

## 英 语

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页,共五道大题,38 道小题。满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、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。
4. 在答题卡上,选择题用 2B 铅笔作答,其他题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。

## 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 sister's birthday is coming. I'd like to buy a gift for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you                      B. them                      C. her                      D. him
2. At school, we usually have a history lesson \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday afternoon.  
A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. to
3. —\_\_\_\_\_ you pass the book to me, Betty?  
—Yes, here you are.  
A. Must                      B. May                      C. Can                      D. Need
4. Tom does sports in the park every day. He looks much \_\_\_\_\_ than last year.  
A. strong                      B. stronger                      C. strongest                      D. the strongest
5. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you have a picnic?  
—Once a month.  
A. How soon                      B. How long                      C. How much                      D. How often
6. It was difficult to climb up the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't give up.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. or                      D. so
7. —What's on, Jane?  
—Our Chinese astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ out of the space station now.  
A. are walking                      B. will walk                      C. walked                      D. walk

8. Lily and Jeff went to the farm and they \_\_\_\_\_ how to grow vegetables.  
A. will learn      B. are learning      C. learn      D. learned
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a good habit of reading, you will improve your reading skills.  
A. form      B. formed      C. will form      D. have formed
10. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ lots of Chinese paintings since he moved to China.  
A. collected      B. has collected      C. was collecting      D. will collect
11. All the express mails \_\_\_\_\_ right away as soon as they arrive tomorrow.  
A. will deliver      B. were delivered  
C. delivered      D. will be delivered
12. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ for her speech?  
—Yes, I do. During the breaks yesterday morning.  
A. why Susan prepared      B. why did Susan prepare  
C. when Susan prepared      D. when did Susan prepare

## 二、完形填空(每小题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。

### A Field Trip for Gold

Mr. Rodriguez's class was on a field trip at the Sutter Gold Mine(矿). Larry couldn't wait to find some gold. He even brought along some photos to use as a reference(参照). He didn't want to pick up any "fool's gold" by 13.

Larry's class got into the lift that would take them down the mine. On the ride down, their guide, Ron, gave them 14 about the Gold Rush.

"Many prospectors came to this area," explained Ron. "A prospector is someone who searches for valuable metals like gold."

Margaret interrupted, "Everyone must have got rich."

"Actually," said Ron, "not everyone was 15. Many left the mine filled with disappointment."

"If I don't find any gold today, I'll be really annoyed(恼火)," Larry thought to himself.

The underground tour 16 about an hour. Then they reached an open place. Ron showed them how to use pans for gold.

"It's Okay to let some of the water pour out," said Ron. "If there's any gold in your pan, it will 17 to the bottom."

Larry tried to put his pan in the water. Then he shook around the water. "Nothing," he said with a sigh(叹气).

Larry repeated the process several times. Then he noticed something 18 at the bottom of his pan. Larry angled( 倾斜) the pan so he could get a better look. Whatever it was, it was shining at the bottom. Larry 19 out the photos and compared them with what was in his pan. Then he went to show it to Ron.



“You have found gold!” Ron exclaimed with surprise. Everyone gathered around to see. It was just a small piece, but Larry felt like he had hit the jackpot.

Everyone 20 the hardship( 艰难) of hunting for gold in the past. They had learned a lot from this field trip.

- |                    |               |               |                |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 13. A. chance      | B. mistake    | C. hand       | D. river       |
| 14. A. information | B. location   | C. condition  | D. suggestion  |
| 15. A. friendly    | B. popular    | C. successful | D. clever      |
| 16. A. covered     | B. continued  | C. lasted     | D. spent       |
| 17. A. lead        | B. return     | C. belong     | D. drop        |
| 18. A. bright      | B. wrong      | C. heavy      | D. fresh       |
| 19. A. dug         | B. pulled     | C. developed  | D. sold        |
| 20. A. predicted   | B. considered | C. wondered   | D. experienced |

### 三、阅读理解( 每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

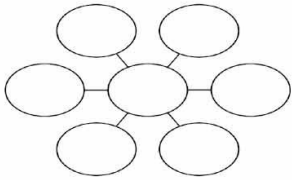
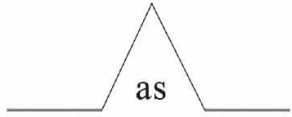
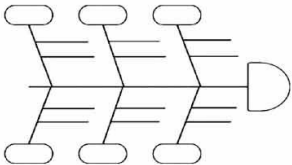
阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

#### A

#### Sharing Mind Maps with Classmates

There are different kinds of mind maps. You can choose from them to complete the tasks clearly.

<p>Flow Map</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p>A flow map can help us to improve our skills. It shows the steps or events from the very beginning to end. The number of steps can be different for each task. Flow Map can be used to make up a story, show events in order, tell steps in solving problems or making things.</p>
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 <p>Bubble Map</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p> <p>This kind of map can help us to explain an idea as short as possible. It can be the knowledge about different forms of words. It can also give more information and make the results easy to understand. It can be helpful when we want to make a good word list, map our thoughts and plan activities.</p>
 <p>Bridge Map</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p>This type of maps is useful in comparing between ideas or topics. It is also helpful in showing the relationship in and between them. If we have many ideas, we can use this kind of map to put them into different groups. A lot of people studying history and science are likely to use these maps.</p>
 <p>Fishbone Map</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>D</b></p> <p>The shape of the maps looks like a fish bone, so it is called the fishbone map. In the map, the head of the fish shows the problem, and each bone of the fish shows the possible causes of the problem. In this way, it can help us have a better picture to find out the cause and result of a problem.</p>

21~23 题为信息匹配题,请把下面的 3 个任务分别匹配对应的思维导图。

21. Task One ..... Mind Map ( )

Tom needs to make a report on how to make delicious banana milk shake. He wants to show different steps clearly with a mind map.

22. Task Two ..... Mind Map ( )

Alice would like to compare Labor Education with Physical Education. She wants to find the relationship between them by using a mind map.

23. Task Three ..... Mind Map ( )

David works in a community service center. He wants to use a mind map to make a list of activities to help volunteers get more information.

## Trying a New Way to Express

Elizabeth is a 14-year-old girl. She is in the seventh grade at Davis Drive Middle School in Cary, N. C. Students at school are required to do different science projects, such as building a model volcano. They get inspired from playing musical instruments to doing gymnastics. All they need to do is to transform their favorite activities into science projects.

Elizabeth enjoys doing science projects. She has designed a program based on the golden ratio (黄金分割) by herself. This ratio is often used to create pleasing parts in artworks. The ratio also appears in nature. Elizabeth's new program helps computers write data evenly across the storing system. This could help it live longer.

“As long as I can remember, I've been an artistic person,” Elizabeth says, “In the fourth grade, my art teacher taught us about the golden ratio. And at that point it was just, you know, something to use when we were painting.” But last year, Elizabeth had to replace the memory in her own computer, thinking the golden ratio might work in technology, too. Elizabeth tested her golden-ratio technique (技法) by running programs on a computer.

But before this project, Elizabeth had no coding (编码) experience. To prepare for it, she spent months reading a textbook on how to code. She says, “It wasn't like an ‘ah-ha’ moment. Writing program is such a boring process. But it was just cool to explore and see the computer actually just doing the things that I told it to do after those hours.”

“Don't limit yourself,” Elizabeth adds, “One of the biggest difficulties you face is changing your mindset (思维定式). I never thought that science or computer science would be my kind of thing, but after learning a bit about programming, I found that it was actually a new way to express myself. In the past I used words, then I tried painting, and now I'm using programming.”

24. According to the passage, Elizabeth's new program is good for \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the science courses          | B. the musical instruments |
| C. the understanding of artwork | D. the storing system      |

25. Before this project, Elizabeth made efforts to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. draw pictures on computer screen  | B. learn how to code from a textbook |
| C. express herself in different ways | D. practise gymnastics in the gym    |

26. After Elizabeth programmed, she expected to examine \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the development of the science projects at her school
  - B. the advantages of using digital technology for painting
  - C. the relationship between science and computer science
  - D. the effects of the golden ratio working on her computer

### C

Biodiversity refers to various kinds of living things on our planet. It includes not only the different species of animals and plants, but also the genetic diversity (多样性) within each species and the diversity of ecosystem in which they live. Biodiversity is necessary for all living things, including humans. However, it is dangerous because of human activities such as deforestation (毁林), pollution, and climate change.

One of the main reasons why biodiversity is important is that it provides us with many necessary ecosystem services. For example, forests help to control the Earth's climate by absorbing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air. Wetlands help to separate out pollutants from water and offer living space for many kinds of birds and animals. Coral reefs protect coastlines from storms and provide home for thousands of living things in the ocean.

Biodiversity also plays a key role in providing us with food, medicine, and other resources (资源). For example, many of the fruits and vegetables that we eat are from wild plants. Many of the medicines that we use to treat diseases come from plant and animal resources. And many of the materials that we use to build our homes and make our clothes come from natural resources.

However, besides its importance, biodiversity is **under threat**. According to the World Wildlife Fund, we are now in the process of the sixth mass extinction (灭绝) event in Earth's history. This extinction event is largely caused by human activities such as habitat destruction, pollution, and overfishing.

Protecting biodiversity is therefore completely necessary if we want to make sure that all living things can survive continually, including ourselves. This can be achieved through a combination of measures, including protection of natural environment, continuous use of natural resources, and reducing our carbon footprint (碳排放量).

In conclusion, biodiversity is important for the survival and well-being of all living things, including humans. It is important that we must take actions to protect it for ourselves and for our future generations.

27. We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. humans provide necessary ecosystem services for biodiversity
  - B. biodiversity includes all kinds of living things except humans
  - C. humans make great influence on the biodiversity on the earth
  - D. the development of biodiversity relates to the climate change
28. The phrase “**under threat**” in Paragraph 4 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. in danger
  - B. out of date
  - C. under control
  - D. on balance
29. What’s the passage mainly talking about?
- A. It suggests us how we can take the advantage of biodiversity.
  - B. It encourages us to try to control biodiversity’s development.
  - C. It tells us why we should take actions to protect biodiversity.
  - D. It talks about the importance of improving our environment.

### D

Nowadays our life is getting more and more demanding. It seems that multitasking can help us get out of the trouble. It was first used to describe computer performance. However, the human brain, is not a computer. And human attention is a very limited resource. Can we actually multitask?

According to the spotlight theory of attention, when we focus on the leftmost or rightmost things, our attention must cover the intervening region (间隔区) because the spotlight of attention cannot be divided. Even though we’re constantly receiving a huge amount of information from our senses, it’s only possible for a small amount to make it through to conscious awareness (意识). Take the Bouncing Ball Experiment for an example. Let’s watch carefully and pay particular attention to how many balls bounce (弹跳) in the circle. How many balls can you count? Seven, right? But did you also notice that little dinosaur? What about the changing shape of the circle? Or the smiley face on one of the balls? This experiment shows just how powerful our focused attention is.

Being able to delete irrelevant (无关的) detail is an amazingly useful tool, but it means we might miss things that are right under our noses. This is the effect known as **inattention blindness**. You can see this very clearly in the famous Invisible Gorilla experiment. When asked to concentrate exclusively on how often basketball players in white pass the ball, most people completely miss the gorilla walking across the screen and beating his chest.

We just don’t have the ability to process everything at a time. This is a

particular problem when we try to multitask. We can change attention from one task to another and back again. But when attention is overloaded, we miss things, and the result is nearly always that we perform tasks less well than we will do them one at a time. It's only truly possible to do two things at once if they require different sets of mental(头脑的) resources. For example, it's totally possible to read a book and listen to music at the same time.

This would suggest that driving while talking on the phone is not a problem, as long as it's a hands-free phone. But it's not that simple. Research has shown that while talking on the phone we have tendency(趋势) to create mental images, and this uses the same visual resources needed for driving. And if visual resources become too spread, it's possible for a driver to look directly at a danger but, just like with that little dinosaur, fail to see it.

So multitasking makes us at best, inefficient, and at worst, downright dangerous. If you're feeling like you should be doing 17 things at once, remember, that's just not the way your brain works.

30. The spotlight theory of attention in Paragraph 2 shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only a small amount of information can be noticed by us
  - B. our attention is good at receiving information unlimitedly
  - C. the spotlight attention can be divided into several regions
  - D. it's important to improve our powerful focused attention
31. According to the passage, "**inattention blindness**" might happen when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Each of the tasks is completed as the way the brain works
  - B. several tasks are repeated in a regular cycle one by one
  - C. mental resources are used to finish the tasks separately
  - D. mental attention resources are overloaded or too spread
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. We should learn to recognize different information from multitask.
  - B. Multitasking can help us improve the efficiency of our daily work.
  - C. We have to carry out special training for higher quality of multitask.
  - D. Our brains are hardly able to deal with multitask at the same time.
33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To tell the advantages of changing tasks from one to another.
  - B. To remind us to take notice of the bad results of multitasking.
  - C. To teach us how to multitask to lower the stress in daily lives.
  - D. To show some successful experience of developing multitask.



## 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 每小题 2 分,第 37 小题 4 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

#### Meeting the Needs of Elderly People

Smart phones are a part of our everyday life now, but not everyone can use them well, especially for the elderly people. Seeing this problem, George, a 16-year-old middle school student, with other volunteers came into the communities to help elderly people learn to use smart phones. But for all their goodwill, the service had some flaws (缺陷). It took much time and effort, and more importantly, elderly people always forgot what they'd learned and the volunteers had to do the same job over and over again.

George noticed the problems and came up with an idea of solving them with a guidebook. He then formed a volunteer group called SilverHair with seven members. It took them about a month to finish writing a book called *May I Show You How to Use Smart Phones*.

The group members made a survey of more than 1,000 elderly people and talked with many of them in nursing homes and found out what the elderly people cared most about with smart phones. "How to use WeChat" topped the list as the app covers many fields of life such as chatting, money transfers(转帐) and even ordering food in a restaurant. These made up one part of the book. The other parts include the basic jobs of phones, online shopping, using online maps and so on. To make the book more friendly to older readers, George also made the pages light yellow and the characters big.

"Many elderly people are resistant(抗拒的) to smart phones at first as they are confused by so many different apps with various functions, but they are familiar with books, which can make them more willing to learn," said George. "And besides, they can look for the tips in the book any time they need, just like using a dictionary."

The SilverHair members have already printed out 500 copies of the book and handed them all out to the communities. They'll soon start working on the second copy which includes more guidance such as hospital registration(挂号) and photo editing. They also hope for the support from the public so they can print more copies and help more elderly people.

34. Where did the elderly people learn to use smart phones?
35. How long did the group of SilverHair spend on the guidebook?
36. Which part did the elderly people like to read most in the guidebook?
37. What do you think of SilverHair? Why do you think so?

## 五、文段表达(10分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据所给提示,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

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友Chris对于中国传统文化很感兴趣,他给你发来邮件,询问传统文化的继承和发展情况,如剪纸、风筝、灯笼(lantern)、京剧(Peking Opera)等。请你用英语回复一封邮件,介绍你所参与的文化遗产活动。

提示词语: learn, experience, share, pass down

提示问题: • How is traditional Chinese culture inherited(传承)?  
• What have you done for it?

*Dear Chris,*

*I'm glad to know that you're interested in traditional Chinese culture.*

*Please feel free to ask for more information.*

*Yours,  
Li Hua*

### 题目②

某英文网站正在开展以“挑战”为主题的征文活动。假定你是李华,请用英语写一篇短文投稿,谈谈你在生活中是怎样应对挑战的,有哪些收获。

提示词语: overcome, practice, effort, make progress

提示问题: • How do you face challenges in your life?  
• What have you achieved?

*It is important for us to face challenges in our lives.* \_\_\_\_\_

## 大兴区九年级第二学期期末练习

### 初三英语参考答案及评分标准

#### 第一部分

##### 一、单项填空

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

##### 二、完形填空

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

##### 三、阅读理解

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

#### 第二部分

##### 四、阅读表达

34. They learned in their communities. / In their communities.  
35. They spent about a month on the guidebook. / About a month.  
36. They liked to read the part of “How to use WeChat” best of all.  
37. 略。

##### 五、文段表达

38. 参考范文:

###### 题目①

*Dear Chris,*

*I'm glad to know that you're interested in traditional Chinese culture. There are different kinds of activities inheriting traditional Chinese culture. Museums and communities often hold public shows for people. Students in our school usually enjoy traditional culture activities which are welcomed by both teachers and students. For example, on Dragon Boat Festival, we often make zongzi together.*

As for me, I'm a big fan of paper cutting. I usually go to the library to search for the books on it. I have used scissors to cut the folded paper into simple shapes of animals or plants. I've taken part in paper cutting shows to experience the spirits of traditional Chinese culture. At school, I often share them with my classmates. In this way, I've helped to pass down the skills of making paper cutting and push forward the development of traditional Chinese culture.

*Please feel free to ask for more information.*

*Yours,  
Li Hua*

## 题目②

*It is important for us to face the challenges in our lives.* When our English festival is coming, I try my best to take part in a speech competition and give a speech in front of all the students. It is such a big challenge for me because I am too shy to talk in public. I realize it is a good chance to overcome my shyness. I practice my speech at home over and over again. I also ask my parents for help.

Thanks to my effort, I win the first prize. From this experience, I have learned that facing challenges is a good way to improve myself. As long as we face them bravely, we will get more than what we have expected and make great progress.

### 文段表达评分标准:

#### 第一档: (10—9分)

完全符合题目要求, 观点正确, 要点齐全。句式多样, 词汇丰富。语言准确, 语意连贯, 表达清楚, 具有逻辑性。

#### 第二档: (8—6分)

基本符合题目要求, 观点正确, 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: (5—4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: (3—0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。