



2019-2020 学年度第二学期初三年级英语练习 2

2020.4

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考生 须知	1. 本试卷共 7 页，满分 60 分。考试时间 80 分钟。 2. 请按题目顺序作答，主观题请在答题区域内作答。
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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）

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。

- My mother is very busy, so I often help _____ with the housework.
A. me B. you C. her D. him
- Tom is my best friend. He comes _____ England.
A. by B. to C. on D. from
- The doctor doesn't feel well today, _____ he still works very hard.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
- Your skirt looks beautiful. _____ did you buy it?
— At the shopping mall in my hometown.
A. Who B. Why C. When D. Where
- _____ I keep the magazine a little longer?
— Yes, you can.
A. Can B. Need C. Must D. Should
- Peter's father is surprised to find that Peter is as _____ as him this year.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
- There _____ many children running happily in the park every day.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- My brother _____ me the answer as soon as he works out the difficult math problem.
A. tells B. told C. has told D. will tell
- While I _____ dinner last evening, Amy called me to ask about the homework.
A. have B. am having C. had D. was having
- Lisa _____ painting for five years and she paints well.
A. learned B. was learning C. has learned D. will learn
- Mike is a tidy boy. His room _____ clean all the time.
A. keeps B. kept C. is kept D. was kept
- Could you tell me _____?
— In a bookstore at the corner.
A. where you buy this book B. where do you buy this book
C. where you bought this book D. where did you buy this book

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。

“You want me to do what?” Andy asked, turning to stare at his mom. As soon as the words were out of his mouth, he realized how rude he sounded. “I mean —” he 13 his throat, “I’m not sure I heard you correctly, Mom.” “Oh, I think you did,” Mom said, “I want you to come with



us to see Uncle Togashi's performance tonight.”

“But Mom! It's Friday night! Video game night! Remember? I really need to 14. I've had a hard week at school.” “It's a kabuki (歌舞伎) play. Uncle Togashi is a talented kabuki performer. You should be on stage with your uncle and it will do you good to 15 something different for a change.” Mom replied. “And we should start early. I'm sure there'll be many people in the theater. Traditional Japanese theater doesn't come to town every day.” added Dad.

Andy sighed. He thought about the long, painful evening ahead. He had no idea what kind of performance Uncle Togashi was in, but he was sure he wouldn't like it.

When they got there, Andy found his dad was wrong. The audience was not 16. He started feeling sorry for Uncle Togashi and decided to make his applause extra loud, no matter how bad the performance might be.

Andy looked at the 17. He was surprised to see all the roles in kabuki were played by men, even if the characters were women! Andy couldn't imagine his heavy uncle would play the part of a woman because his uncle had a 18 voice.

Then the theater darkened. The curtain went up.

The whole performance felt as if it were taking place on some far-off planet. Andy loved the story and the music was so amazing that it was like nothing he had ever heard.

When the performance was all over, Dad asked Andy, “So what did you think?” “That sure was 19 than any video game,” Andy said. “I think that means he liked it,” said Mom. “Let's go to your uncle and tell him what a great job he did,” Dad said, putting an arm around Andy.

“Okay,” Andy said, “There's only one problem. I have no idea which character he was. Do you?” Mom and Dad both shook their heads no. They all laughed and 20 backstage.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 13. A. burned | B. washed | C. cleared | D. examined |
| 14. A. think | B. dance | C. study | D. relax |
| 15. A. offer | B. avoid | C. check | D. taste |
| 16. A. big | B. thin | C. polite | D. careful |
| 17. A. roof | B. floor | C. program | D. curtain |
| 18. A. tiny | B. deep | C. sweet | D. gentle |
| 19. A. newer | B. easier | C. longer | D. wilder |
| 20. A. phoned | B. headed | C. dreamed | D. competed |

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

三、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。(共 26 分，每小题 2 分)

A

Many things were invented in China throughout history. Here are some Chinese inventions and what they were used for in the past. Which ones do we still use today? You can also find more about ancient China at www.macmillanmh.com.

Inventions	Invention Time	Original Purpose
Silk	about 5300 years ago	clothing for wealthy Chinese
Kite	about 2500 years ago	to send messages during battles
Paper	about 2200 years ago	to record events; make books
Gunpowder	about 1300 years ago	to make firecrackers; send signals
Paper Money	about 1000 years ago	for buying and selling
Compass	about 1000 years ago	to help sailors find their way



21. Paper was invented about _____.
- A. 5300 years ago
B. 2500 years ago
C. 2200 years ago
D. 1300 years ago
22. In ancient China, kites were used to _____.
- A. make firecrackers
B. buy and sell things
C. help sailors find their way
D. send messages during battles
23. According to the passage, we can find out more about ancient China _____.
- A. by watching TV
B. by visiting the website
C. by reading newspapers
D. by listening to the radios

B



Long ago Adana lived in a small village in Africa. Everyone in the village had jobs to do, and the villagers depended on one another. When Adana turned ten, her mother called for her.

“Adana, it is time for you to take your place in the village. You shall be the water girl. Each morning we need you to go down to the spring, fill these buckets with water, and bring them back to the village before noon.”

Adana took pride in being given such an important job. She picked up the yoke with the buckets, flung it over her back, and walked to the spring. When she arrived, she took a drink and then filled the buckets with clean, cool water. Adana looked at the sun. It was nearly noon, and she knew the villagers were depending on her.

She turned to a water girl from a nearby village and asked, “How long will it take to carry water back to my village?”

The girl thoughtfully replied, “If you go slowly, it will not take very long. But, if you go fast, it will take you all day.”

Adana listened and thought about what the girl had told her. She did not believe the girl, and she climbed back up the bank and headed down to the path toward her village. Adana started off slowly, but increased her speed with each step. Soon, she was slowly jogging back toward her village. Halfway home, she stopped to take a little sip of water. When she did, she saw that the buckets were only half full. Water had been sloshing out along the path as she traveled.

Disheartened, Adana turned back toward the spring. Once again, she filled the buckets with nice, clean water. Then, she walked slowly back toward the village.

When she arrived, her little sister asked, “How long does it take to carry water back from the spring?”

Adana smiled and said, “If you go slowly, it will not take very long. But if you go fast, it could take all day.” Adana’s little sister listened, but thought this was an odd thing to say. From that day forward, Adana walked quickly to the spring each morning. On her way home, she walked slowly and carefully.

24. When Adana’s mother gave her the job, she was _____.
- A. worried about walking alone
B. afraid of carrying the buckets
C. happy to work with another girl
D. honored to have such a great job
25. Halfway home, Adana found _____.
- A. she had to increase her speed
B. the buckets were only half full
C. she lost her way to the village
D. the girl in another village lied to her
26. What can we learn from the passage?



- A. Time flies when you are having fun.
- B. It is necessary for people to work together.
- C. Taking time to do a job well can save time in the long run.
- D. Remember not to stop to talk to others when there's a job to be done.

C

Attachment is not just a connection between two people; it's a tie that involves a desire for regular contact with that person and the experience of pain during separation from that person.

According to psychologist John Bowlby, there are four critical characteristics of attachment. The first is the desire to be near those with whom we share an attachment since we are happy while staying with them. Attachments also create a safe shelter, meaning that during times of pain, fear, or uncertainty, we may **seek out** the people we're attached to for care and comfort. Next, attachment figures also offer a secure base for exploration. This is particularly important during childhood. This secure base allows kids to explore the world while they know they can still return to the safety of the attachment figure. Finally, we experience separation pain when parted from an attachment figure. For example, kids tend to become upset when parents have to leave them in the care of others.

Attachment serves a number of important purposes. For instance, it helps keep babies and children close to their caregivers so that they can avoid potential dangers, which in turn helps increase their chances of survival. However, if a child doesn't form a secure attachment to a caregiver, he or she will suffer from a number of problems including conduct disorder and oppositional-defiant (对立反抗的) disorder. Researchers also suggest that the type of attachment displayed early in life can have a lasting effect on later adult relationships.

Psychologist Harry Harlow conducted an experiment on social isolation (孤立) in monkeys. Baby monkeys were separated from their mothers and placed with surrogate mothers (代母). One mother was simply a wire armature (支架) that held a bottle, while the other mother was covered with a soft terrycloth material. Harlow found that the baby monkeys would receive food from the wire mother, but preferred to spend most of their time with the soft mother. When compared to monkeys that had been raised by their birth mothers, the monkeys raised by surrogate mothers were shyer and more nervous and suffered from social and emotional problems.



All in all, developing secure and healthy attachments early in life is very important. Such attachments play a vital role in our future development.

27. The underlined phrase "**seek out**" probably means "_____".

- A. try to find
- B. start to like
- C. want to hide
- D. plan to leave

28. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. people should avoid attachment because it makes them suffer from pain
- B. Bowlby believes that attachment figures are especially important for children
- C. Harlow found that baby monkeys preferred to receive food from the soft mother
- D. the type of attachment shown early in life only has a short-term effect on people

29. The writer mentions Harlow's experiment in order to show _____.

- A. the researchers' hard work on attachment early in life
- B. the benefits of having healthy attachments early in life



- C. the effect of the type of attachment shown early in life
- D. the important characteristics of attachment early in life

D

Since December, there have been tens of thousands of COVID-19 cases both in and out of China, caused by a previously unknown virus: novel coronavirus (新冠病毒).

It's not the first time for viruses to make headlines. Viruses have brought big trouble to humans, with their potential to cause widespread disease and death.

What are they? Viruses are considered to be non-living organisms (有机物). They can infect animals and plants, making them sick. They contain genetic materials like DNA and are protected by a coating of protein.

Unlike bacteria (细菌), viruses can't reproduce on their own. Instead, they invaded the cells of living organisms to reproduce, spread and take over. But the basic question is: where did viruses first come from?

Until now, no clear explanation for their origin exists. "Tracing the origins of viruses is difficult," Ed Rybicki, a virologist at the university of Cape Town in South Africa, told *Scientific American*, "because viruses don't leave fossils (化石) and because of the tricks they use to make copies of themselves within the cells they've invaded."

Understanding the origins of viruses means fully understanding the history of their hosts—not only humans, but also bacteria, plants and other animals, which is a complicated task, says *Nature*.

However, there are three main theories to explain the origin of viruses. First, viruses started as independent organisms, and then became parasites (寄生者). Second, viruses evolved (进化) from pieces of DNA or RNA that "escaped" from larger organisms. The third one is that viruses co-evolved with their host cells, which means they existed alongside these cells.

For the time being, these are only theories. The technology and proofs we have today cannot be used to test these theories and discover the most **plausible** explanation. Continuing studies may provide us with clearer answers. Or future studies may find that the answer is even more mysterious than it now appears.

30. What can we learn about viruses from the passage?
- A. They only infect animals and plants.
 - B. They reproduce by finding a host cell.
 - C. They are really small living organisms.
 - D. They are more dangerous than bacteria.
31. The underlined word "**plausible**" in the last paragraph probably means " ".
- A. creative
 - B. effective
 - C. reasonable
 - D. unbelievable
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. The author is confident about further virus studies.
 - B. Viruses will become more like bacteria as they evolve.
 - C. Viruses live longer in human host cells than in animals.
 - D. It may take a long time to discover the origin of viruses.
33. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. Where Do Viruses Come from?
 - B. Why Is COVID-19 a Terrible Virus?
 - C. How to Stop the Viruses from Spreading?



D. What Are the Differences Between Viruses and Bacteria?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Studying is important to students. But it is always difficult to find enough time to study every subject you need. So a good plan helps you to make sure of your success in study.

Then, it's time to make a study plan. Well, you can begin with listing all the subjects you need to study and make sure what you need to do for each subject. Next, you should decide how much time you should spend on different subjects. Now, it is a good idea to study at the same time every day. In this way, you actually have a plan you can remember easily. While arranging time for each subject, you also need to make sure that you still have time for family, friends and rest. This is because you won't be able to succeed in your studies unless you balance your personal life and your study.

Once the plan is made, the next thing you need to do is to follow it. The biggest challenge in following your study plan is that you will be tempted to avoid it and do something relaxing, or fun instead. Luckily, you can fight this temptation by taking breaks. But be sure not to take extra breaks or too long breaks as it can affect your plan. So at the start of your break, set an alarm clock to remind you when your break is over. Also, you need to use your break wisely. For example, go for a short walk, eat a small snack, or listen to some music.

To avoid forgetting to follow your plan, try to get into the habit of looking at your calendar every day. Sometimes our plans are hard to follow because some important people in our lives distract (使分心) us from our goals. In order to avoid this, tell people in your life about your plan. Put up a copy of your study guide at home, so you and your family can see it, and email a copy to your friends so they know when you have spare time.

34. What helps you to make sure of your success in study?

35. Why do you need to make sure that you still have time for family, friends and rest?

36. What is Paragraph Two mainly about?

37. What is the biggest challenge in following your study plan?

38. How can you tell your family and your friends about your plan?

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。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假如你是李华，最近收到笔友 Peter 的邮件。他了解你在初中三年里最难忘的一次学校活动。请你给他回复邮件，告诉他你最难忘的学校活动是什么，你在活动中做了什么事情以及你的感受。

提示词语：museum, learn, watch, happy

提示问题：

- What was your most unforgettable activity in your school?
- What did you do in the activity?



人大附中 2019-2020 学年度第二学期初三年级英语练习 2 答案

一、单项选择

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

二、完形填空

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

三、阅读短文选择最佳选项

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

四、阅读短文回答问题

34. A good plan (helps me/us to make sure of my/our success in study)/ Good plans. (plan 单复数错误-1; 人称错误-1)
35. Because I/we won't be able to succeed in my/our studies unless I/we balance my/our personal life and my/our study. (没有 because-1, 没有变化人称-1, 少信息-1)
36. How to make a study plan. (信息正确 1 分; 语法正确 1 分)
37. I/ we will be tempted to avoid it and do something relaxing, or fun instead. (人称错误-1, 少信息-1)
38. By putting up a copy of my/our study guide at home and emailing a copy to my/ our friend. (没有 by-1; 人称还用 you 的-1, 少信息-1)

五、书面表达：阅卷标准：

题目 1：

1. 不给满分。
2. 8-9 分档：以 8 分为基准，如信息完整，内容较为丰富，句型多样，时态正确，有极个别错误，可以给 9 分；如信息完整，内容较为简单，或有 2-3 处小错误，可以给 8 分。
3. 6-7 档：如缺失信息，或出现多个小错，还可以理解整体文段。过去时态错误，归到此档。
4. 4-5 分标准：缺失信息，能有一些句子在表达，文段理解困难。
5. 0-3 分标准：不能形成文段，勉强能找出与主题的相关句子和词汇。或只是单词拼凑。

注意：以下现象给分最高 7 分： 1、三个信息点不全。

2、时态主体是过去时，有个别地方用错时态给 8 分；时态主体是过去时，用错时态地方相对较多给 6-7 分；时态主体不是过去时，给 6 分以下。

3、学校活动可以是校内或校外，如果写成家庭活动最高给 7 分。

题目 2：

1. 不给满分。

2. 8-9 分档：以 8 分为基准，如信息完整，内容较为丰富，句型多样，有极个别错误，可以给 9 分；如信息完整，内容较为简单，或有 2-3 处小错误，可以给 8 分。
3. 6-7 档：如缺失信息，或出现多个小错，还可以理解整体文段。
4. 4-5 分标准：缺失信息，能有一些句子在表达，文段理解困难。
5. 0-3 分标准：不能形成文段，勉强能找出与主题的相关句子和词汇。或只是单词拼凑。

注意：以下现象给分最高 7 分：

- 1、两个信息点不全 2、题目要求写医护人员，不能跑题写其他抗击疫情的职业。

