

2019 年北京市第一次普通高中学业水平合格性考试

英 语

考生须知	1.考生要认真填写考场号和座位序号。 2.本试卷共 11 页，四道大题(共 100 分)。 3.试题所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。选择题必须用 2B 铅笔作答;非选择题必须用黑色字迹的签字笔作答。 4.考试结束后，考生应将试卷和答题卡按要求放在桌面上，待监考员收回。
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一、听力理解(共 25 小题，25 分。每小题 1 分)

第一节:听下面十段对话或独白，从各题 A.B.C 三个选项中，选出能回答问题的最佳答案。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 1 段材料，回答第 1 题。

1. What is the man going to do this Saturday?

- A. Go hiking B. Visit his grandparents C. Have a picnic.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 题。

2. Where was the man born?

- A. In England. B. In New Zealand C. In Russia.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 题。

3. When will the speakers leave for the airport?

- A. At 1:30. B. At 2:00. C. At 4:30.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 题。

4. How does the woman feel?

- A. Interested. B. Nervous. C. Happy.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 题至第 6 题。

5. What is the man doing?

- A. Making an invitation. B. Asking for help. C. Talking about the weather.

6. What does the woman need to take for camping?

- A. A tent. B. Warm clothes. C. Some food

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 题至第 8 题。

7. What will the speakers do tomorrow evening?

- A. Watch a film. B. See friends off. C. Put on a show.

8. Where will the speakers meet?

- A. At the airport. B. At the cinema. C. At the cafe.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 题至第 11 题。

9. Where are the pandas?

- A. Behind the visitor center.

B. On the left of the entrance.

C. Near the monkey mountain.

10. What do the speakers decide to see first?

A. Lions.

B. Monkeys.

C. Pandas.

11. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Strangers.

B. Classmates.

C. Guide and tourist.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 题至第 14 题。

12. Which place are the tourists going to visit tomorrow morning?

A. The Palace Museum.

B. Tiananmen Square.

C. The Temple of Heaven.

13. What advice does the guide give to the tourists?

A. Taking their passports with them.

B. Walking to the Palace Museum.

C. Wearing comfortable shoes.

14. When will they set out tomorrow morning?

A. At 7:00.

B. At 9:00.

C. At 10:00.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 题至第 17 题。

15. What did the man do on Saturday morning?

A. He stayed in a hotel.

B. He went to the beach.

C. He did some shopping.

16. What was the weather like on Monday?

A. Sunny.

B. Foggy.

C. Rainy.

17. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Travel plan.

B. Holiday.

C. Outdoor activities.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 题至第 20 题。

18. What is the woman doing?

A. Doing a survey.

B. Taking an interview.

C. Making an announcement.

19. What is today's topic?

A. Pets.

B. Sports.

C. Animal helpers.

20. What can Minnie do for the woman?

A. Answer the phone.

B. Lock the door.

C. Open the can.

第二节:听下面一段对话，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

MEMO	
Name	Debbie 21

Lesson	Mrs. Taylor 's <u>22</u> lessons
Time	at 4:00 on Tuesday and <u>23</u> afternoon
Cost	£ <u>24</u> an hour
Phone No.	<u>25</u>

二、完形填空(共 15 小题, 15 分。每小题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Tomorrow will be another day

On my way home from work every evening, there would be a homeless middle-aged man standing by the walkway. He was always 26, smiling, and sometimes almost dancing.

Every day after work I would remember to gather any spare 27, and put it aside. If I saw him, I'd give him the coins. A feeling of 28 would come over me every time I saw him, as he looked to feel joyful. Sometimes we would ask each other about our day. His 29 would be the same, "I'm fine. Have a bright day."

I knew what his reply was going to be every time, 30 I would still ask. It 31 me that even in his situation of being homeless, he was so cheerful. He 32 me of how lucky I was, a single mother of four kids, with a good job to provide for them.

Then one day I was called into my boss's office and was told that I was 33 due to the weak economy(经济). A feeling of worry filled my mind immediately, and for the rest of that day all I could think about was "how am I going to 34 my family, and how am I going to pay rent?"

That day I was very sad and upset on my way home. I 35 forgot to prepare some coins for the homeless man as usual. As I waited for the red light to turn, he walked over with a big smile and asked, "How is everything going?" I told him I lost my job and felt really bad. "OK, I will 36 you a dollar today. Tomorrow will be another day," said the man.

I was deeply 37 and burst into tears. I wanted to hug him! That day what the man handed me was more than a dollar bill. He taught me a 38 lesson. Whatever material things are taken from you, no one can take away your 39 to be joyful. Tomorrow will be a bright day and full of 40

26. A. happy B. shy C. nervous D. careful
27. A. time B. food C. change D. water
28. A. pity B. pain C. anger D. joy
29. A. demand B. answer C. view D. reason
30. A. but B. for C. or D. so
31. A. satisfied B. frightened C. disappointed D. amazed
32. A. informed B. advised C. reminded D. warned
33. A. fired B. examined C. questioned D. invited
34. A. miss B. support C. trust D. check
35. A. still B. once C. even D. always
36. A. charge B. find C. show D. give
37. A. moved B. hurt C. lost D. relaxed
38. A. terrible B. valuable C. hard D. strange
39. A. cost B. secret C. stress D. choice
40. A. doubt B. regret C. hope D. praise

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题, 40 分。每小题 2 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳答案。

A

The image shows a screenshot of a website for Sunshine High School. The navigation bar includes links for Home, News, Events, and Sitelinks, along with a search box. The main content area lists several websites: EcoCentral (environmental facts), TeenPress (teen writing and chat), ChannelTwenty (daily news and videos), Inside-the-cover (books and writers), Tune-in (songs and music), and ScienceZone (maths, chemistry, biology, and museums).

41. TeenPress is a website for teenagers who _____.

- A. enjoy writing
- B. care about the Earth
- C. like watching the news
- D. are interested in music

42. On Inside-the-cover, you can _____.

- A. take writing classes
- B. share your articles
- C. learn about the latest books
- D. answer the writers' questions

43. If you like visiting online museums, which website is best for you?

- A. EcoCentral.
- B. ScienceZone.
- C. Tune-in.
- D. Channel Twenty.

44. The author writes the passage to

- A. introduce websites to teenagers
- B. teach teenagers to design websites
- C. encourage teenagers to create websites
- D. compare different websites for teenagers

B

How to survive in the jungle

with a bike path. There are 3,250 parking spaces for bikes at street level at present. Barcelona City is also building a new underground car park for bicycles.

The UK has its cycle-friendly cities too. Bristol is the birthplace of "Sustrans"-the cycle-route charity which was formed 30 years ago. One of their projects was turning an old rail line between Bristol and Bath into a bike route. Other bike-friendly cities in the UK include Cambridge and York. Cambridge is an old city but has still managed to build good cycle infrastructure(基础设施), and cyclists are considered at every stage of any new developments.

Bicycle is a most popular means of transportation in China. Nowadays, riding a bicycle is also a good way to support low-carbon living. Beijing can be one of the best bike-friendly cities in China. There are many riding routes in Beijing for outdoor-lovers to explore. Cyclists can get close enough to experience the history and culture of Beijing, including the Forbidden City, Drum Tower, the Water Cube, the Bird's Nest, Hutong etc.

49. In Amsterdam, traffic movements by bicycle account for _____.

A. 80% B. 40%

C. 32% D. 12%

50. What do we know about "Bicing" in Barcelona?

A. There are 100 bike stations spread around the city.

B. Cyclists can leave their bikes anywhere in the city.

C. There were 3,250 parking spaces for bikes in 2007.

D. Underground bike parking stations are everywhere.

51. A rail line was changed to a bike route in _____.

A. Beijing

B. Cambridge

C. York

D. Bristol

52. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The history of cycling.

B. The best cities for cycling.

C. The development of cycling.

D. The rules for cycling.

D

The woman was terrified. What could she do? She dialed 999. The emergency call operator(接线员) Robert Naylor answered the call immediately.

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

Her voice suddenly got louder. "It's moving!" she screamed.

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

"A spider(蜘蛛)!" the woman yelled back at him.

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

Firstly, there are "silent calls". The emergency number is dialed, but when an operator answers, no one actually speaks. Often it's a small child or even a pet, who has been playing with a phone and has accidentally rung the emergency number. More commonly these days, they are pocket calls from mobile phones. "We sometimes hear some odd conversations!" Robert says. "But we have to listen to decide whether it's a real emergency or not."

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 tempted to make a call when they're doing it from their own mobile phone and they know we have their number!"

The police always follow up both types of call and there is often no other way than visiting the address where the call came from. It's a huge waste of money; the average cost of responding to a silent or joke call is around £ 250.

The vast majority of the non-emergency calls, though, are like those from the woman above. A situation like this isn't an emergency, at least not one that people like Robert are meant to be dealing with. But this example is far from the worst that people like Robert experience all over the world on a daily basis. What do you think of the following?

- A teenage 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 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. He told the police it was "really embarrassing".

There are many other examples, from complaints about the wrong pizza delivery to people who want to know today's date. 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, in some cases, a prison sentence," warns Robert. "But for people whose emergencies 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 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."

53. The beginning of the passage _____.

- A. starts a story B. introduces the topic
C. lists questions D. raises an argument

54. What does the underlined word "declining" probably mean?

- A. Losing importance. B. Turning worse.
C. Getting useless. D. Becoming less.

55. Why are there so many non-emergency calls?

- A. Operators give excellent service.
B. Callers do not take any responsibilities.
C. Dealing with non-emergency calls costs little.
D. Many do not consider it an improper behavior.

56. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. Who is to blame? B. Types of call
C. Is it an emergency? D. Emergency service

第二节:阅读下面短文和问题, 根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求, 在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚, 结构正确, 书写工整。

It might surprise you that Tejana music did not start either in Texas or in Mexico, but in Europe. It all began with the polka. This was a folk dance from Bohemia. It was for young lovers, and so was very lively. It was made up of a hop and three short steps, and the music that went with it had a marked beat. The polka appeared in Paris in about 1843, and immediately became a great success. It quickly spread throughout Europe. Eventually even serious musicians such as Smetana and Dvorak used its beats in their work. It traveled east to the Russian court at St. Petersburg, and as far west as the new world. German introduced the polka and its music to Texas, where once again it became a huge popular success.

It was there on the US-Mexican border that local musicians started to mix the European polka with Mexican mariachi music. Mariachi music was traditionally played at weddings in Mexico, and it is possible that that is how it got its name. Mariachi might well be a Spanish version of the French word for marriage. Soon the pleasant European accordions(手风琴) mixed with the Mexican bass guitar to produce a completely new and very unusual type of music. This music acquired two different names: "Tejana" in the United States and "Nortena" in Mexico.

For decades Tejano music did not go beyond the dance halls and popular gatherings of its birthplace. It was not until about seventy years after its appearance that Tejano music began to spread widely. Then a young Mexican-American singer, "Selena", made it popular throughout the United States, and in other countries too.

In the hundred years since its birth Tejano music has suffered great changes. The accordion is still there, but the electric guitar has replaced the Mexican bass. The latest Tejano/Nortena hits mix elements of US country and western and rock, as well as Colombian cumbia. The unique musical form that began with a European folk dance continues to develop and grow in popularity.

57. According to the passage, what was a polka? (不多于三个单词)
58. In what occasion(场合)was Mexican mariachi music traditionally played?(不多于两个单词)
59. When did Tejano music begin to spread widely? (不多于六个单词)
60. What does the passage mainly talk about? (不多于五个单词)

四、书面表达(共 I 小题, 20 分)

根据题目所提出的具体要求, 在答题卡上写出一篇连贯完整的短文。词数不少于 600

假如你是李华, 你们学校将为留学生举办“中国文化节”活动。请参考下表提供的信息, 写邮件告诉交换生 Jack 此次活动的相关安排, 邀请他参加并说明理由。短文的开头已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Time:	January 18th
Place:	the school hall
Activities:	● learn to play Chinese instrumental music; ● see an exhibition of Chinese paintings; ...

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to tell you that our school will hold a Chinese Culture Day for the international students. _____

Best regards,

Li Hua

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参考答案

一、听力理解 (共 25 小题, 25 分。每小题 1 分)

第一节

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

11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. C

第二节

21. Caron 22. piano 23. Friday 24. 20 25. 643589

二、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 15 分。每小题 1 分)

26. A 27. C 28. D 29. B 30. A

31. D 32. C 33. A 34. B 35. C

36. D 37. A 38. B 39. D 40. C

三、阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 40 分。每小题 2 分)

第一节

41. A 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. D

46. C 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. A

51. D 52. B 53. B 54. D 55. D 56. C

第二节

57. A folk dance.

58. At weddings.

59. About seventy years after its appearance.

60. The development of Tejana music.

四、书面表达

(共 1 小题, 20 分)

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to tell you that our school will hold a Chinese Culture Day for the international students.

You are invited to different activities in the school hall on January 18th. You can learn to play Chinese instrumental music, see an exhibition of Chinese paintings, or attend a theme lecture on Chinese traditional festivals and customs. I'm sure these activities will give you a better understanding of Chinese culture.

I know you're interested in our traditional culture. So why not come and enjoy the day? If you need my company, I'd be glad to go with you.

Best regards,

Li Hua

书面表达评分参考:

1. 第一档:(20~18分)(很好)

完全完成试题规定的任务。运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇,语法或用词方面有个别错误,但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致;体现了较强的语言运用能力。全文结构紧凑,逻辑清楚、合理。

2. 第二档:(17~15分)(好)

完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求,语法和用词基本准确,少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致。使用了简单的语句间连接成分,内容连贯,逻辑清楚、合理。

3. 第三档:(14~12分)(及格)

基本完成试题规定的任务。运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求,语法和用词方面有一些错误,但不影响理解。内容基本连贯,逻辑清楚、合理。

第四档:(11~6分)(较差)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。所用句式和词汇有限,语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第五档:(5~1分)(差)

未完成试题规定的任务。句式单调,词汇贫乏,语法或用词方面错误较多,严重影响了对所写内容的理解。信息未能传达给读者。

6.0分

未能传达任何信息;写的内容与要求无关。

7. 书写或标点符号不规范在4处以上(含4处),或字迹潦草,在得分中再扣除1分(第四、五档文不扣此项分数)。重复错误只扣一次分数。

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