

北京市平谷区 2024 年学业水平考试统一练习(一)

英语试卷

2024. 4

注意
事项

1. 本试卷共 10 页,包括五道大题,38 道小题。满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级和姓名。
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,请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题,共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中,选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空。(每题 0.5 分,共 6 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. My brother and I like playing basketball. _____ play it together on Sundays.
A. He B. They C. We D. I
2. The Qingming Festival fell _____ April 4th this year.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
3. — _____ are you going to the museum, Peter?
— My father will drive me there.
A. When B. How C. Where D. Why
4. — _____ I hand in the poster on environmental protection today?
— No, you needn't.
A. Can B. May C. Could D. Must
5. The Chinese story book is interesting, _____ Linda likes it very much.
A. because B. or C. but D. and
6. The sports test is coming soon. Li Ming is training _____ than ever.
A. hard B. harder C. hardest D. the hardest
7. David is a great tennis player. He _____ to play tennis when he was six years old.
A. begins B. began C. has begun D. will begin
8. — Paul, what were you doing at nine last night?
— I _____ my homework in the study.
A. was doing B. am doing C. will do D. did

9. Kate _____ a lot about Chinese paper cutting since she came to China.
A. learns B. learned C. has learned D. will learn
10. The old scientist will start his lecture as soon as he _____ to our school.
A. gets B. get C. will get D. got
11. Pinggu Wanda Cinema _____ next year.
A. built B. will build C. is built D. will be built
12. — Could you tell me _____ the Dragon-boat Festival, Jackson?
— I had a family get-together and ate delicious *zongzi*.
A. how you spent B. how did you spend
C. when you spent D. when did you spend

二、完形填空。(每题 1 分,共 8 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。

Sam tapped his pencil against his blank paper and sighed. "I'll never be able to write this essay."

"What's wrong?" his mother asked, placing her hand on his shoulder. "You just have to write about what you did over your summer vacation."

"Yeah, but I didn't go on vacation. Vicki went to the Bahamas and Jake went to Myrtle Beach. I had to 13 with Aunt Tara because our house was being repaired."

Mom turned Sam around in his desk chair. "Just because you didn't go to a resort doesn't mean you didn't have a vacation. Look at all the things you did with your cousin this summer."

Sam thought hard. He and Eric had joined a bike competition, gone to an amusement park, and taken Karate lessons. "I guess I could write about all these 14."

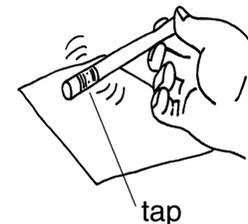
He shook his head and was still not sure if his essay was going to 15 his friends at school.

The next day, the class took turns 16 their essays. Sam slunk down in his seat, hoping Mr. Matthews wouldn't notice him. With only ten minutes left before lunch, Sam thought he was 17 from having to read his essay.

"Sam, I think we have enough time to hear about your summer vacation." Mr. Matthews said.

Sam got up slowly and unwillingly walked to the front of the room with his paper in his hand. With his head down, he didn't take his eyes off the essay as he read it.

When he was finished, no one clapped or said anything. He slowly 18 his eyes to see a bunch of hands in the air.



“Looks like you have some questions.” Mr. Matthews said. He pointed to Jake in the front row.

“Did you get to go on that new roller coaster at the amusement park?” Jake asked. “I heard it was really scary.”

“Yeah. I begged my parents to take me, but they wouldn’t.” Vicki said.

As Sam answered question after question, he 19. Before he knew it, it was time for lunch. On the way to the cafeteria, the questions continued.

“You’re so lucky,” Jake said. “I wish I did all that this summer.”

Now Sam was satisfied with what he did. After all, he’d had a/an 20 summer.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. chat | B. stay | C. play | D. work |
| 14. A. activities | B. meetings | C. passages | D. reports |
| 15. A. interest | B. comfort | C. encourage | D. surprise |
| 16. A. writing | B. correcting | C. presenting | D. exchanging |
| 17. A. tired | B. absent | C. excited | D. safe |
| 18. A. opened | B. raised | C. fixed | D. moved |
| 19. A. shocked | B. focused | C. smiled | D. hurried |
| 20. A. busy | B. disappointing | C. common | D. amazing |

三、阅读理解。(每题2分,共26分)

(一) 阅读下列景点介绍, 请根据人物喜好和需求匹配最适合的景点, 并将景点所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应的位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

Scenic Spots in Pinggu

<p>A</p>  <p>yacht</p> <p>Jinhai Lake is one of the biggest lakes in Northern China. It is surrounded by mountains on three sides. You can ride around the lake or take a yacht on the lake. Camping on the lawn is a good choice. You can get an overlook if you take a helicopter there.</p>	<p>B</p>  <p>Pinggu International Hiking Road is 23 kilometers long. Along it, mountain flowers are in full bloom, trees make pleasant shades, the air is fresh. Well-marked paths, safety facilities and resting areas mean it can be visited alone or with families.</p>
--	---

<p>C</p>  <p>Tianyun Mountain is a best place to enjoy the beauty of nature. It is called “Northern Zhangjiajie”. The towering mountain stands like a column (柱子). You can experience the glass bridge, across the peaks on both sides.</p>	<p>D</p>  <p>Pinggu Peach Blossom Festival has come. It is time to enjoy peach flowers here. Located on both sides of Misan Road and Cuixing Road, it’s well known as “the sea of peach blossoms” at home and abroad. It attracts many people to take pictures of it.</p>
---	---

21. _____	 Li Hao	I am a fan of hiking. I can get close to nature while walking.
22. _____	 Zhang Lei	I want to have a good view of lake and experience some exciting projects.
23. _____	 Wang Fang	I’d like to enjoy a large area of peach flowers.

(二) 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。

B

Jack lived in a small village. He was the leader of a group who often played jokes on the villagers, and believed that causing trouble was the only way to have fun.

One day, Jack and his friends decided to play a prank on Mr. Johnson, an elderly man who lived alone in a small house at the edge of the village. As the sun set, Jack and his friends went into Mr. Johnson’s house quietly and moved the furniture around, laughing to themselves as they imagined the mess they were creating. Satisfied with their work, they left the house and went home to sleep.

The next morning, Jack woke up feeling excited. He couldn't wait to see the reaction of Mr. Johnson when he discovered the rearranged furniture. As he walked to school, he passed by Mr. Johnson's house and saw the old man standing outside, looking confused and upset. Jack's heart sank as he realized his fault. He had never seen Mr. Johnson so upset before. And he knew that he had to make things right.

That afternoon, Jack gathered his friends to go to Mr. Johnson's house. When they arrived there, Jack knocked on the door and explained their purpose. Mr. Johnson was surprised but grateful for their offer to help. Together, they worked to put the furniture back in place. As they worked, Jack and his friends apologized for their actions and promised to treat others with kindness and respect.

From then on, Jack and his friends changed their behavior. They no longer played pranks on the villagers, and instead, they started to look for ways to help others. They realized that causing trouble might have been fun, but helping others and showing kindness brought them true happiness.

24. What did Jack and his friends do in Mr. Johnson's house at first?
- A. They made the house messy.
B. They apologized to Mr. Johnson.
C. They put the furniture back in place.
D. They helped Mr. Johnson clean the house.
25. How did Jack feel when he saw Mr. Johnson stand outside his house?
- A. Excited. B. Confused. C. Regretful. D. Upset.
26. From this lesson, Jack has learned that _____.
- A. playing jokes on others is really funny
B. performing one's promise wins respect
C. correcting mistakes helps one make progress
D. being good to others makes oneself feel happy

C

Laughter is a social emotion, so we're 30 times more likely to laugh if there is somebody else with us than if we're on our own.

We laugh to show that we agree with what someone says; that we remember the same thing that we're talking about. People will also use laughter to try and mask other emotions. People will laugh to try and pretend they're not upset, or embarrassed or in pain. People will use laughter to get other people to do things. If you get someone laughing, they will tell you more about themselves.

Laughter can sometimes feel contagious(有感染力的). You can probably think of occasions when you've been watching television or listening to the radio, maybe it's been broadcast live, and the presenter or presenters start to get the giggles(咯咯的笑). If you

chuckle, the contagion is working. And it's called behaviourally contagious phenomena(现象), which are things you can catch from somebody else just because they're doing them. You might have noticed this happens with yawning, it happens a lot with laughter.

As you know, there are lots of health benefits from laughing. You are more relaxed when you laugh. So as soon as you start laughing, you get a reduction in adrenaline(肾上腺素). You also get an increased uptake of the body's naturally circulating endorphin(内啡肽). Now, that is because you do quite a lot of exercise at your ribcage(胸腔) when you laugh. It's exactly the same as a runner's high or the good feeling you get after exercising. And interestingly, that's true of laughter even if you've completely pretended to laugh.

Unluckily, laughter can also have a darker side. When we laugh ha-ha-ha, breathing out, we do squeezes with ribcage. These big squeezes, particularly if you're laughing really hard, are quite stressful for your heart and your lungs and that can mean if you have some sort of problem with your heart or your lungs or your blood vessels, you can put them under more strain. And throughout history, there are examples of people who have died of laughing.

So if you want to get your endorphin going, you can start by laughing out loud.

27. You laugh to _____ while your friend states his team beat your favourite one excitedly.
- A. feel much comfortable B. ask for more information
C. pretend you're not upset D. show your congratulations
28. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
- A. why humans laugh B. what laughter means
C. when humans need to laugh D. how laughter affects one's emotion
29. What do we know from the passage?
- A. Real laughing influences one's health much more.
B. You're likely to keep calm while a TV presenter is laughing.
C. Laughing hard is possibly harmful to patients with heart illness.
D. You're hardly able to get the same feeling from laughing as exercising.

D

A café in Toronto refuses to offer Wi-Fi to its customers. Its president, Jimson Biensenstock, explains his purpose is to get customers to talk with one another instead of being buried in their portable devices.

What a brilliant idea! Perhaps Mr. Biensenstock knows what medical science has been increasingly proving: Social interaction is an extremely important contributor to good health and long life.



being buried in their portable devices

In a study begun in 1965, the researchers found that people who were disconnected from others were about three times more likely to die during the nine-year study than people with strong social ties. In fact, they found that those with close social ties and unhealthy lifestyles actually lived longer than those with poor social ties but more healthful living habits.

Another study in 1988 showed people who are continually lacking in social contacts are more likely to experience higher levels of stress and inflammation(炎症). These, in turn, can weaken the health of nearly every bodily system, including the brain. Absent social interactions, blood flowing to important organs(重要器官) is likely to be reduced and immune function(免疫功能) may be destroyed. Even how genes are expressed can be affected, damaging the body's ability to turn off inflammation.

In a 2010 report, sociology researchers at the University of Texas reported similar findings. The Texas researchers also pointed out that social interactions can **boost** good health through a positive influence on people's living habits. For example, if none of your friends smoke, you'll be less likely to smoke.

Lack of social interactions also damages mental health. The emotional support provided by social connection helps to reduce the damaging effects of stress and can help develop "a sense of meaning and purpose in life," the Texas researchers wrote.

Emma Seppala of the Stanford Center wrote, "People who feel more connected to others have lower levels of anxiety and depression. Moreover, studies show they also have higher self-esteem(自尊), greater empathy for others, are more trusting and cooperative and, as a result, others are more open to trusting and cooperating with them."

"In other words," Dr. Seppala explained, "social connection leads to a positive feedback circle of social, emotional and physical well-being."

For those seeking a health-improving lifestyle, it's not enough to focus on eating your vegetables and getting regular exercise. Don't forget to connect.

30. What is the finding of the first two studies?
- A. Usual connection to others helps one live longer.
B. Blood flowing in our body needs social interactions.
C. Poor social ties lead to weak bodily system directly.
D. Healthful living habits can be developed in social ties.
31. The underlined word "**boost**" in Paragraph 5 probably means "_____".
- A. reduce B. improve C. change D. harm
32. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. mental health connects to less purposeful life
B. a meaningful life has nothing to do with social ties
C. people having more social interactions are likely to be trusted
D. social, emotional and physical well-being have the same value in their circle

33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To encourage people to develop social ties.
B. To explain the benefits of social interaction.
C. To discuss the bad effects of social interaction.
D. To compare the close social ties with poor social ties.

第二部分

本部分共5题,共20分。根据题目要求,完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达。(34-36题每题2分,37题4分,共10分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

Have you ever seen shadow plays? The shadow play is one of the oldest puppet performances in China. It was a popular folk drama in ancient China and also the ancestor(祖先) of the films in the world.



figurine

Shadow plays were once a popular form of entertainment, and they were also used for religious(宗教) and instructional purposes. Simple to perform, dramas were played out on screens or walls for thousands of years, and the shadow play is still performed in China today.

A simple lamp and a thin screen were all that were needed for a stage. Things like people, animals, furniture, walls and plants were shown on the screen by placing figurines or figures made of cardboard or leather in front of the lamp.

The lamp lighted the screen from behind, and people could move little figurines around for theatrical performances. With added music and sound effects, the plays could be quite entertaining if they were well performed. These were ancient dramas or cartoons, and they were even colorized for added entertainment by using colored translucent(半透明的) figurines. The lamp light cast a colored shadow.

One can imagine that stone-age people sat next to campfires and watched stories played out on rock walls by shadows cast by using their hands or figurines.

It is said that the Mongols in the 13th century liked to watch shadow plays in their camps. They took the entertainment with them, and it became a popular entertainment in the Yuan Empire of the 13th century.

Shadow plays were performed in France when French missionaries(传教士) returned from China in 1767 and put on performances in Paris and Marseilles. It is said that this is how the shadow play was introduced to Europe. The plays were popular in France, and they were called "Chinese Shadows" at first.

Nowadays, performers use plastics, computer controlled lightning and machinery, and modern paint and dyes to produce bright and colorful shadow figures. They can produce images that are controlled by computers, and these can be used for animation and entertainment effects in plays. It is difficult for shadow puppeteers to compete with modern entertainment technologies for an audience, but some of them are using modern materials and adopting technology to help stage interesting entertainment in China.

- 34. What were shadow plays used for?
- 35. How were shadow plays introduced to Europe?
- 36. What challenge do shadow puppeteers meet?
- 37. Would you like to watch shadow plays? Why? (At least two reasons)

五、文段表达。(共 10 分)

38. 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 词的英语文段写作。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

假设你是李华,你的英国笔友 Peter 对近期举办的“近光讲堂”很感兴趣。他给你发来邮件,询问相关信息。请你用英语回复一封邮件,向他介绍你最喜欢的一次“近光讲堂”,以及主要内容和你的感悟。

提示词语: invite, introduce, experience, change

- 提示问题:
- Which speech do you like best?
 - What's it mainly about?
 - What have you learned from it?

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to know that you're interested in the speeches given by some people with social influence. _____

Please feel free to ask for more information.

*Yours,
Li Hua*

题目②

以体树德、以体增智、以体育美、以体促劳。随着平谷区“阳光·乐跑”活动的开展,学生们展现了朝气蓬勃的精神风貌。

假设你是李华。请你以“我的乐跑”为题,用英语写一篇短文给学校英文网站投稿,谈谈你日常的乐跑,对其作简要描述,说说乐跑给你带来了哪些好处,以及今后打算怎么做。

提示词语: relax, energy, build up, confidence, keep doing

- 提示问题:
- How do you take part in the activity?
 - What have you achieved?
 - What will you do in the future?

Everyone takes part in the activity of Fun Run. _____
