

Then there are "joke calls", often from teenagers. An operator answers the phone and the caller immediately hangs up. Robert believes these are declining, as there are far fewer public payphones these days. "People are less interested to make a call when they are doing it from their own mobile phone and they know we have their number!"

The police always follow up both types of calls. It's a huge waste of money, the average (平均的) cost of responding to a silent or joke call is around £ 250.

The great numbers of the none-emergency calls are like those from the woman above. A situation like this isn't an emergency. But this example is far from the worst. What do you think of the following?

- A teenager girl in America called the police because her parents had decorated her room and she didn't like the color.
- A mother in Italy rang the emergency services when her 16-year-old son refused to get out of the bed.
- A Brazilian teenage boy rang and asked the police to remove a video of him from YouTube. In the video, the boy was falling off his bike.

There are many other examples, and most of these are from adults. These calls waste more than time and money. "If someone makes a joke call and the police manage to find them, then they can expect a fine of up to £ 5,000, and even a prison sentence (监禁)," warns Robert. "But for people whose emergency aren't really serious, we simply try to deal with their calls as quickly as



possible," he continues. "The person often quickly realizes their situation isn't really an emergency and ends up apologizing (道歉) for calling us. But if someone refuses to listen, then we have to hang up. Someone with a real emergency is probably waiting to speak to us."

30. How did Robert think of the woman's call?  
 A. It was an emergency call.                      B. It was a joke call.  
 C. It was a none-emergency call.                D. It was a silent call.
31. What does the underlined word "declining" probably mean?  
 A. Getting serious.                                  B. Turning worse.  
 C. Getting useless.                                  D. Becoming less.
32. Why are there so many none-emergency calls?  
 A. Operators give excellent service.  
 B. Callers do not take any responsibilities.  
 C. Dealing with none-emergency costs little.  
 D. Many don't consider it an improper behavior.
33. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?  
 A. Emergency services.                              B. Is it an emergency?  
 C. Different kinds of emergency calls.            D. Who is to be responsible?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

**Pizza: the World's Favorite Food**

Food, and the way we eat it, is always changing. As society develops, we learn new ways of growing, processing and cooking food. What we ate 200 years ago was very different from what we eat today. Also, when people travel to live in other countries, they take their knowledge of cooking with them. And food must fit modern lifestyles and local tastes, too. One food that has done this successfully is pizza.



The pizza we recognize today first appeared in Italy in 1889. A famous baker from Naples made a special Pizza for the Italian royal (皇室的) family. He was very worried they wouldn't like it, but they did. Queen Margherita loved the dish so much, and the baker named it after her. Since then, this simple meal of bread, cheese and tomato has traveled the world, and it has adapted (适应) to local cultures. The pizza began its journey in the 1890s, when many Indians moved to New York in search of a better life. There they continued to make pizzas, and the first pizzeria opened in 1905.

At first it was only popular with Indians, but by the late 1940s, Americans discovered a taste for it. Today they spend \$37 billion a year on pizzas. That's more than \$100 per American.

The Pizza continued its travels around the world, adapting all the time. In Sweden, for example, it is usual to have bananas on pizzas. In Belgium, people eat chocolate pizzas with marshmallows on top. Japan is a nation of seafood lovers, so not surprisingly, they love octopus and squid, as well as roasted seaweed, toppings. Australians sometimes choose kangaroo or crocodile on their pizza.

The popularity of the pizza is also related to our changing lifestyles. In today's super-fast society, people often don't have the time or energy to cook. So, they order takeout—and very often, it's a pizza. Sometimes you don't even have to pick it up, it's delivered (递送) to your home. If you don't even have time to sit down, buy a single slice and eat it standing up.

The Pizza has come a long way. From its beginnings in an Italian city, it has grown to become one of the world's favorite foods.

34. What do people like taking when they travel to live in other countries?  
 35. Did the Italian royal family like the pizza?  
 36. When did the pizza move to New York?  
 37. In which country do people love pizzas with bananas?  
 38. What does the passage mainly talk about?

**书面表达 (共 10 分)**

五、文段表达。(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**

假如你是李华，你的英国朋友 Peter 给你发邮件询问你们学校学生在新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情期间的学习情况。请用英语回复一封邮件，告诉他你们疫情期间的学习时间、地点；学习内容与方式以及你的学习感悟。

提示词语: the novel coronavirus (新型冠状病毒), online, course, special, hard

提示问题: ● When and where do you study?

● What and how do you study?

● How do you feel about it?

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your email. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

**题目②**

4 月 23 日是“世界读书日”，学校正在开展“读书伴我成长”主题读书日活动。请你用英文写一篇发言稿，介绍一下你喜欢阅读的书籍种类，你的阅读习惯（如阅读时间、地点、阅读方式等）以及你的阅读收获。

提示词语: habit, knowledge, benefit, improve

提示问题: ● What kinds of books do you like reading?

● What are your reading habits?

● What have you benefited from reading?

密封线内不要答题

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英语试卷 参考答案

2020、05

知识运用 (共 14 分)

一、单项填空 (共 6 分, 每小题 0.5 分)

1—6 ACBADB 7—12 ADCDBC

二、完形填空 (共 8 分, 每小题 1 分)

13—20 BDACDCBA

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

三、阅读短文, 选择最佳选项。(共 26 分, 每小题 2 分)

21—23 BAC 24—26 ACB 27—29 ABC 30—33 CDDDB

四、阅读短文, 回答问题。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

34. Their knowledge of cooking.

35. Yes, they did.

36. In the 1890s.

37. In Sweden.

38. How the pizza gets popular.

书面表达 (10 分)

五、文段表达 (10 分) (略)

书面表达评分标准:

第一档: (9~10 分)

完全符合题目要求, 观点正确, 要点齐全。句式多样, 词汇丰富。语言准确, 语意连贯, 表达清楚, 具有逻辑性。

第二档: (6~8 分)

基本符合题目要求, 观点正确, 要点齐全。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺, 语意基本连贯, 表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误, 但不影响整体理解。

第三档: (3~5 分)

部分内容符合题目要求, 要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多, 语言不通顺, 表达不够清楚, 影响整体理解。

第四档: (0~2 分)

与题目有关内容不多, 只是简单拼凑词语, 所写内容难以理解。