



石景山区 2020 年初三综合练习

英语试卷

学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考 生 须 知	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 本试卷为闭卷考试，共 10 页，满分 60 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。2. 请在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、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。答题卡上的选择题用 2B 铅笔规范填涂，其他试题用黑色签字笔作答。4. 考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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知识运用 (共 14 分)

一、单项填空 (共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分)

1. Mrs. Smith is our teacher. _____ teaches us English.
A. I B. You C. She D. He
2. I bought some pencils _____ the supermarket yesterday.
A. on B. in C. to D. of
3. — John, _____ does it take you to go to school every day?
— About half an hour.
A. how far B. how often C. how long D. how old
4. — Lily, _____ you speak French?
— Yes, I can.
A. must B. should C. need D. can
5. This dress looks beautiful, _____ it is too expensive.
A. and B. so C. but D. or
6. Jessica does well in all her subjects. She is one of _____ students in our class.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
7. Tom _____ basketball with his friends every weekend.
A. plays B. is playing C. has played D. was playing
8. — Sarah, what's your mum doing?
— She _____ in the kitchen.
A. cooks B. is cooking C. has cooked D. will cook
9. Our life _____ a lot since we moved to a new country.
A. changes B. changed C. has changed D. will change

10. If it's too hot tomorrow, I _____ at home and study online.
 A. will stay B. stayed C. have stayed D. was staying
11. My brother _____ by his dream school last summer.
 A. accepted B. will accept C. was accepted D. will be accepted
12. — Excuse me, can you tell me _____ last term?
 — Sure. I read every day before bed.
 A. how you will improve your reading B. how you improved your reading
 C. how will you improve your reading D. how did you improve your reading

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。

Working from Home

My family recently had the bright idea that I should spend a day working from home. When I mapped out such a day, I had 13 working hard in my study, then taking a mid-morning cookie break with the kids, next returning to work, and finally going for a family walk.

However, during the first hour of my workday at home, I 14 touched any work. The children kept running into my study and asking me to play with them.

Around 10:30 a.m., I decided to take that mid-morning cookie 15 and then found that there was nothing left in the cookie jar. The kids had eaten them all!



I returned to my desk and began writing an e-mail until my wife walked in.

cookie jar

“I need to run to the store. Could you please fix the car battery (电池) for me?”, she said.

I mumbled (嘟囔) to myself all the way to the car, did the job, and went back to my desk. Then, my kids started asking for lunch. After telling them over and over again to wait until their mom gets home, I finally put a sign to my door that 16: Go Ask Someone Else!

And that worked really well. I finally 17 to finish writing that e-mail. The house was quiet up to the 18 that the neighbor called and told me that my children went to ask him for lunch! I told him to send my kids back. Frustrated (懊恼的), I made sandwiches for the kids and myself. Just as I was cleaning up, my wife walked in.

I was so glad that she was back and couldn't wait to escape. I 19 for the door to go back to my work. As I sat down at the desk, I realised things were not like what I had imagined. And I also understood how 20 it is to take good care of a family.



13. A. suggested B. forgotten C. imagined D. finished
 14. A. even B. just C. still D. hardly
 15. A. break B. party C. lesson D. walk
 16. A. read B. heard C. pronounced D. translated
 17. A. offered B. refused C. preferred D. managed
 18. A. turn B. point C. time D. number
 19. A. paid B. headed C. waited D. searched
 20. A. happy B. relaxing C. exciting D. hard

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

三、阅读理解 (共 26 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文, 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。

A

Around the World on Children's Day

In 1954, there was the first Universal Children's Day on 20th November to celebrate and protect children all over the world. This was International Children's Day, but now many countries around the world have their own day each year when they celebrate with their children.



<u>23rd April</u>	TURKEY: This day is a national holiday in Turkey. On this day, Turkey invites groups of children from other countries to stay with Turkish families and celebrate with them.
<u>1st June</u>	BULGARIA: Parents do special things with their children and give them big presents. The day is like a second birthday for the children. CHINA: This is a very special day in schools. They take the children on camping trips or trips to the cinema. Many children also get gifts from their parents.
<u>5th May</u>	JAPAN: The official children's day is on 5 th May. But some people in Japan celebrate two children's days: one on 3 rd March for girls and one on 5 th May for boys. On 5 th May they fly carp streamers (a type of wind sock in the shape of a fish).
<u>30th April</u>	MEXICO: Some schools close for the day, other schools have a special day for the children when they play games. The children also bring in their favourite food to share with friends.





21. When is Children's Day in Turkey?
A. 23rd April. B. 30th April. C. 5th May. D. 1st June.
22. Children's Day is like a second birthday in _____.
A. Turkey B. Japan C. Bulgaria D. Mexico
23. On Children's Day in Japan, _____.
A. parents invite other kids to their home
B. children get gifts from their parents
C. children share food at school
D. children fly carp streamers

B

When he was 23 years old, he climbed Mount Everest. In 2007, he set another world record by flying over Mount Everest in a powered paraglider (滑翔伞). His first book, *Facing the Frozen Ocean*, got shortlisted for the UK's "Sports Book of the Year". Since then he has written more than 15 books, including the No. 1 Bestseller: *Mud, Sweat and Tears*.



Bear Grylls

His name is Bear Grylls, and he was the host of Discovery Channel's famous TV show, *Man vs Wild*. In the show, he was left in faraway areas in order to show survival (生存的) skills. Millions of viewers watched, breathless, as he climbed terribly dangerous mountains, performed amazing ice climbing, and ran through a forest fire.

Grylls continues to shine with both his amazing shows and charity (慈善) work. And he has set up his own company, Bear Grylls' Survival Academy, where everyone can learn survival skills from him and his highly trained team.

Recently, Grylls founded Young Survivors – training courses for teenagers, including survival skills and adventure tasks designed to teach the basic rules of outdoor survival self-rescue. Those who complete the course are given a Young Survivors Award. Skills taught include how to build and light a fire, how to tell directions in both day and night, putting up a protection building, bad weather survival and so on. The key focus of the course is getting young survivors back in touch with nature and away from technology.

In Grylls' own words: "The thing I love about Young Survivor Course is that it is designed to put young adults in just the kind of challenging, character-building and practical situations

that help consider them as adults. So often, young adults can feel almost over-protected and are stopped from experiencing some of the best things in life – but the Young Survivor Award will challenge and empower them in an unbelievable fun environment.”

24. Why was Bear left in faraway areas in his TV show?

- A. To raise money for charity.
- B. To show skills for surviving.
- C. To do a performance for fun.
- D. To create stories for his books.

25. What is the key focus of Young Survivors?

- A. Using technology in nature.
- B. Making young adults famous.
- C. Teaching young adults living skills.
- D. Getting young adults back to nature.

26. According to the passage, Bear Grylls _____.

- A. helps people start writing
- B. cares about the environment
- C. is an encouraging adventurer
- D. is a very famous businessman

C

In the 1966 science-fiction (科幻) film *Fantastic Voyage*, a team of scientists and doctors are put into the body of an ill man to fix his body.

Such an idea, while fun, sounds surprising to many. But what if it were possible to treat an illness like cancer (癌症) by putting tiny pieces of something into the body to not only find the cancer, but also destroy it without harming anything else? Although it may seem like science fiction, tools like this are now being developed and may, in fact, become common in the near future – thanks to research now being done in the field of nanotechnology (纳米科技).

The main thing to know about nanotechnology is that it's small – really small. Using this technology, it will be possible to discover cancer at a certain level where there are perhaps only a thousand bad cells (细胞). Compare this to what happens today: Doctors can discover cancer only after the dangerous cells have increased into the millions. One of the advantages of



discovering and treating cancer at an early period is that the cells are less likely to become **resistant to** medicine treatment. In later period, cancer cells often change and get used to certain medicine so quickly that many medicines become ineffective.

Once a certain type of cancer is discovered, nanotechnology will also completely improve the way it is treated. Right now, most cancer treatments kill not only cancerous cells but the healthy ones as well, causing a number of side effects in people, such as hair loss and bad pain. Nanotechnology will allow doctors to destroy cancerous cells without harming healthy cells.

Unluckily, even though nanotechnology has great possibility for medical achievement, there are serious concerns that it could have bad environmental and health effects. Many scientists believe that governments should give more money for safety-related studies – to make sure that these tiny pieces of something do not get into our food and water and cause serious problems.

Meanwhile, research into the uses of nanotechnology continues and it's developing quickly. Even ten years ago, many of these uses “would have seemed pretty unrealistic,” says Chemist Vicki Colvin. Perhaps that old movie, *Fantastic Voyage*, isn't hard to believe after all.

27. According to the passage, nanotechnology _____.

- A. may cause a number of side effects such as hair loss
- B. may help discover and treat cancer before it is too late
- C. can be used to kill both cancerous cells and healthy ones
- D. can discover cancer and treat it completely in later period

28. The words “**resistant to**” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

- A. undestroyed by
- B. useless for
- C. unsatisfied with
- D. harmless to

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

- A. The Advantages of Nanotechnology
- B. The Near Future of Science Fiction
- C. A Tool for Creating Medicine?
- D. A Treatment for Cancer?



D

Inside Animal Minds

Irene Pepperberg, a graduate of Harvard University, was interested in learning if animals could think. The best way to do this, she reasoned, was to talk to them. So she bought an African grey parrot she named Alex and taught him to reproduce the sounds of the English language. “I thought if he learned to communicate, I could ask him questions about how he sees the world.” She explains.



a parrot

When Pepperberg began her research with Alex, very few scientists agreed that animals were able to think. How could a scientist prove that animals might, in fact, have intelligence (智力)? “That’s why I started my studies with Alex.” Pepperberg says.

Alex the parrot was a surprisingly good talker. He learned how to use his voice to imitate (模仿) almost 100 English words, including those for foods, colors, shapes and numbers. Although imitation was once considered a simple skill, in recent years, scientists have reported that it’s a very difficult ability. It requires the imitator to form an image of the other person’s body and actions in their mind and then put his own body parts into same place. It is a behavior that shows self-awareness (自我意识). Because Alex had mastered many English words, Pepperberg could ask him questions about a bird’s basic understanding of the world. Alex could count, describe shapes and colors; he even had a basic understanding of the idea of zero.

Many of Alex’s skills are normally only for humans and primates (灵长类). But parrots, live a long time in mixed societies. And like primates, these birds must watch the changing relationships within the group. This may explain Alex’s ability to learn a human language. Parrots learn to pronounce and use our words so they can become a part of our group.

Many researchers say that creativity and language in animals, like other forms of intelligence, have developed. “People were surprised to discover that some primates make tools,” says Alex Kacelnik, an animal researcher at Oxford University. “But people also thought, ‘Well, they share our ancestry (祖先) – of course they are smart.’ Now we are finding these kinds of behaviors in some birds. But we don’t have a recently shared ancestry with birds. It means,” Kacelnik continues, “intelligence is not something only for primates or humans.”





30. Which of Alex's skills showed self-awareness?
- A. Describing colors.
 - B. Doing simple maths.
 - C. Copying human sounds.
 - D. Understanding the idea of zero.
31. What do parrots and primates have in common?
- A. They both watch the relationships within the group.
 - B. They both lived a long time in the same society.
 - C. Neither of them can reproduce English words.
 - D. Neither of them likes to be part of a group.
32. Kacelnik probably agrees that _____.
- A. some birds are more intelligent than humans
 - B. birds share a common ancestry with humans
 - C. only humans and primates are able to think
 - D. some animals are surprisingly intelligent
33. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Research that shows intelligence is not limited to humans.
 - B. Ways of teaching animals to become more intelligent.
 - C. How human and animal intelligence are different.
 - D. How animals can communicate with humans.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

TED Talks: An Idea Worth Spreading

Have you heard of TED? TED stands for Technology, Entertainment and Design. TED is a set of meetings, held in different cities around the world every year. With different speakers – also from different parts of the world – all the speeches are uploaded (上传) to their website, for everyone to see.

TED meetings invite speakers to give speeches on different kinds of topics. The different speakers are usually successful in their fields and talk about new ideas and recent developments that are important to their work. The speakers are often also well-known, with people such as Bill Gates and Jane Goodall, having given talks. There are many talks on environmentalism,

for example, and on international development, aid work, and how to help poor people. There are a number of talks about education and topics that are important in the news.

While the talks cover many kinds of topics, all speakers have a strict time limit – each speech must last less than 18 minutes.

As with all organisations (组织), however, TED has had its downs as well as ups. The organization has been criticised for turning great scientists into stars. Perhaps a bigger and more important criticism of the organization is that only special people can attend the meetings. Those who attend the meetings must be special enough to get tickets because TED events costing \$6000 or more.

However, ted.org, the organisation's website, is where the many interesting talks become reachable to everybody who has an Internet connection. Every weekday, a new video is uploaded from a TED event, allowing people from around the world to listen to the talks for free. At only 18 minutes, even if the video is not that interesting, you know you are not going to waste too much time.

Most TED talks are in English but there are talks in other languages, too. Besides, most of the English-language talks also have the choice of subtitles (字幕) in different languages and, as a result, the website is great for practising English and learning new vocabulary, especially in a topic that you find interesting and enjoyable. With so many choices of subject, the videos are often much more exciting.

34. What does TED stand for?
35. Can everyone see the speeches on the website?
36. How long is every TED speech?
37. According to Paragraph 4, what is TED criticised for?
38. How often is a new video uploaded?

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

三年时光，转瞬即逝。你的初中生活即将结束，众多交换生也将结束留学生涯回国。

假如你是李华，你校交换生 Peter 打算下个月回国。你与全班同学打算于周日给 Peter 举办欢送会，请用英语写一封电子邮件，告诉 Peter 欢送会的时间地点，欢送会的内容以及你的感受。

提示词语： goodbye party, classroom, video, photo, sad

提示问题： ● When and where are you going to hold the party?

● What are you going to do at the party?

● How do you feel about Peter leaving?

Dear Peter,

I heard you are going back home next month. I am writing to tell you that we are going to hold a goodbye party for you. _____

I hope you have a good time back home and looking forward to seeing you again.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

疫情无情人有情。面对疫情，全国人民齐心协力，互相帮助，共渡难关。在过去的四个月里，发生了许多让人感动的事情，体现了人与人之间的温情。

某英文报社以“感动”为话题展开征文活动，请你用英文写篇短文给报社投稿，谈谈疫情期间最让你感动的一件事，以及为什么感动。

提示词语：

提示问题： ● What happened that moved you most?

● Why were you moved?

A lot of things have happened in the past four months. _____

