

英语试卷



学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 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、班级、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. — Is this your schoolbag, Mike?
— No. _____ is over there.
A. Mine B. Hers C. His D. Yours
2. — Paul, where does your father work?
— He is a doctor. He works _____ a hospital.
A. of B. in C. to D. on
3. I like watching cartoons, _____ my brother likes magic shows.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
4. — Mum, must I come back home before 20:00 tonight?
— No, you _____. You can come back a little later.
A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
5. — Excuse me, _____ is the film ticket?
— It's 20 yuan.
A. how soon B. how often C. how much D. how long
6. Sam is one of _____ students in our class. He likes helping others.
A. popular B. more popular
C. most popular D. the most popular
7. Father's Day is coming. I _____ him a gift this weekend.
A. buy B. will buy C. bought D. has bought
8. — Tom, what's your sister doing?
— She _____ her homework in the study.
A. does B. will do C. did D. is doing
9. — Is your uncle an English teacher, Lily?
— Yes, he is. He _____ English for nearly 10 years.
A. has taught B. is teaching C. teaches D. taught

10. — Where did you go last Sunday?
— I _____ to the Great Wall with my friends.
A. will go B. went C. go D. was going
11. A new museum _____ in the south of Shunyi city last year.
A. builds B. is built C. was built D. built
12. — Mr. Zhang, could you tell me _____ the Summer Palace?
— Next Saturday.
A. when will we visit B. when we visited
C. when did we visit D. when we will visit



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。

Life Worth Saving

It was hot and dry summer. The beach was crowded with the people as they gather to _____ 13 _____ the heat. There were so many people, from kids to aged people, enjoying the ambience (气氛) at the beach.



There was a group of boys aged between 12 to 15 years trying to be adventurous. The boys _____ 14 _____ themselves about racing in the sea. The one who swims and moves farther wins the race and deserves a huge treat. The boys agreed, except a few.

A boy in the group warned them not to play with danger, as the waves weren't constant, they fluctuate (波动, 起伏). Some didn't hear his _____ 15 _____ and started their race.

Suddenly, the waves from the sea raised and a few boys in that young group struggled to manage themselves to reach the shore. However, three boys, who considered themselves very _____ 16 _____, decided to move deep into the sea for more thrill and fun! They determined to beat the tide (海浪) and swim further.

While many people warned them, they continued to swim, far beyond the shore. All of a sudden, one boy was _____ 17 _____ from the group.

No one dared to help the boys because the tides were so strong. One brave man rushed to rescue (营救) the little boy who was swept out to the sea. Luckily, he saved the boy's life with so much _____ 18 _____. He brought him back to the sea shore with so many struggles. After the first aid, the boy opened his eyes and said, "Thank you so much for saving my life."

The man stood _____ 19 _____ for few seconds and told him, looking deeply into his

eyes, "Good on you child! You got a savior and your life is now renewed. Make sure that your life is worth saving!" and left the place!

The boy understood the man's words.

Let us live a life that really 20 something!



- 13. A. beat B. feel C. enjoy D. share
- 14. A. kept B. challenged C. taught D. limited
- 15. A. offers B. questions C. warnings D. treats
- 16. A. cool B. young C. special D. brave
- 17. A. racing B. jumping C. hiding D. missing
- 18. A. time B. effort C. heat D. courage
- 19. A. angrily B. happily C. silently D. worriedly
- 20. A. worth B. meet C. change D. avoid

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

Having Fun at Summer Camps

Here's a list of some summer camps in Los Angeles to choose from. There are so many options. No matter what you choose, they'll be happy!

Photo Camp

Date: July 17-23

Age: 11-13

This adventure begins with a basic camera functions and ends with the kids' work. You need to bring your camera with you. We'll challenge the way we see. Campers will develop their photographic eye and learn new ways of seeing.

Fee: \$550

Tel: 357-3030

CodeREV Kids Tech Camps

Date: July 25-31

Age: 8-11

You can experience in education and fun. Whether learning to write code, 3D model and animate or develop the next great app or game, your kids and their friends will love sharing as they explore and develop their STEM skills.

Fee: \$650

Tel: 654-0930

Digital Dragon

Date: August 7-20

Age: 9-12

Students will meet a different activity every day, selected by our teachers from a lot of favorite builds & tech exploration, including robot sports, game design, digital art projects and so on!

Fee: \$600

Tel: 257-3080

Iverbe Virtual Dance Camp

Date: August 21-27

Age: 13-15

Students will learn a variety of techniques (modern, jazz and ballet). They will learn part of a dance each day. The goal is to have fun, get moving and learn more about dance!

Fee: \$400

Tel: 272-0560



21. What should students bring to the Photo Camp?
A. A camera. B. A technique. C. A robot. D. A 3D model.
22. Mary will pay _____ if she wants to take part in CodeREV Kids Tech Camps.
A. \$400 B. \$550 C. \$600 D. \$650
23. Peter is interested in jazz, which camp will he choose?
A. Photo Camp. B. Iverbe Virtual Dance Camp.
C. CodeREV Kids Tech Camps. D. Digital Dragon.

B

True courage

A teacher was very upset because some of his boys whistled (吹口哨) during school hours. At last he was so angry that he said he would punish anyone who whistled again.

The next morning, when the room was very quiet, a loud whistle was heard!

The students were very much surprised, and the teacher at once looked around to discover the offender (肇事者).

The blame fell on a bad boy who was often a troublemaker. But he strongly denied (否认) the act, yet his words were not believed, for I am sorry to say he was not a truthful boy, so the teacher would bring him up for punishment.

Seeing what was about to take place, a thin little boy, about nine years old, who was off his seat anxiously.

“Do not punish John, sir,” he said to the teacher. “It was I who whistled.”

“I was doing a long, hard sum (算术题), and in rubbing out another sum to make room for it, I rubbed out the difficult one by mistake. But before I remembered where I was, I had whistled right out, sir!”

“I am very, very sorry, sir! I did not mean to whistle, but I cannot let John be punished for my fault.”

The teacher said, “Charles, you have done right. No one can doubt that you have spoken the truth, and that you did not whistle on purpose, so I cannot punish you, my boy.”

Charles returned to his seat with a flushed face (脸红了), and even the youngest child in the school felt proud of him, for every student could see how bravely he had acted.

Charles was truly a brave boy. He had done that which he knew to be right, even though at the time it might have brought suffering upon himself.

True courage may also be shown by refusing to do that which we know to be wrong, though bad friends may laugh at us, and call us cowards, for saying No.

24. Why was the teacher upset?

- A. Because Charles whistled on purpose.
- B. Because the classroom was very quiet.
- C. Because John always made some trouble.
- D. Because some of his boys whistled at school.

25. _____ told the truth when the teacher would punish someone else.

- A. The thin little boy
- B. Some of the boys
- C. A troublemaker
- D. The youngest child

26. What do you think of Charles?

- A. He is anxious but truthful.
- B. He is shy and careless.
- C. He is brave and honest.
- D. He is mean but brave.

C

Olykoeks

Most people have eaten doughnuts. Have you ever wondered where the first doughnuts were made? Who thought up the idea of a fried pastry (油炸糕点) with a hole in the center?

No one knows for sure who made the first doughnuts.



Some people think that doughnuts probably began in the 1800s as Dutch “olykoeks” or “oily cakes.” In those days, a cook would not want to waste any scraps (剩余物) of food. Leftover pieces of bread dough were put into hot oil and fried. Olykoeks were tasty on the outside, but soggy and uncooked in the center.

Some people say that the mother of a New England sea captain invented the first real doughnut. Her name was Elizabeth Gregory. She replaced the soggy center with spices and nuts. But, Elizabeth’s son, Captain Gregory, did not like nuts. He punched (用力击) out the center, and the outcome was the first hole in a doughnut.

Others say the real story is that Captain Gregory had difficulty steering (掌舵; 驾驶) his ship while trying to eat doughnuts. He asked the ship’s cook to make his doughnuts with holes so he could hang them on the pegs of the steering wheel! Others think that Captain Gregory saw holed pastries in Europe and brought the idea back to America with him.

During World War I, homesick American soldiers in Europe were served doughnuts by the Salvation Army. These brave women volunteering for the job were called “Doughnut Girls.” They often worked near the soldiers, so the Doughnut Girls wore helmets (头盔) and uniforms. The women made doughnut cutters out of a large can with a smaller can inside it to cut out the hole. They could set up a kettle of hot oil to fry the dough almost anywhere.

In the 1920s, doughnut machines were invented. Doughnuts were produced faster and easier than ever before. Still, many people preferred to make their favorite doughnut recipes at home.

Today, doughnuts are available at markets, bakeries, and coffee shops. Most people have a favorite type. You might like sugar-glazed doughnuts, doughnuts dipped in chocolate, or doughnuts covered in sprinkles. Perhaps you prefer doughnuts that don’t even have holes, like maple bars, twisted cinnamon, or jelly-filled doughnuts. Then again, when you go to the bakery, you might just like to eat the doughnut holes. Yum!

27. The first Dutch “olykoek” may have been invented because _____ .

- A. cooks did not like to waste leftover food
- B. some people did not like to eat the fried pastry
- C. sea captains needed a way to eat while steering a ship
- D. soldiers needed food that could be eaten during the war

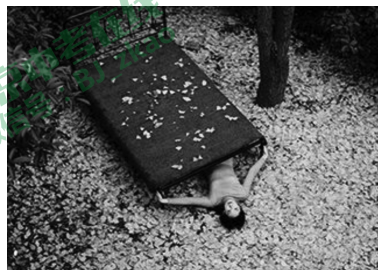


28. From the passage, we can learn that Doughnut Girls _____ .
- A. worked on large ships B. used helmets to cook doughnuts
- C. worked in a dangerous conditions D. used doughnut machines to fry
29. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. The popularity of doughnuts. B. The history of doughnuts.
- C. The inventors of doughnuts. D. The types of doughnuts.



D

Liu Qing hasn't slept well for months. Every day, the 13-year-old middle school student wakes up with dark circles around her eyes. She has lost interest in everything and doesn't want to talk to anyone. "Living like this is such a torture for me. I can't feel happy at all," Liu told *Xinhua*.



Liu is one of many who suffer from depression. According to World Health Organization (WHO), about 264 million people around the world are affected by depression. In China, depression affects 54 million people and is one of the leading causes of suicide (自杀).

Zhang Nan starts a photo project called Crinkled Fog

To bring this issue to people's attention, Zhang Nan, a photo studio owner in Wuhan, Hubei province, started a photo project called *Crinkled Fog*. Over the last three years, he has taken pictures of over 100 people struggling with mental health, mostly girls or women, aged 14 to 30.

"Although things have been better with people talking openly about it nowadays, there are still misunderstandings about mental illness," the 27-year-old told *China Daily*.

The 100th person Zhang spotlight (聚焦) for the series is a 23-year-old girl from Nanjing, Jiangsu province, nicknamed Yaya. She was diagnosed (诊断) with depression in 2013 during her first year in senior high school when her grandfather, who raised her, passed away.

Her parents, who do business in another city and only see her a few times a year, didn't take her struggle seriously and believed that depression is just like a cold and will go away on its own.

But for Yaya, it was painful. During her darkest period, she received electroconvulsive therapy (电休克治疗) 10 times within six weeks.

Yaya applied for the photo shoot when she got better this year because she wanted to record the moment and tell people that they can recover.

Depression is, in fact, a real illness. “Just like your body, your moods can fall ill, too,” said Li Songwei, Tsinghua University assistant professor of psychology. “When depression can be diagnosed, no matter how terrible it is, there are effective treatments.”

“A major problem is that people are ashamed (羞耻) of the illness and don't seek professional help,” Lu Lin, an expert of the China Academy of Sciences said.

“We must remove the stigma (污名) and the shame by actively and openly supporting our friends and family members who are experiencing depression,” Bernhard Schwartlander, former WHO representative in China, told *China Daily*.

30. The word “**torture**” in Paragraph 1 probably means “_____”.

- A. anger B. tiredness C. pain D. disappointment

31. Why did Zhang Nan start the photo project *Crinkled Fog*?

- A. To encourage patients to see a doctor.
B. To draw people's attention of depression.
C. To provide scientific facts about depression.
D. To avoid misunderstandings about the illness.

32. The last paragraph tells us _____.

- A. that depression can be treated
B. why people are afraid of depression
C. what is the key problem of depression
D. how people should deal with depression

33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Stepping Into the Spotlight B. Effective Treatment
C. Active Supporting D. Experiencing a Dark Period

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

Eyesight in Danger

With her eyes feeling increasingly tired and her vision blurry (模糊的), 16-year-old Sun Run went to the hospital with her parents in January, 2021. She was shocked (震惊的) when she found out that her eyesight dropped from 5.0 to 4.6 in only a



北京中考在线
微信号: BJ_zkao

semester. “A few of my friends have had the same experience lately,” Sun said.

In fact, poor eyesight among Chinese primary and high school students rose from 59.2 percent to 70.6 percent in the first six months of 2020, according to the Ministry of Education.

To protect students’ eyesight, the Chinese government has worked out new requirements for school supplies and equipment (供给和设备) that will take effect on March 1, 2022. For example, according to the requirements, the size of text in students’ textbooks should be no smaller than nine-point (小五号).

Teachers should also avoid using projectors (投影仪) or other multimedia equipment that are too bright, *Beijing Daily* reported.

There are also requirements for desk and classroom lights. For example, these lights should give off as little blue light as possible.

Blue light is bad for our eyes, as it can kill the photoreceptor cells (感光细胞) we need for vision, according to Harvard Medical School. Many of the electronic devices we use every day, including our phones and computer screens, give off blue light.

Chinese government has also taken other steps to protect students’ eyesight in China. In May 2020, the National Health Commission urged (要求) schools to make sure that students have at least two hours of outdoor activity a day.

Why is this happening?

By 2050, half of the world’s population (nearly 5 billion) will be nearsighted (近视), according to a study published in the journal *Ophthalmology*. The main reason for this is that people’s lifestyles have changed. They spend less time outdoors and more time looking at screens. *TEENS* reported.



The size of text in students’ textbooks should be no smaller than nine-point.

- 34. Why was Sun Run shocked?
- 35. When will the new requirements take effect?
- 36. According to the requirements, what should the teachers do?
- 37. What is the main reason for causing nearsightedness?
- 38. What does the writer want to tell us?



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, 你们班交换生 Peter 想了解一下中国的传统节日。请你用英文给他写一封邮件, 向他介绍一个中国的传统节日, 谈谈这个节日的意义, 以及人们如何庆祝它。

提示词语: important, get together, have a big meal, happy

- 提示问题:
- What is the festival?
 - Why do you introduce it?
 - What do you usually do during the festival?



Dear Peter,

I am very glad that you are interested in Chinese traditional festivals. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

题目②

某英文网站正在开展以“Good Habits”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, 谈谈日常生活或学习中你是如何培养好习惯的, 以及这些好习惯带给你的益处。

提示词语: go to bed, do exercise, take notes, make me better

- 提示问题:
- What is your good habit?
 - What did you do to develop it?
 - What benefits have you got from doing so?

As we all know everyone has his own habits. _____