

2021 北京丰台初三（上）期末

英 语

2021.01

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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. 在试卷和答题卡上认真填写学校名称、姓名和考号。
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，其它试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。



1. Peter and Mike like music. They are talking about _____ favourite singers.
A. his B. her C. its D. their
2. The post office is closed _____ Saturday afternoon.
A. on B. in C. of D. at
- 3.—_____ do you often do in your free time?
—I often read books.
A. What B. Which C. When D. Where
4. She is very happy _____ she has got many good friends.
A. or B. because C. but D. though
5. Lucy _____ her classmate Mary with her lessons every weekend.
A. helps B. will help C. is helping D. was helping
6. His suit looks _____ than the one I bought yesterday.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
- 7.— Must we finish our plan this week?
—No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. needn't
8. John _____ a volleyball game on TV now.
A. watches B. watched C. will watch D. is watching
9. This new hospital _____ in our town last year.

- A. build B. built C. was built D. is built

10. We _____ many trees along the road since 2018.

- A. plant B. will plant C. have planted D. are planting

11. John's father _____ to Shanghai to attend a meeting next Sunday.

- A. flies B. will fly C. has flown D. flew

12. Nobody knows _____ yesterday.

- A. how the accident happens B. how does the accident happen
C. how the accident happened D. how did the accident happen



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。

A New Friend and Perspective（视角）

I picked up the phone, slowly dialing the number to her house. All I could think was what we could possibly have a 13 about. Nothing! I didn't think I could have anything in common with someone who is 50 years older than me.

"Your grandmother won't be around forever," my mom said, so I just did what she told me and painfully 14 my grandmother. What I didn't know was that the phone call would change my perspective on life and my grandmother.

When she answered the 15, I planned to have a small conversation. Instead, she invited me to lunch. Hesitantly（犹豫地），I replied with a "That sounds great".

When I hung up the phone, I immediately 16 agreeing to the lunch date. How was I going to fit this into my busy schedule of homework, games and friends? It was not my ideal Saturday, but I went anyway. Me and my grandmother... nothing to talk about.

17, my Saturday morning wasn't painful. I was interested in listening about her recent trip to Europe and how she saw the famous Eiffel Tower. She told me stories about her sewing class and her friends. I didn't realize that 60-year-old people had a social life. It turned out that her life wasn't as 18 as I thought. For once, I was happy and satisfied without friends and without my cell phone. We planned to meet again at her house. This time, my mom didn't have to beg me.

During the next visit, we sorted through three shoeboxes of photographs. There was an interesting story for each one. I learned that as humans, we shared human 19, no matter what age.

Ever since I made the first phone call to my grandmother, we have talked at least once a week. I regret not calling her earlier. Her advice has taught me things that can't be learned in a textbook. She taught me to be 20 to new things, to enjoy the simple things, and to appreciate what life has given me. I have gained a friend, a mentor（导师）, and a new perspective.

13. A. conversation B. meeting C. greeting D. discussion
14. A. visited B. called C. helped D. left
15. A. phone B. door C. letter D. question
16. A. considered B. forgot C. regretted D. celebrated
17. A. Hopelessly B. Surprisingly C. Funnily D. Naturally

18. A. hard B. busy C. rich D. boring
 19. A. skills B. opportunities C. experiences D. mistakes
 20. A. strict B. honest C. opposite D. open







阅读理解（共 36 分）

三、阅读短文，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

How do you make friends? Some students are sharing their ideas with us.

 Tom	<p>Although we are quite different, Adam and I have been close friends for 5 years. We have a lot to talk. We often play basketball together after school. We go for a picnic at weekends. It's always a pleasure to be with him.</p>
 Yumi	<p>I spend my spare time mostly with people from other countries. When I'm with them, I really get to know what they're like and how easy they are to get along with. They help me to improve my English.</p>
 Anna	<p>I've made some good friends at the gym I go to. People there are very friendly. Talking to them as I take exercise is a good way for us to get to know each other.</p>
 Peter	<p>I can make more friends on the Internet because it keeps me in touch with the whole world. I can get worldwide stories from my friends all over the world.</p>

21. Who often plays basketball after school?
 A. Tom. B. Yumi. C. Anna. D. Peter.
22. With the help of her friends, Yumi _____.
 A. takes more exercise B. feels happier at picnics
 C. learns English better D. makes up more stories
23. Anna has made some good friends _____.
 A. at her school B. in other countries C. at the gym D. on the Internet

B

As a teenager, I hated PE lessons. I was not very good at sports, and I hated team sports because I always felt like I was disappointing the rest of the team. During these years, I sometimes felt disconnected from my body like only my brain was "me" and my body was just a vehicle (运载工具) for carrying my brain around.



When I started university, I decided to try a kung fu club. To my surprise, I loved it! In my first year, most of us were beginners. I used to go two or three times a week. Because it is not a team sport, I didn't feel sorry about not being very good. And because it is a combat (格斗) sport, you train in pairs, which means that you get to meet people and talk to them. I also appreciated (欣赏) that the focus of the classes was on getting better at kung fu, rather than exercising to change my body. When I was doing kung fu, my body changed—I got stronger and quicker—but the changes were a side effect of the sport, instead of the goal.

When I moved to Italy this year, I decided to start doing a combat sport again. I joined a local martial arts (武术) club and I loved it. We did lots of sparring (拳击). I think that sparring is like chess, but much faster and much more fun! If your sparring partner tries to hit you hard with his fist, you have to move quickly to avoid him, block or even catch his arm and then throw him to the mat.

When I was a teenager, I would say I just wasn't a sporty person and that I just didn't like sport and never would. Now I think that everyone should try as many sports as possible because I believe there is something out there for everyone! I feel connected to my body and I am happier and have more energy when I have been doing sport.

24. Why did the writer hate PE lessons when he was a teenager?

- A. Because he was not very good at sports.
- B. Because his teammates were not friendly.
- C. Because he couldn't understand his PE teacher.
- D. Because there was something wrong with his body.

25. What club did the writer go to when he was at university?

- A. A martial arts club.
- B. A chess club.
- C. A kung fu club.
- D. A boxing club.

26. How did the writer become a sporty person?

- A. He set a goal to get stronger.
- B. He played many team sports.
- C. He did fast and fun sports every day.
- D. He tried and found the right sport for him.

C

Do you get upset because you can't complete what you want to? For instance, you might want to clean out your closets or write that novel you've been putting off. Maybe you try to focus, but you feel overwhelmed (难以应付的).

Finding control comes down to one simple strategy (策略): developing a habit of being organized. This means you've got to think ahead. When you can get organized, keep things under control, and live a tidy life, you can work faster and think more creatively. Here are some tips that can help:

If it's about housework, take a few minutes each day to de-clutter (清除杂乱). Use small bits of time to clean out a drawer or throw old clothes into a cardboard box for donation. Get in the habit of buying organizational tools, like containers, for storing small things.

Group similar tasks. Clean out the refrigerator while a roast is cooking. Don't jump back and forth from room to room or jump from one task to an unrelated one. Also, you can put similar things together. For example, look at your bookshelf and try putting all the books about each topic in a group. Then it will be easier and faster to find the book you need.

It's a great way to make a to-do list. Use a calendar to plan out what you need to do each month. Then at the start of each workday, write down three important tasks you want to achieve that day quickly. Put a big star next to the most important one. So, before you go into the busy work, start on the important task and see it through to the end.

Getting organized should extend to your activities outside your home or office as well. Putting everything in order leaves you a clear calendar to plan for more activities with friends.

Motivating (激励) yourself to get organized should start with the rewards you'll experience. It's much easier to start a habit if you can imagine how the changes will make you feel.

27. According to the passage, if you get organized, _____.

- A. your life will become busier
- B. your imagination will be limited
- C. you will finish the work more quickly
- D. you will control the things around you

28. Which of the following can help you get organized?

- A. Doing unrelated tasks at the same time.
- B. Spending a whole weekend doing housework.
- C. Getting in the habit of buying more beautiful furniture.
- D. Listing the things and beginning with the important one.

29. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The ways of doing housework.
- B. The ways of getting organized.
- C. The benefits of getting organized.
- D. The importance of making a list.

D

That Susan is so funny... I need to bring the car to the wash tomorrow...why is this person so loud... here comes the sun, doo-doo-doo.

We often find ourselves in an endless thought loop (圈) . And every so often, we try to stop this endless flow of thoughts by telling ourselves to just stop thinking. But do we or can we ever really stop thinking?



It depends on your definition (定义) of "thinking", according to Michael Halassa, a researcher at MIT, the US. We basically go through each day in one of the two states — we either realize that we're thinking or we don't. Our brains won't stop thinking completely until we die.

"The brain never stops thinking in a sense. Most thoughts are actually in the background without us noticing them and there's not really a way to turn these things off," Halassa said.

You can compare this to how a computer works. When you aren't using your computer while it's turned on, it is still running operations "in the background". Your computer, much like your brain, is always "thinking", even if you're not actively using it.

If you see a familiar face in a crowd and think you know them, you might not be able to come up with how you know them right away," Halassa said. "But maybe hours later, you'll suddenly remember. That's a result of your brain thinking in the background."

We even make decisions mostly unconsciously or without realizing them. For example, some of this background "thinking" results in what we call a "gut feeling (直觉)". During our brain's decision-making process, sometimes we create a story to explain the decision—sometimes it's accurate (精确的), sometimes it's not.

Even sitting here reading this, thinking about "thinking" is sending messages across a chain of neurons (神经元) in the brain. So if we somehow manage to stop ourselves from "thinking", the brain won't sign off. It will continue to have thoughts — we just won't realize them.

30. When you are in an endless thought loop, you _____.

- A. can think about a problem very clearly
- B. keep thinking about one thing after another
- C. cannot stop thinking about things in the past
- D. keep thinking about one thing again and again

31. What does Paragraph 5 try to tell us?

- A. Human brains are thinking all the time.
- B. A computer can think like a human brain.
- C. Human brains work faster than computers.
- D. A computer can deal with plenty of information.

32. The word "unconsciously" in Paragraph 7 probably means "_____".

- A. carelessly
- B. unknowingly
- C. fearlessly
- D. undoubtedly

33. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Will We Continue to Have Thoughts after We Die?
- B. How Do the Neurons in the Brain Work?
- C. What Is the Definition of "Thinking"?
- D. Can We Ever Really Stop Thinking?



四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Collector's Corner

People collect all kinds of different things. Stamps or coins are the common ones to be collected. People also collect the less common ones, such as beer bottles or bus tickets. Some collectors spend hours looking through junk shops and build up a collection for a few pence per object, while other collectors might spend thousands of pounds on fine china or rare（稀有的）paintings.

Some people collect for money, but most people do it for fun. Collecting is basically illogical. If you simply want to listen to the American singer and actor Elvis Presley's first record, you can get a copy at most record shops. A collector, however, will want to own an original 1955 disc, and will be willing to pay for it.

What makes a collection valuable? Rarity and condition are the most important things. A coin or stamp which is worth hundreds in perfect condition might be worth only pence in average or poor condition.

What should you collect? Most collectors begin collecting things which interest them, and as the collection grows, knowledge of the subject grows. If you want your collection to grow in value, it is probably best to avoid things which are sold especially for collectors. Nearly everybody who buys a set of new coins or stamps will keep them in perfect condition, so that the new coins or stamps will never become rare. The most valuable collections are often things which were widely available, but which were usually thrown away after use, such as Coca-Cola bottles or toy cars. An interesting collection can be started very cheaply.

One collector has started a collection of 1950s and 1960s ball-point pens. At the moment it's worth nothing, but she predicts it will one day be valuable. Ball-points were widely available, and were made in a large range of colours and styles. They were often designed to be thrown away when they were empty. Many people aren't willing to throw away used pens, and put them in a drawer or box, perhaps hoping they might work again one day. So it is possible to find unusual things, made many years ago. That even costs nothing.

- 34. What common things do people collect?
- 35. What do people collect for?
- 36. What makes a collection valuable?
- 37. Why will the new coins or stamps never become rare?
- 38. What does the example in the last paragraph show?



书面表达（共 10 分）

五、文段表达（共 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

假如你是李华，你们学校将组织一次环境保护志愿活动，你打算邀请你校交换生 Peter 参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件，告诉他活动的时间和地点，活动的内容，以及需要为此做什么准备。

提示词语: pick up, rubbish, put up, posters, a rubbish bag

提示问题:

- When and where will you go?
- What will you do in the activity?
- What do you advise Peter to prepare for the activity?



Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in the school activity to volunteer for a better environment.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

培养独立生活能力对青少年非常重要。独立生活能力包括自主安排时间、自觉完成作业、自己整理房间、做饭等。

二十一世纪英文网站正在开展以“培养独立生活能力”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，谈谈你在生活中能独立做哪些事情，还需要在哪些方面改进。

提示词语: manage time, waste, tidy up, learn

提示问题:

- What can you do independently (独立地) in your daily life?
- What do you need to improve?
- It's very important for teenagers to learn to do things independently.

It's very important for teenagers to learn to do things independently.

2021 北京丰台初三（上）期末英语

参考答案

知识运用（共 14 分）

一、单项填空（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分）

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

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）

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

阅读理解（共 36 分）

三、阅读短文，选择最佳选项。（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

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

四、阅读短文，回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）（本题语法错误不扣分，重在看是否达意）

34. Stamps or coins.

35. Some people collect for money, but most people do it for fun.

36. Rarity and condition are the most important things.

37. Nearly everybody who buys a set of new coins or stamps will keep them in perfect condition.

38. Collections can be started cheaply. / An interesting collection can be started very cheaply. / A valuable collection can be started cheaply. / It is possible to find unusual things made many years ago. That even costs nothing.

书面表达（共 10 分）

五、文段表达（共 10 分）

39. 从下面两个题目中任选了题，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给由南容木计入总词数。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

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to take part in the school activity to volunteer for a better environment. We will go to the park near our school at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. First, we are going to pick up the rubbish and divide it into different groups. Then we are going to put up some posters about protecting the environment. If you want to join us, you can take a pair of gloves and a plastic bag with you.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②



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北京中考在线
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Learning to do things independently

It's very important for teenagers to learn to do things independently. For me, I try my best to manage time. In the morning, I can get up early and make an easy breakfast. Then I can get to school on time. As a student, thinking independently is an important ability. So I can do my homework all by myself. After school, I tidy up my room and help my mother with housework. What I need to improve is learning to make plans. I think it is necessary to be more independent.

评分标准:

第一档: (9-10分) 完全符合题目要求, 要点齐全。句式多样, 语言丰富。语言准确, 语意连贯, 表达清楚, 具有逻辑性。

第二档: (6-8分) 基本符合题目要求, 要点齐全。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺, 语意基本连贯, 表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误, 但不影响整体理解。

第三档: (3-5分) 部分内容符合题目要求, 要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多, 语言不通顺, 表达不够清楚, 影响整体理解。

第四档: (0-2分) 与题目有关的内容不多, 只是简单拼凑词语, 所写内容难以理解。

