

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

答案 A

考点: 过去进行时

解析: 根据问句 **what were you doing at nine last night?** 的时态加上时间状语可以判断出答语的时态为过去进行时, 故选 A。

- A. was watching B. watch C. have watched D. will watch

9. David is a tennis player. He _____ to play tennis when he was six years old.

- A. begins B. will begin C. began D. has begun

答案 C

考点: 一般过去时

解析: 根据后面 **when** 引导的时间状语从句 **when he was six years old** 可以得知此处需要用一般过去时, 故选 C。

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

答案 B

考点: 现在完成时

解析: 根据标志词 **for nearly 20 years**, 可知此处是现在完成时, 故选 B。

11. A new international airport _____ in the city next year.

- A. completes B. is completed C. will complete D. will be completed

答案 D

考点: 被动语态

解析: 根据主语 **a new international airport** 得知, 此处应用被动语态, 再结合时间状语 **next year** 可得知, 此处考查一般将来时的被动语态, 故选 D。

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

答案 A

考点: 宾语从句

解析: 宾语从句的语序为陈述语序, 因此 C 和 D 选项可以排除, 结合答语的时间状语 **Last Sunday**, 得知为过去时, 故选 A。

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 the 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. cheated |
| 18. A. collected | B. weighed | C. tied | D. cleaned |
| 19. A. mark | B. hide | C. number | D. find |
| 20. A. freed | B. reached | C. lifted | D. hit |

答案与解析:

13. A 根据下文第四段 **out of game** 可得知答案为 **game**。
14. C 根据上下文内容已知为一个游戏, 所以应该带着的各自对于游戏的看法, 所以选 **thoughts**; 选项中 **purpose** 目的, **suggestion** 建议, **plan** 计划。
15. B 由下文 **the balloons wouldn't blow out** 得出。
16. D 有上下得出不是所有的气球都没有爆炸, 所以推测出 **successful**。
17. C 本题考查为词类活用, **rule out** 消除, 排除 (在此处表示出局)。
18. A 根据下文 **here and there** 及单词含义 **collect** 收集, **weigh** 称重, **tie** 系, **clean** 打扫。
19. D 根据上下文 **pick the balloons** 及 **search for the respective balloons** 得出答案。
20. B 根据题意为返回到各自手里, **free** 释放, **reach** 到达, **lift** 举起, **hit** 撞击。

另附原文

Balloons in Room - Teamwork Story

A group of employees was working in a recruitment company. It was a team of 30 employees. This was a young, energetic and dynamic team with keen enthusiasm and desire to learn and grow. The management decided to teach the employees about finding real solutions to the problems.

The team was called to play a **game**. The group was quite surprised as they were called for playing game. All reached the venue holding various **thoughts**. As they entered the hall, they found the hall decorated beautifully with colorful decorative papers and balloons all over the place. It



was more like a kid's play area, than a corporate meeting hall.

Everyone was surprised and gazed at each other. Also, there was a huge box of balloons placed at the center of the hall. The team leader asked everyone to pick a balloon from the box and asked them to blow it. Everyone happily picked a balloon and blew it.

Then the team leader asked them to write their names on their balloon, **carefully** so that the balloons didn't blow up.

All tried to write their names on the balloons, but not everyone was **successful**. A few balloons blew up due to pressure and they were given another chance to use another balloon. Those who failed to mark their names even after the second chance were **ruled out of** the game. After the second chance, 25 employees were qualified for the next level. All the balloons were **collected** and then put into a room.

The team leader announced the employees to go to the room and pick the same balloon that had his name on it. Also, he told them that no balloon should blow up and warned them to be very careful!

All 25 employees reached the room, where the balloons carrying their names were thrown here and there. They were searching for the respective balloons carrying their names. While they were in a rush to find the respective balloons, they tried not to burst the balloons. It was almost 15 minutes and no one was able to **find** the balloon carrying his own name.

The team was told that the second level of the game was over.

Now it is the third and final level.

They asked the employees to pick any balloon in the room and give it to the person named on the balloon. Within a couple of minutes all balloons **reached** the hands of the respective employee and everyone reached the hall.

The team leader announced; **this is called real solutions to the problems.** Everyone is frantically hunting for solutions to the problems without understanding the ideal ways.

Moral: Many times, sharing and helping others give you real solutions to all problems. Help out each other to ease things.

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



Hi, there! It was my 15th birthday last Saturday. Some of my friends and Alan, my cousin, came to celebrate it. Everyone brought me a gift. We had a party. We played games, sang songs and had a big birthday cake. It was really a wonderful day! Did you do anything special last week?



Roger



Jessica

Yes. My class were on a school field trip last week. First, we went to the University of North Carolina to learn about the history of its basketball team. Many

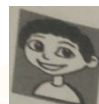


basketball stars were students there! Then we visited a museum. We learned about how the plane was invented and took many pictures there.

Well, I was lucky enough to go to a conference (会议) on charity (慈善) last Wednesday. I was so excited to meet a lot of kind people there. One of them was a boy named Richard. He spoke at the conference about the charity work that he had done in the past few years.



Sara



Martin

It was a different week than usual. Last Thursday, my school band (乐队) went to Atlanta to perform in a competition. I played the violin and we won a prize! On Friday, we went to the Georgia Aquarium and got to see different kinds of sea life from all over the world. It was really cool!

21. When did Roger have his birthday party?

- A. Last Wednesday. B. Last Thursday. C. Last Friday. D. Last Saturday.

答案: D

解析: 细节题, 由第一段“**It was my 15th birthday last Saturday.**”可知在上周六。

22. Who went on a school field trip last week?

- A. Alan. B. Jessica. C. Sara. D. Richard.

答案: B

解析: 细节题, 由第二段“**My class were on a school field trip last week.**”可知是 Jessica

23. Martin went to Atlanta to _____.

- A. speak at a conference B. organize a party C. perform in a competition D. visit a university

答案: C

解析: 细节题, 由第四段“**my school band went to Atlanta to perform in a competition.**”可知是去参加比赛。

B

A Beautiful Moment

When I was in high school, I worked part-time helping Dad sell fruits and vegetables at a market. One day, as I was preparing the fruits, a little boy came by with his mom and sister. He was about eight years old, and the girl, five or six. They were looking at the fruits in front of me. I heard the kids say to their mom (in French), “They’re good!” I knew it was French, because I can speak and understand it.

Then I noticed how the 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 she 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

答案: A

解析: 细节题。根据文章第一段 **One day, as I was preparing the fruits, a little boy came by with his mom and sister.....They were looking at the fruits in front of me.** 可知是 fruits

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

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

答案: B

解析: 细节题。根据文章第二段 **Putting what I saw together, I was sure she was blind.** 可知她是看不见的

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

答案: D

解析: 细节题。根据文章第四段 **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.** 可知作者感动的是孩子愿意帮助妈妈去挑选水果。

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

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 the 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 schools 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 space 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

答案: A

解析: 本题是段落大意题。根据对段落的整体理解以及第二段关键词 **The study was performed...** 以及 **using the information /using 3D...**, 可推知答案为 A。

28. The word “**prompt**” in Paragraph 6 probably means “_____”.

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

答案: B

解析: 本题是猜词题。根据第六段 **Playing in greener areas offers children opportunities to search and learn.** 表达了在绿色空间玩耍提供给孩子探索和学习的机会, 可知绿色空间对孩子的能力是有提升作用, 可推知答案为 B。

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 out of Spain.
D. Living in greener neighborhoods benefits children in brain development.

答案: D

解析: 本题是推理判断题。A 选项, 可根据文中第四段最后一句, **white and grey matter ... lead to better working memory...**, 故 A 选项主宾颠倒; B 选项, 根据人物定位到第三段, 人物表达的中心意思是多接触绿色空间对大脑结构改变有好处; C 选项, 可从第二段找答案, 研究是



对西班牙的 253 个孩子进行研究, 该选项概念错误, 文中没有提到对人口的影响。根据文章的整体理解, 围绕绿色空间与孩子认知功能之间的关联展开论述, 可推知答案为 D。

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

答案: A

解析: 本题考查了段落推理判断题。中等难度。答案出处第二自然段, 三个问题, 三个答案。我们什么时候意识到我们需要去改变饮食结构? 当发现没有衣服是和我们穿时。什么时候我们会停止吃甜食? 当我们牙齿脱落时。由此可以推理出, 每当我们经历痛苦时, 我们才会领悟到一些。

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.

答案: C

解析: 复杂细节题。中等难度。答案出处 5、6 段归纳总结, Jane 没有勇气接近人群, 她的家人也不断的把她的这种情况讲给别人, 渐渐地 Jane 也相信这点, 最后这句话: Jane not only believes in her story, but lives it! 她不仅相信如此, 而且也是这么活的! 说明了她对自我的束缚, 结果无法做到自我释放和提升。因此, 要想解决她的问题, 她必须要意识到自己并不是家长口口相传的样子, 跳出自我束缚和拘束的盒子, 完成 Self-improvement。

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

答案: C

解析: 推理判断题。试题较难。本题要着眼全文去考虑, 做到心中有全文的基调, 作者先阐述了什么时候人们会解锁自我提升能量, 又举例说明什么人不能解锁自我提升, 最后总结尽管自我提升可能并不是每个人喜欢的词, 但自我提升终归会让我们变得更好。因此, 作者的态度是倾向于 welcoming change in life, 在人生某一阶段, 去自我改变, 自我提升, 轻松上阵, 变得更快乐!

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?

答案: D

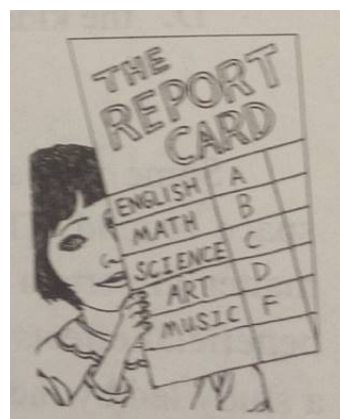
解析: 主旨大意题。中等难度。第五自然段 Unlocking our self-improvement power means unlocking ourselves out of the box of thought that is just the way we are. 解锁自我提升的力量, 意味着从思想的枷锁中释放自己, 就那样去做那个恰好的自己。最后一自然段总结, 作者态度很明显鼓励释放自己, 享受自我提升的阶段, 最终变得更快乐!

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 of the matter is that any letter can mean “not-passing” or “fail”. 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.

34. What does an F stand for in the A, B, C, D and F grading system?

【正确答案】 An F in grading system simply stands for “fail”.

【解题思路】本题为细节题。定位关键词“F stand for”第二段第二句“An F in this system simply stands for “fail””。可得出正确答案。

35. When was the letter grading system first used in the US college?

【正确答案】 In 1897.

【解题思路】本题为细节题。定位关键词“first”和“the US college”，第四段前两句“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”，可得出正确答案。

36. What is one possible explanation for dropping the E grade?

【正确答案】 One possible explanation is that teachers were worried that some students and parents might mistake E for “excellent”.

【解题思路】本题为细节题。定位关键词“one possible explanation”和“dropping the E grade”由第六段第二句，第三句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”。可得出正确答案。

37. What did most teachers think of the letter grading system in the 20th century?

【正确答案】 Most teachers thought this new letter grading system was an easy, fair and clear way to grade students.

【解题思路】本题为细节题。定位关键词“most teachers”和“in the 20th century”，在文章中倒



数第二段最后一句话, 可知。原句照抄或者稍作改写即可。

38. Why do many parents still prefer the letter grades today?

【正确答案】 Because they are familiar and easy for parents to understand.

【解题思路】 本题为细节题。定位关键词“many parents”和“still prefer”, 在文章中最后一段倒数第二句话, 可得出正确答案。原句照抄或者稍作改写即可。

【整体解析】 任务型阅读考查难度相对较低, 五道题均可直接在文章中找到答案, 考生只需要画出题干中关键词后回文定位, 即可迅速找到答案。同时, 考生需要注意规范答题, 如第 35 题, 对于“when”提问回答时要用“介词+时间”进行回答。第 38 题, 对于“why”提问, 回答时要用 Because+句子。最后, 注意每个问题回答时, 句子首字母要大写。

书面表达 (共 10 分)

五、书面表达

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, 你们学校将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, 告诉他讲座的时间和地点, 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,

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

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

Yours,
Li Hua

写作内容:

第一段: 题干要求内容, 具体说明时间地点;

第二段: 可以自由发挥内容, 介绍讲座计划做什么, 内容需要充实, 注意连接词的使用, 例如 first of all..., besides/what's more... finally/in the end;

第三段: 题干要求内容, 为准备讲座建议 Peter 做哪些准备。Here is some advice that will help



you prepare for the _____ /activity. First, you shouldSecond, don't forget to

注意事项:

1. 注意人称和时态的运用。
2. 分段, 注意详略得当、语言简洁得体。

题目②

“静以修身, 俭以养德”, 勤俭节约是中华民族的传统美德。无论生活富足与否, 我们都应该提倡节约, 杜绝浪费。

某英文网站正在开展以“节约是美德”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, 谈谈生活中你是怎么做的, 以及这样做的意义

提示词语: thrifty (节约的), save, turn off, food, money, virtue (美德)

提示问题: What do you do in your daily life?

Why do you do so?

It's one of our traditional virtues to be thrifty _____

注意事项:

1. 时态和人称, 本篇还需使用第一人称来描述所做事件和感受, 时态方面, 两个问题中适用于现在时, 回答第一个问题, 叙述有关节约的事件及阐述做这件事的原因。最后总结部分, 历年对于这种感受的描写大都是一般现在时, 此处我们紧扣主题谈节约的意义。
2. 注意行文之间的逻辑, 内容详略得当, 事件描述时注意语言的精炼, 结合感受升华时要注意紧扣主题。

解析:

2018年北京中考作文与2017年相比, 在考试形式上没有什么特殊的变化, 还是二选一, 学生选择其中一题完成任务的考试形式。都是围绕着一个主题, 根据题目提供的信息, 提示词和两个问句进行内容的写作。话题仍贴近学生的实际生活, 让学生都有话可说。第一个题目更强调对语言的实际应用能力; 第二个话题相对较难, 考查学生的思维和语言能力, 依然要注重突出社会主义核心价值观。

