

## IV. 参考样题

为让考生对中考试题获取一定的认识，我们精选了部分试题编制成参考样题。参考样题与2018年北京市中考试题在试卷结构与形式、测试内容和题目难度等方面均没有对应关系。

### 知识运用

#### 一、单项填空

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. My brother will come to see me tomorrow. I'll meet \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport.  
A. her                      B. you                      C. him                      D. them
2. Paul's mother is a nurse. She works \_\_\_\_\_ a hospital.  
A. with                      B. on                      C. in                      D. of
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ are these bananas?  
— \$3.99.  
A. How much              B. How long              C. How heavy              D. How big
4. Peter is 15 years old. He is \_\_\_\_\_ than his father.  
A. tall                      B. taller                      C. tallest                      D. the tallest
5. — How do you usually go to school?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot.  
A. go                      B. went                      C. was going              D. will go
6. Please don't make so much noise. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. sleeps                      B. slept                      C. will sleep              D. is sleeping
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ her to the party, so she was very happy.  
A. invite                      B. invited                      C. will invite              D. are invited
8. It's nice to see you again. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other since 2014.  
A. won't see              B. don't see              C. haven't seen              D. didn't see
9. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ some washing when the telephone rang.  
A. does                      B. did                      C. is doing                      D. was doing

10. Get up early, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be late for the train.  
A. so                    B. or                    C. and                    D. but
11. A new road \_\_\_\_\_ near my school next year.  
A. builds                B. will build            C. is built                D. will be built
12. — Judy, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the schoolbag?  
— Oh, yes. I bought it in a store on the Internet.  
A. where you bought                    B. where will you buy  
C. where did you buy                    D. where you will buy

## 二、完形填空

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。

Gilbert joined the Science Club last summer. One day he was handed a piece of paper, a block of wood and four wheels; he was told to go home and 13 them all to “dad”. However, Gilbert's mom knew that his dad wasn't good at making things and decided that she would read the 14 and let Gilbert do the work.

A few days later the block of wood was turning into a car that Gilbert 15 named “Blue Lightning”. Then he and his mother went to a car race together. But when they 16 there, Gilbert found that his car was the only one that had not been made by a “father-son” partnership(合作).

The race began. One by one the cars were knocked out until it 17 to the final between Gilbert and Jimmy. Just before the race, Gilbert asked whether they could stop for a minute so that he could make a wish. After a long minute, Gilbert said that he was 18.

People cheered as the race began. Jimmy stood with his father and watched their car racing down the road while Gilbert was surprised at the great 19 of his car as it rushed over the finishing line less than a second before Jimmy's. Gilbert jumped up and down with excitement.

Soon the club manager came over and asked him, “So, Gilbert, your wish was to 20, right?” “Oh no, sir,” he replied. “I just wished that I wouldn't cry if I lost.”

Gilbert didn't wish for victory in the race; instead he wished for courage.

- |                     |              |            |              |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 13. A. send         | B. return    | C. lend    | D. give      |
| 14. A. instructions | B. story     | C. message | D. questions |
| 15. A. easily       | B. carefully | C. proudly | D. kindly    |
| 16. A. lived        | B. got       | C. met     | D. passed    |
| 17. A. ran          | B. moved     | C. came    | D. rushed    |
| 18. A. sure         | B. ready     | C. tired   | D. sorry     |
| 19. A. effort       | B. energy    | C. speed   | D. value     |
| 20. A. change       | B. break     | C. leave   | D. win       |

### 阅读理解

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。

#### A

## The Blog of Rosie

**The Weekend**  
*By Rosie | June 6, 2016*

Hi! I'm on vacation here in London... and it's fantastic! On Saturday I was in the British Museum for three hours. On Sunday I visited Tower Bridge. Where were you over the weekend? Tell me your news!

**DISCUSSION**

*Sophia • 9:30*

Glad you're having a great vacation. I was in the Summer Palace in Beijing on Saturday. I was there for a flower show. It was amazing! And there were lots of people. But on Sunday it was rainy and I wasn't very well. I stayed in bed for a whole day.

● Reply
● Share



Steve • 10:10

It was cloudy the whole weekend in Paris. On Saturday I was at a football game with my classmates. It was exciting! On Sunday I was at the shops with Ann for four hours.

● Reply ● Share



Jack • 11:00

I wasn't at home over the weekend. On Saturday I was in Scotland for a trip. It was a lovely, warm day and I had a picnic with friends. It was great! Sunday was boring. It took me five hours to get back home. It was a long journey.

● Reply ● Share



Kate • 11:20

On Saturday I was at Heathrow Airport. I met a friend there and we talked together for two hours. I was very happy. On Sunday I was in Sydney for a concert. It is winter in Australia, and it was windy and cold!

● Reply ● Share

21. On Saturday Sophia was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the Summer Palace                      B. in the British Museum  
C. at Tower Bridge                              D. at Heathrow Airport
22. How long did it take Jack to get back home?
- A. Two hours.    B. Three hours.    C. Four hours.    D. Five hours.
23. Kate was in Sydney for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a picnic                                      B. a concert  
C. a football game                              D. a flower show

## B

### The Sixth Time I Went to the Principal's Office

When I was in the seventh grade, I had problems behaving. My heart was in the right place, but I couldn't always follow the rules. I played many tricks on my

schoolmates. Once, I even pulled a girl's hair on the school bus to get her attention. As a result, I was repeatedly sent to the office of the principal(校长). Although I hated going there, I did not hate the principal, Mr. Ratcliff.

Mr. Ratcliff was a kind, elderly man. When he spanked(打屁股) me for putting some ants into a classmate's pencil box, it didn't hurt at all, but it did hurt my feelings. I thought so much of him and moments like that seemed to prove I was hopelessly bad.

When I got called to Mr. Ratcliff's office for the sixth time, I had no idea what I had done. I felt disappointed as I walked down there. I went into his office, sat down, and looked at the floor. Then he said the last thing I expected to hear: "Kevin, I've heard you've been behaving really well lately. I want you to know how proud I am of you, and I just called you down to my office to give you a peppermint."



"Really?" I was surprised.

"Yes. Now you can take that peppermint and go back to class."

I carried the peppermint with me as if it was a gold coin. When I got into my classroom, I bragged(吹嘘) to my classmates about my turnaround, excitedly. I wasn't so bad after all.

Mr. Ratcliff was really kind. He made me realize that I was just a kid who had problems with behavior. He bought some peppermints and took the time to notice me when I got something—anything—right. Mr. Ratcliff gave me some hope by giving me some love. I will just remember him for the rest of my life.

24. In his seventh grade, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hated the principal                      B. had problems behaving  
C. always followed the rules              D. often helped his classmates
25. The sixth time the writer went to the principal's office, he got \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a peppermint                              B. a model bus  
C. a pencil box                                D. a coin

26. The writer will always remember Mr. Ratcliff, because the principal \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. talked with him in the office      B. played games with him  
C. expected him to be a teacher      D. gave him some hope and love

### C

#### Buying Is Doing?

How important is shopping to you? How much time do you spend buying things? And how much time do you spend organizing these things in your home? In the future, how much time will you spend in movie theaters, at amusement parks, at shopping malls, or at convenience stores? When you add it all up, you will probably see you spend a lot of your life consuming (消费) things. Consuming products is not necessarily bad. However, if we spend too much time doing it, we should look at it carefully.

Imagine that you have a week off from school. You don't have to go to class. However, in this week, you cannot spend any money—no shopping, no movies, no eating out. How would you spend your time? What things would bring you happiness? Perhaps you would take a walk with your best friend. Perhaps you would help a child read. Or you might spend time with your family.

When we look back, it is likely that non-consuming experiences like these will be our most important memories. Why? Non-consuming activities are active, not passive. They don't come in a package. You make the experience yourself. For example, each person who reads to a child will have a different experience. The experience changes with the reader, the child, and the book. Similarly, when you have a conversation with a friend, you are actively creating an experience. The conversation that you have with your friend cannot be experienced or recreated by anyone else. However, if you watch a movie with a friend, you will each have a packaged experience. It requires no action and little interaction between the two of you.

The environment we live in encourages us to have packaged experiences. We feel that we must consume because we believe that buying is doing. However, we can start a personal revolution (变革) against consumerism. How? By consuming less. We

can ask ourselves what experiences bring us the greatest satisfaction. Then we can organize our lives so that we have more of those kinds of experiences.

27. If consuming products takes too much time, we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spend less money                      B. think about it carefully  
C. organize our things                    D. go to convenience stores
28. According to the passage, the writer believes that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we can say no to consumerism by consuming less  
B. buying things can bring us the greatest satisfaction  
C. the environment seldom influences our shopping choices  
D. consuming experiences will be our most important memories
29. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?  
A. To introduce some ways of enjoying our spare time.  
B. To encourage people to have more active experiences.  
C. To explain reasons behind people's shopping behavior.  
D. To share his personal experience in consuming products.

#### D

Say you're sitting around with some friends playing video games and someone mentions a game that happens to be one of your favorites. "Oh, that game's easy. So not worth the time," one of your friends says. The others agree. Although you enjoy the game quite a lot, not wanting to argue with them, you go along with the crowd.

You have just experienced what is commonly referred to as peer pressure(同伴压力), also called peer influence. You will adopt a certain type of behavior, dress, or attitude in order to be accepted as part of a group of your "peers". As a teen, you are likely to have experienced the effect of peer pressure in a number of different areas.

We are all influenced by our peers at any age. For teens, as school and other activities take you away from home, you may spend more time with your friends than with your family. As you become more independent, your peers naturally play a greater role in your life.

According to Dr. Casey from Cornell University, teens are very quick and accurate in making decisions on their own and in situations where they have time to think. However, when they make decisions **in the heat of the moment** or in social situations, their decisions are often influenced by factors like peers. In a recent study, teen volunteers played a video driving game, either alone or with friends watching. The researchers discovered that the number of risks teens took more than doubled when their friends were watching, compared with when they played alone. This shows that teens may find it more difficult to control risky behavior when their friends are around, or in situations where they are extremely angry.

Just as people can influence us to make unwise choices, they can also influence us to make good ones. A teen might join in a volunteer project because his or her friends are doing it, or get good grades because his or her friends think getting good grades is important. In fact, friends often encourage each other to study, or try out for sports.

While we are always influenced by those around us, the decision to act or not is up to us. So when it comes to decision making, the choice is up to you.

30. According to the passage, Dr. Casey probably agrees that teens \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. like to play driving games with their friends
  - B. prefer situations where they have time to think
  - C. may take more risks when their friends are around
  - D. are slow in making decisions when they are on their own
31. The words “**in the heat of the moment**” in Paragraph 4 probably mean “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. when teens avoid possible risks
  - B. when teens trust their judgment
  - C. when teens lose control over their anger
  - D. when teens give consideration to situations
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Teens are eager to be different from their peers.
  - B. Peer pressure has effects on both teens and adults.
  - C. Peer pressure does more harm than good to teens.
  - D. Teens think it challenging to get good grades at school.



33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Peer Pressure: Is It Necessary to Deal with It?
  - B. Peer Pressure: Is It Possible to Get Away from It?
  - C. Peer Pressure: Its Benefits to Teens and Friend Making
  - D. Peer Pressure: Its Influence on Teens and Decision Making

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

### What's in a Name?

Many American names come from England. But where did most English names come from?

Centuries ago, most people in England had only one name—their first name. In the 11th century, five or six of the 50 people in a village might be named William, and it was easy to get confused. But in the Middle Ages, people found a way to describe each person exactly. If there were four Williams in one village, one might be referred to as William the son of John. A second might be called William from the hill. A third, William the blacksmith(铁匠). And a fourth, William the brown haired. In conversation, people might refer to the four Williams as William John's son, William hill, William smith, and William brown.

It was 300 or 400 years before these extra(附加的) names gradually developed into last names, or surnames. They were passed on from generation to generation. By the 1300s, Robert, the son of William smith, had the name Robert smith, even if he was not a blacksmith like his father. As the last name became widely accepted, the first letter was capitalized, as in Robert Smith. By the 15th century, most people of the upper and middle classes had surnames.

Many surnames were based on father-son relations. The “son of” part was added to the father's first name, like Johnson, meaning John's son. Sometimes it was shortened to just “s”, as in Jones or Evans. Surnames like Hill described the place where a person lived. They are the most common type of surname. A third kind of

surname was based on a person's job. Forester was someone who looked after the forest. In the Middle Ages, occupation names such as Baker, Carpenter, and Miller became common. The fourth kind of surname was a nickname(绰号). A man whose surname was Bear might be as fierce as a bear.

Have you ever wondered why some surnames are so common? The most common surname in the English language is Smith. Being able to make metals(金属) into tools was an important skill in the Middle Ages, and many people were trained blacksmiths. The most common American surnames are Smith, Johnson, Williams, and Brown.

34. Where do many American names come from?
35. When did people find a way to describe each person exactly?
36. How long did it take for extra names to develop into last names?
37. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?
38. Why were many people trained blacksmiths in the Middle Ages?

## 书面表达

### 五、文段表达

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，正在美国参加一个交换生项目。今天下午你应邀和朋友 Jim 一家外出，请用英语给接待家庭的妈妈 Mrs. Smith 写一个留言条，告诉她你们要去哪里，去做什么，以及你回家的时间和方式。

提示词语: park, movie theater, go boating, watch a movie

- 提示问题:
- Where are you going?
  - What are you going to do?
  - When and how will you get home?

Dear Mrs. Smith,

My friend Jim asks me to go out with his family this afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_

Li Hua

### 题目②

宽容是一种美德。人与人之间难免会有磕磕绊绊。面对矛盾，多一份包容和谅解，生活就会多一缕阳光。

某英文网站正在开展以“包容、谅解”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈生活中你原谅他人的一次经历，主要内容包括：你们之间发生了什么，你为什么原谅对方，以及原谅对方之后的感受。

提示词语：hurt, realize, forgive(原谅), happy

提示问题：• What happened between you and him/her?

• Why did you decide to forgive him/her?

• How did you feel after forgiving him/her?

I still remember what happened between \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 参考样题答案

### 知识运用

#### 一、单项填空

1. C      2. C      3. A      4. B      5. A      6. D  
7. B      8. C      9. D      10. B      11. D      12. A

#### 二、完形填空

13. D      14. A      15. C      16. B  
17. C      18. B      19. C      20. D

### 阅读理解

#### 三、阅读短文,选择最佳选项。

21. A      22. D      23. B      24. B      25. A      26. D  
27. B      28. A      29. B      30. C      31. C      32. B      33. D

#### 四、阅读短文,回答问题。

34. They come from England.  
35. In the Middle Ages.  
36. It took 300 or 400 years.  
37. It is mainly about different kinds of surnames.  
38. Because it was an important skill to make metals into tools.

### 书面表达

#### 五、文段表达

39. 参考范文:

##### 题目①

Dear Mrs. Smith,

My friend Jim asks me to go out with his family this afternoon. We are going to the movie theater to watch a movie. After that, we will eat out in a nearby

restaurant, so please don't wait for me for dinner. The restaurant is not far from home, and I will come back on foot. I will get home by 8:00 pm.

*Li Hua*

**题目②**

*I still remember what happened between my friend Song Yang and me. One day, I had an argument with him. We were both angry with each other. What he said hurt me. Later on, I realized he didn't mean it. So I talked to him and decided to forgive him. He said he also regretted for hurting me. We became good friends again and I felt very happy.*



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