

# 2018 年北京市高级中等学校招生考试

## 英语试卷

姓名\_\_\_\_\_准考证号\_\_\_\_\_考场号\_\_\_\_\_座位号\_\_\_\_\_

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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. 在试卷和草稿纸上准确填写姓名、准考证号、考场号和座位号。
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，将本试卷、答题卡卡和草稿纸一并交回。

### 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 个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My brother and I like football. \_\_\_\_\_ play it together once a week.  
A. I            B. They            C. We            D. You
2. Happy birthday, Peter! Here's a gift \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. for            B. in            C. with            D. from
3. ---- \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to school, Mary?  
---- By bike.  
A. When        B. How            C. Where            D. Why
4. Many people like pandas \_\_\_\_\_ they are cute.  
A. though        B. if            C. while            D. because
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now, or I'll miss my train.  
A. can            B. might            C. must            D. could
6. Tony is \_\_\_\_\_ of the three boys, but he is the tallest.  
A. young        B. younger        C. youngest        D. the youngest
7. Bill likes reading. He \_\_\_\_\_ picture books with his dad every evening.  
A. read            B. reads            C. is reading        D. has read
8. ---- Paul, what were you doing at nine last night?  
---- I \_\_\_\_\_ a movie in the cinema with my friends.  
A. was watching    B. watch            C. have watched    D. will watch
9. David a tennis player, He \_\_\_\_\_ to play tennis when he was six years old.  
A. begins            B. will begin        C. began            D. has begun
10. ---- Lucy, is your uncle a teacher?  
---- Yes, he is. He \_\_\_\_\_ history for nearly 20 years.  
A. teaches        B. has taught        C. is teaching        D. will teach
11. A new international airport \_\_\_\_\_ in the city next year.  
A. completes        B. is completed        C. will complete        D. will be completed

12. -----Alice, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ London?

-----Sure. Last Sunday

A. when Mr. Smith left

B. when Mr. Smith will leave

C. when did Mr. Smith leave

D. when will Mr. Smith leave

## 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。

### Real Solutions (解决方法) to Problems

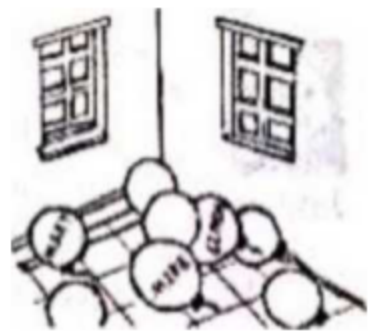
Thirty engineers were working as a team in a company. They were young and eager to learn. The management decided to teach them about finding real solutions to problems

One day, the team was called for a 13 in a hall. They were quite surprised and all reached the hall holding various 14. As they entered, they found a box placed in the center, full of flat balloons

The manager asked everyone to pick a balloon and blow it up. Then they were asked to write their names on their respective(各自的) balloons 15 so that the balloons wouldn't blow out. All tried, but not everyone was 16. Five balloons blew out due to pressure(压力).

Those who failed to mark their names on the balloons were 17 out of the game. As a result, 25 engineers came to the next level. All the balloons carrying their names were 18 and then put into a room, here and there.

The engineers were told to pick the balloon with his or her name on. All the 25 engineers began to search for the respective balloons in a rush.



It was almost 15 minutes but no one was able to 19 the right one. The second level of the game was over.

Then came the final level, the engineers were asked to pick any balloon and give it to person named on the balloon. Within a couple of minutes, all balloons 20 the hands of the respective engineers.

The manager announced this was the real solution to the problem. Many times in our life, sharing and helping others give us real solutions to problems.

13.	A. game	B. show	C. concert	D. party
14.	A. purposes	B. suggestions	C. thoughts	D. plans
15.	A. quietly	B. carefully	C. secretly	D. clearly
16.	A. honest	B. ready	C. patient	D. successful
17.	A. checked	B. helped	C. ruled	D. cleaned



"They're good!" I knew it was French. Because I can speak and understand it.

Then I noticed how mom was picking the fruits. At first I thought she was really looking at the fruits because she was facing them. But then I noticed how much she had to feel and smell each one as she picked them out. And often asked her son if it looked okay, but looked way above where his face was. Putting what I saw together, I was sure she was blind.

Both of the kids continued to help their mom pick out the fruits. The son made sure the fruits were not obviously bad, and the daughter handed them to her mom. The woman then felt each one and smiled, and the daughter would put them into their basket. The kids were smiling while helping their mom pick the fruits out.

Their smile and gentle manner moved me in a way that never happened before. It was so beautiful to see such young kids so willingly help. Most kids that age would be picking out candies or toys in a store for themselves, instead of helping their mom pick out fruits as the two kids did.

It was great to witness the moment, but not so great because I didn't tell the mom how beautiful her children were in their language. This is what I regret to this day.

24. The woman and her kids came to the market to buy\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fruits      B. vegetables      C. candies      D. toys

25. According to what he saw, the writer was sure the mother couldn't\_\_\_\_\_.

A. speak      B. see      C. smell      D. hear

26. The writer was moved because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the mother was brave to face her problems.
- B. the kids were polite and kind to each other
- C. the mother was careful in picking out things
- D. the kids were so willing to help their mother

### C

Some primary schoolchildren have been raised in homes with more green space around. They are likely to come with larger volumes of white and grey matter in certain areas of the brain. These differences are associated(关联)with beneficial effects on cognitive function(认知功能). This is the main conclusion of a study led by the Barcelona Institute for Global Health.

The study was performed among 253 schoolchildren in Spain. Lifelong exposure(接触) to green space in the living places was recorded — using the information on the children's addresses from birth up through to the time of the study. Brain structure was studied using 3D magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Working memory and inattentiveness(注意力不集中) were graded with computers.

“ This is the first study that shows the association between long-term exposure to green space and brain structure.” Says Dr. Payam Dadvand, the leading researcher of the study, “ Our findings suggest that exposure to green space early in life could result in beneficial structural changes in the brain.”

The findings show that long-term exposure to greenness is positively associated with white and grey matter volumes in several parts of the brain. Some of them are related to higher scores on cognitive tests. Moreover, larger volumes of white and grey matter in those parts might lead to better working memory and less inattentiveness.

Exposure to nature has been thought to be necessary for brain development in children. Another study of 2, 593 children shows that children in school with more green space have a greater increase in working memory and a greater decrease in inattentiveness.

Humans are believed to be tied to nature. Playing in greener areas offers children opportunities to search and learn. Accordingly, green space is thought to prompt important exercises in discovery, creativity and risk taking. These exercises in turn positively influence brain development.

Dr. Dadvand’s study suggests how such structural changes could bring about the beneficial effects of green spaces on cognitive development, it also adds to the proof that suggests the lasting effects of early life exposure to greenness on our health and the benefits of increasing greenness in cities.

Further studies are needed to prove the findings in other populations, settings and climates. And researchers need to examine differences according to the nature and quality of green space.

27. The second paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how the study was performed    B. what was recorded in the study  
C. how long the study lasted        D. who took part in the study

28. The word “ **prompt** ” in paragraph 6 probably means “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” .

- A. control    B. encourage    C. balance    D. change

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Working memory influences white and grey matter in the brain.  
B. Dr. Dadvand stressed the importance of changing the environment.  
C. Studies proved the influence of greenness on populations outs of Spain.  
D. Living in greener neighborhoods benefits children in brain development.

#### D

We often reach a point in our life when we should be ready for change that will help us unlock our self-improvement power. However, there’s always something

staring at us right under our nose but we don't see it. The only time we think of unlocking our self-improvement power is when everything gets worst.

When do we realize that we need to change diets? When none of our shirts and jeans would fit us. When do we stop eating candies and chocolates? When all of our teeth have fallen off. When do we realize that we need to stop smoking? When our lungs have gone bad. We see the warning signs and signals when things get rough and difficult.

The only time most of us ever learn about unlocking our self-improvement power is when the whole world is falling apart. We think and feel this way because it is not easy to change, but change becomes more painful when we ignore(忽视) it,

Change will happen, like it or hate it. At one point or another, we are all going to finally unlock our self-improvement power not because the world says so. But because we realize it's for our own good.

Happy people don't just accept change; they embrace (拥抱) it. Unlocking our self-improvement power means unlocking ourselves out of the box of thought that is just the way we are. It is such a poor excuse for people who fear change.

Jane always tells everyone that she doesn't have the courage to be around groups of people. She heard her family tell the same things about her to other people. Over the years, that is what Jane has believed. Every time a great crowd come, she steps back and locks herself up in a room. Jane not only believes in her story, but lives it!

Self-improvement may not be everybody's favorite word, but if we look at things in a different way, we might have greater chances of enjoying the whole process instead of counting the days until we are fully improved. Three sessions in a week at the gym would result in a healthier life. Reading books every day would build up knowledge. And only when we are enjoying the whole process of unlocking our self-improvement power will we realize that we're beginning to take things light and become happy.

30. The writer mentions the three questions in Paragraph 2 to show that

- A. we learn our lessons when we experience pain.
- B. we are responsible for the problems we meet.
- C. life fails us when we get into the wrong way.
- D. life is a long journey full of ups and downs.

31. What is the key to solving Jane's problem?

- A. She needs to remember why she started.
- B. She has to know how to get on with people.
- C. She has to realize she is not what she is in her story.
- D. She needs to understand the importance of confidence.

32. The writer probably agrees that.
- A. the world tells us how to improve ourselves.
  - B. people change when they find it easy to do that.
  - C. welcoming change in life is a drive to become better.
  - D. enjoying the process of self-improvement makes life simpler.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Is it important to take things light?
  - B. Is it necessary to embrace challenges?
  - C. To hold on to the last moment or to give up?
  - D. To free ourselves out of the box or to stay in it?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共10分，每小题2分）

When it comes to the letter grade on your test or homework, you might notice that there is no letter E. Have you ever thought about why that is so?

In the A, B, C, D and F grading system, the first four letters are typically considered passing grades.

An F in this system simply stands for “fail”. The word “fail” happens to start with the letter F, which seems to leave out the letter E. The fact is, some schools have U grade for “unsatisfactory”, or I grade for “incomplete”.

Even with all this said, we should also point out that E grade actually has been used pretty commonly throughout the history of letter grades in the US.

The first college in the US to use a letter grading system like the ones we use today is Mount Holyoke College. In 1897, they began to use the following grading scale:

A: 95-100%(excellent)    B: 85-94%(good)    C: 76-84%(fair)  
D: 75%(barely passed)    E: below 75%(failed)

We can see the inclusion of E instead of F.

Gradually, the letter grading system became more popular throughout the US. However, many schools decided to drop the E grade and go straight to F. There is no evidence (证据) to really support this, but one possible explanation is that teachers were worried that some students and parents might mistake E for “excellent”.

Why do we have letter grades? Well, part of the reason is that they made grading simpler during a time of great change for schools. As the 20th century began, growing cities and an increase in immigration led to larger school classrooms. Most teachers at that time thought this new letter grading system was an easy, fair and clear way to grade students.

Today, more and more people argue that letter grades don't fully reflect (反映) student learning. However, as teachers try to improve grading methods, many

parents continue to favor the letter grades they got as kids, they are familiar(熟悉) and easy for parents to understand. So while they might not be perfect, the letter grades probably aren't going away any time soon.

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

34. what does an F stand for in the A、B、C、D and F grading system?
35. when was the letter grading system first used in the US college?
36. what is one possible explanation for dropping the E grade?
37. what did most teachers think of the letter grading system in the 20th century?
38. why do many parents still prefer the letter grades today?

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。

**题目一:**

假如你是李华, 你们学校要举办一场关于京剧的讲座, 你打算邀请你们班交换生 Peter 参加, 请用英语写一封 电子邮件, 告诉他讲座时间和地点以及需要做什么准备。

提示词语: lecture (讲座) ,invite, information, question, online

提示问题: When and where will you have the lecture?

what do you advise Peter to prepare for it?

Dear peter,

How is it going?

There'll be a lecture on Peking Opera in our school. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If there is anything that I can do, please let me know.

Yours,

LiHua

It's one of our traditional virtues to be thrifty.. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



A	C	B	D	C	A	D	B
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### 三、阅读理解

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

### 四、阅读短文回答问题

34. It stands for “fail”

35. In 1897

36. Teachers were worried that some students and parents might mistake E for “excellent,”

37. They thought this new letter grading system was an easy fair and clear way to grade students

38. Because the letter grades are familiar and easy for parents to understand

### 五、文段表达

题目 1:

Dear Peter How is it going?

There'll be a lecture on Peking opera in our school. The Peking opera will start at 10:00 this Friday morning in the school hall. I am writing to invite you to take part in the meaningful lecture.

In the lecture, we can not only get some useful information about the Peking opera, but also get close to the traditional Chinese culture, which can benefit us a lot.

There are some suggestions for you to prepare for it. First of all, remember to be there on time, what's more, don't forget to bring a camera with you, which can record the precious moment, last but not least, it's a golden chance for you to come up with some questions that you are willing to learn about.

If there is anything that I can do please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目 2:

It's one of our traditional virtues to be thrifty Being thrifty is a good virtue which has been passed down from generation to generation. It's a good idea to start on in our daily life. First of all, I constantly check the lights and the taps to make

sure that they are off when leaving the house, Besides, never have I wasted any food, what's more, I don't spend too much money on unnecessary things and save money regularly.

The reason why I do so is that I want to make a difference to my life, As the old saying goes, "Waste not, want not,, I make up my mind to be thrifty as much as possible. I think everyone should take actions to stick to this virtue.