

石景山区 2018 年初三统一练习暨毕业考试

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)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Tom is a big boy now. This coat is too short on _____.
A. her B. him C. it D. them
2. I met Lily _____ a bookstore yesterday.
A. on B. to C. in D. of
3. The music was too loud, _____ I turned it down.
A. so B. because C. but D. or
4. — _____ you get over here in about five minutes?
— Oh, no, I can't come now. I'm busy.
A. Can B. Should C. Must D. May
5. Look! The kids _____ about the park.
A. run B. ran C. were running D. are running
6. Wu Dajing _____ a gold medal in February, 2018 at the Winter Olympics.
A. win B. won C. has won D. will win
7. I _____ 300 stamps since last year.
A. collect B. collected C. have collected D. will collect
8. The shoes at this store are much _____ than at the other.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. the cheapest

9. The flower show _____ at the park two weeks ago.
A. holds B. held C. was held D. is held
10. The teacher told us _____ a report about the animals in danger.
A. write B. wrote C. writing D. to write
11. You _____ the chance if you go home now.
A. will miss B. missed C. miss D. have missed
12. I am not sure _____ to the party tomorrow.
A. when did he come B. when he came
C. when will he come D. when he will come

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 little holiday magic

Christmas Eve has always been my favorite day of the year. December 24, 2010, I decided to 13 a little last-minute shopping before joining my family at my mother's.

I bought a large basket of cheeses and a bottle of wine. On my way down, the elevator (电梯) stopped at the third floor, where everybody but an older couple and me got off – and where a tall, handsome man 14. We started down again; then suddenly, the elevator stopped. We were stuck – on Christmas Eve!

15 there was a phone, and the old man called someone in maintenance (维修), who told us that we had to be in for a long wait.

At that point, we – the older couple, Mr. and Mrs. Philips; John, the handsome man; and I – sat down on the floor and began 16 Christmas memories. An hour passed, then two; we found ourselves so involved in the conversation that we forgot we were stuck. I shared my basket of cheeses and wine with them. I didn't realize at the time we were creating another special Christmas 17.

After five hours, the elevator finally moved. When the doors opened, the worried store manager was surprised to find us in such 18 spirits. Saying our good-byes, the four of us exchanged addresses and promised to send holiday greetings to each other in the years to come.

I got to my mother's for our traditional family Christmas – a bit late, 19 I got there.

Christmas evening I returned to my apartment. Waiting for me was a single red rose and a message: *I really miss the cheese basket, John.* At the bottom was his phone number...

John and I were married the following Christmas Eve. And we are 20 exchanging Christmas greetings with Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. And I still wake up every Christmas Eve morning filled with excitement at the magic of the day.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13. A. make | B. do | C. show | D. accept |
| 14. A. got up | B. got down | C. got off | D. got on |
| 15. A. Sadly | B. Proudly | C. Luckily | D. Strangely |
| 16. A. sharing | B. losing | C. comparing | D. studying |
| 17. A. accident | B. game | C. record | D. memory |
| 18. A. high | B. low | C. common | D. true |
| 19. A. so | B. but | C. or | D. because |
| 20. A. even | B. already | C. still | D. yet |

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

JOIN TODAY!

What are you going to do this year? There are lots of after-school clubs for you to choose from!



Make New Friends

Are you friendly and talkative? Then the *Welcoming Committee* is just for you. Come and meet new or younger students who are quiet and shy. Talk with them every Monday and help them make new friends.

Laughter is the Best Medicine

Can you make people laugh? You should join the *Comedy Club*. We meet every Tuesday to play games and learn new jokes. We also go to the children's hospital to play games with children who are sick.

Fun with Sports

Are you good at sports? Then come to the *Sports Club* every Friday! You can join the basketball, football, or swimming team.

Painters Paint Together

Are you good at drawing? Every Sunday, members of the *Art Club* get together to take art lessons. Once a month, we go to the art museum to see all the famous paintings there. Sometimes, we go to a home for older people and make things for them.

Go to the school website and join a club today!

21. If you are friendly and talkative, the _____ is just for you.
A. *Art Club* B. *Sports Club*
C. *Welcoming Committee* D. *Comedy Club*
22. Students in the *Comedy Club* often get together to _____.
A. learn new jokes B. take art lessons
C. make new friends D. make things for old people
23. Students in the *Sports Club* meet every _____.
A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Friday D. Sunday

B

Think Before You Speak

It was a sunny day. Everyone in the station was waiting for the train to arrive. There was a group of friends, youngsters who were on board for vacation.

The train entered the station and the group ran to get their seats before anyone could get into the train.

An old man with a young boy aged around 15 came running to catch the train. They entered the train and the train started to move. They had their seats just next to the friends' group.

The young boy was so surprised to see everything.

He acclaimed (欢呼) at his father, "Dad, the train is moving and the things are moving backwards."

His father smiled and nodded his head.

As the train started moving fast, the young boy again screamed, "Dad, the trees are green in colour and run backward very fast." His father said, "Yes, dear" and smiled.

Just like a kid, he was watching everything with great excitement and happiness.

A fruit seller passed selling apples and oranges. The young boy said to his dad, "I want to eat apples." His father bought him apples. He said, "Oh, apple looks so sweet and I love this colour."

The group was watching all the activities of this boy and asked the boy's father, "Is your son having any problems? Why is he behaving so differently?"

A friend from the group made fun of him and shouted, "His son is mad I think."

The father of the young boy, with patience, replied to the friend-group.

"My son was born blind. Only a few days ago he was operated and got the vision. He is seeing so many different things in his life for the first time."

The young friends became very quiet and said sorry to the father and son.

24. Where did the story happen?

A. At a bus station.

B. At a fruit shop.

C. On a train.

D. In a hospital.

25. The young group _____ the boy after they knew his story.

A. made fun of

B. said sorry to

C. shouted angrily at

D. became impatient with

26. What do we know about the boy?

A. He was 10 years old.

B. He had an eye operation.

C. He felt mad about the group.

D. He was one of the group's friends.

C

In life we sometimes have disagreements with people. It could be with your parents, or with a friend. When this happens, the important thing is to try not to let a calm (平静的) discussion turn into a heated argument. But of course this is easier said than done.

The first thing is that the way you begin the conversation is very important. Imagine you are a student and you share a flat with another student who you think isn't doing her share of the housework. If you say, "Look, you never do your share of the housework. What are we going to do about it?", the discussion will very soon turn into an argument. It's much more helpful to say something like, "I think we'd better have another look about how we divide up the housework. Maybe there's a better way of doing it."

The second piece of advice is simple. If you're the person who is in the wrong, just admit (承认) it! This is the easiest and best way to avoid an argument. Just apologize (道歉) to your flatmate, your parents, and move on. The other person will have more respect for you in the future if you do that.

And the final tip is that if necessary, call “Time Out”, like in a sports match. If you think that an argument is getting out of control, then you can say to the other person, “Listen, I’d rather talk about this tomorrow when we’ve both calmed down.” You can then continue the discussion the next day when perhaps both of you are feeling less angry. That way there is much more chance that you will be able to reach an agreement.

One last important thing. Some people think that arguing is always bad. This is not true. Conflict (冲突) is a normal part of life, and dealing with conflict is an important part of any relationship, whether it’s three people sharing a flat, or just two good friends. If you don’t learn to argue properly, then when a real problem comes along, you won’t be prepared to face it together. Think of the smaller arguments as training. Learn how to argue cleanly and fairly. It will help your relationship become stronger and last longer.

27. According to the passage, if you apologize for your mistakes, you will _____.

- A. feel much better than before
- B. get lots of help from others
- C. make the arguments heated
- D. win more respect of others

28. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that _____.

- A. people are more likely to reach an agreement with calm
- B. it’s necessary for friends to argue with each other
- C. it’s better to deal with an argument very soon
- D. friends’ argument is just like a sports match

29. What’s the passage mainly about?

- A. Reasons why people argue a lot.
- B. The results of arguments in our life.
- C. The importance of conflict in our life.
- D. Advice on how to deal with disagreements.

D

Early in the morning, Feldman would deliver some bagels and a money basket to a company's snack room; he would return before lunch to pick up the money and the left begals.



He had also designed a beautiful economic experiment. By checking the money collected against the bagels taken, he found it possible to tell just how honest his customers were.

He considered that a company was honest if over 90% of the people paid. Between 80 and 90% was what he considered to be normal. It was only if a company paid less than 80% that he would feel he had to do something. First he would leave a note, kind of giving them a warning, and then, if things didn't improve, he would simply stop selling there.

So what does the bagel data (数据) tell us? Well, first of all, it shows that smaller offices are more honest than big ones. An office with twenty to thirty employees (雇员) generally pays 3 to 5% more than an office with two hundred employees. This seems to be because in a smaller company people are more worried about being dishonest – probably because they would feel worse if they were caught.

The bagel data also suggests that your mood, how you feel, affects (影响) how honest you are. For example, the weather is a really important factor. When the weather is unusually good, more people pay, but if it's unusually cold or rainy, fewer people pay. And people are also affected by public holidays, but in different ways – it depends on which public holiday. Before Christmas and Thanksgiving, people are less honest, but just before the 4th of July and Labour Day they are more honest. This seems to be because holidays like the 4th of July, are just a day off work, and people always look forward to them. But Christmas and Thanksgiving are holidays where people often feel quite stressed or unhappy. So their bad mood makes them less honest.

The other thing Feldman believes affects how honest people are is the **morale** in an office. When employees like their boss and like their job, then the office is more honest.

But in general the story of Feldman's bagel business is a really positive one. It's true that some people do steal from him, but most people, even though no one is watching them, are honest.

30. From the bagel data, we know that _____.
- A. people in big offices are more dishonest
 - B. Feldman didn't like the people in big offices
 - C. Feldman was unsuccessful in his bagel business
 - D. Fewer people in small offices pay for their bagels
31. The underlined word "**morale**" in Paragraph 6 probably means _____.
- A. argument
 - B. competition
 - C. spirit
 - D. movement
32. According to the bagel data, Feldman had better sell bagels _____.
- A. before Christmas
 - B. before Labour Day
 - C. on Thanksgiving Day
 - D. on a very cold rainy day
33. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. Start the bagel business.
 - B. Build the bagel company.
 - C. Rich or not? Get the bagel data.
 - D. Honest or not? Take the bagel test.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Theatre began with the ancient Greeks. They used to have shows called "plays", which tell a story by people acting out what happened in it. They had big theatres which were outside, and you could have up to 17,000 people come and watch it. These outside theatres were round in shape, with stone seats going down to the centre, where they had the "stage". The Romans also built theatres, and there are several you can visit in England, Greece, Italy and Turkey.

Greek used to have a person to explain the story to the people who were watching, and the actors used to wear pictures on their faces, some with happy faces, some sad.

There were not any theatres in Europe in the Middle Ages, but groups of actors (or players, as they used to be called) travelled around the country putting on shows and singing songs in the towns and in large private houses. Many large houses from this time have a special area in it where the players would do their shows.

In England between 1558 and 1603, the ruler was Queen Elizabeth I. During this time, theatres would be built outside the city walls because some people thought they were not safe places to be and that people caused troubles there. They were usually round, and people would stand up to see the show. Rich people had seats to sit on. People used to eat and drink during the show. They used to shout out to the actors and sometimes throw food at them.

In Elizabethan times, a theatre group had 12 men and one writer in it. Women were not allowed to be in the show, so young boys used to wear dresses and play the female roles.

Theatre in London today is very popular, even if tickets are very expensive. Many American stars want to perform in London, and in the last few years Kevin Spacey, Nicole Kidman and Kathleen Turner have all acted in plays in London's theatres.

34. Who began theatre?

35. Where did actors put on shows in the Middle Ages in Europe?

36. Why were theatres built outside the city walls in Elizabethan times?

37. How many people did a theatre group have in Elizabethan times?

38. What is the passage mainly about?

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

随着国外游客日益增多，历史博物馆决定聘用部分中学生在假期为他们提供英语讲解的服务。假如你叫李华，想应聘这份工作，请用英文写一封自荐信，表达自己应聘的愿望，说说自己的优势，并陈述你应聘的理由。

提示词语：right, history, easy-going, communicate, improve, introduce, culture

提示问题：● Would you like to take this job?

● What are your strong points?

● Why do you want to take this job?

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to apply for the job. _____

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

题目②

初中生活即将结束，很多美好的回忆都留在脑海里。某英文报社正在举办“我最难忘的班级活动”的征文比赛。假如你是李华，请你用英文写篇短文给报社投稿，说说你最难忘的班级活动是什么，你们在活动中都做了什么，以及你的感想和体会。

提示词语：trip, sunny, climb the hill, take photos, picnic, excited

提示问题： ● What's your most unforgettable class activity?

● What did you do?

● How did you feel?

There are many class activities in my memory. _____
