



2021北京密云初三（上）期末

英 语

2021.1

考生须知	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 本试卷共 8 页，考试时间 90 分钟，满分 60 分。2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校、班级、姓名和准考证号。3. 各题均在答题卡上作答，在试卷上作答无效，题号要对应，书写要清楚。4. 考试结束后，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. I have a brother. _____ name is Simon.
A. Her B. His C. Their D. Your
2. — When do you leave home for school?
— I usually leave _____ 7 o'clock in the morning.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
3. — _____ you please tell us the way to the nearest post office?
— Sure. Follow me, please.
A. Could B. Should C. Must D. Need
4. — _____ is the train ride from Beijing to Shanghai?
— For about four and a half hours.
A. How long B. How many C. How often D. How much
5. Yao Ming is one of _____ basketball players in the world.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
6. Wash your hands before meals, _____ you may get ill.
A. so B. or C. and D. but
7. — Lily, what is your dad doing?
— He _____ his car in the yard.
A. washes B. will wash C. is washing D. has washed
8. Millions of people _____ the Great Wall every year.
A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. are visiting



9. I great progress in English since I started to read an English story every day.
A. make B. made C. have made D. was making
10. The teacher often tells us _____ careful when going on the road.
A. be B. are C. being D. to be
11. Many new buildings _____ in that area next year.
A. build B. will build C. are built D. will be built
12. I don't remember _____ my Chinese dictionary yesterday.
A. where did I put B. where I put
C. where will I put D. where I will put

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。

When you hear the word hero, you may think of someone like Mahatma Gandhi or Nelson Mandela. But there are also “everyday” heroes—they may not be well-known to the public, but they do what they can to help 13 people's lives as well. Everyday heroes are normal people who are working to make the world a better place. Among them is Robert Lee.

Lee grew up in New York City. As his family was not rich, he learned from a young age the importance of 14 the waste of food. When in college, he was part of a student group that gave out leftover (剩余的) food to homeless people. This experience made him realize how 15 the problem of food wastage

actually was.

After he left university, Lee and his friend set up an organization called Rescuing Leftover Cuisine (RLC). Its 16 is to collect unsold food from restaurants and send it for free to shelters (收容所). Volunteers pick up the food from restaurants around the city and hand it out to those in need.

RLC operates simply. Using an app developed by Lee's team, restaurants 17 how much leftover food they have each day. Then volunteers are sent to fetch it. The distance is usually short, so volunteers can just do their deliveries (递送) by walking from the restaurants to the shelters. Lee believes this is a quick way of delivery.

So far, Lee and his team have successfully 18 over 150,000 kilograms of food, serving almost 300,000 meals to people who need them. Lee has shown that a 19 action can help people around us greatly. It may have a greater influence than we imagine. When Lee is asked what his next plan is, he says there's still a lot to do. “It's just the 20. With more restaurants, who knows how much more we can do.”

13. A. record B. share C. improve D. manage
14. A. storing B. avoiding C. burning D. recycling
15. A. easy B. serious C. curious D. strange
16. A. product B. password C. position D. purpose
17. A. report B. notice C. discuss D. consider
18. A. saved B. heated C. lent D. grown

19. A. direct B. secret C. social D. small
 20. A. need B. sale C. beginning D. sympathy

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

Question: Are you punctual (守时的)?

Posted on November 29, 2020 by Tina. And then the four girls gave their replies.

<p>I'm punctual in my work life, but not in my personal life. However, it's OK in my country. We, Brazilians, are always late. For example, if the party is at eight, someone shows up at ten and everyone, including the host, is happy about that.</p> <p>Lisa, Brazil</p>
<p>Of course! My friends and I all believe that showing up late for an appointment (约会) or a class is an insult (冒犯) to the person(s) we are meeting. It seems to say, "My time is more important than yours."</p> <p>Vera, Switzerland</p>
<p>People around me are always punctual. For me, not only am I punctual, but I am always early for most events in my life. The secret is (and it really works!): I keep all the clocks (except my computer) in my life 10 minutes fast!</p> <p>Wang Meimei, China</p>
<p>For an appointment, I always make sure I'm on time. Once I had a friend who was always late for every meeting. For example, if we made it at 9, it would be a 45-minute trip for her. And then she would arrive at 9:45. I liked her a lot, but I could not stand her unpunctuality.</p> <p>Bud Berlin, Germany</p>

21. If you are two hours late for a Brazilian party, the host will_____.

- A. be happy B. think you are impolite
 C. ask you why D. ask you to drink with him

22. How does Wang Meimei keep being early?

- A. By taking time to work fast.
 B. By asking her friends to remind her.
 C. By setting clocks ten minutes ahead.
 D. By making sure of keeping the secret.

23. The girls are all very punctual except_____.

- A. Bud's friend B. Bud C. Vera's friend D. Vera



B

Last week, my ten-year-old daughter lay comfortably on the sofa, listening to music. Suddenly, she spoke in a low

mumble, as if to herself, “How about creating heart-shaped cards with beautiful messages and then hang them on everyone’s mailbox around the community?” Her brothers heard what she said. They also got really excited about the idea and their project started.

Every day they created a few cards—they cut the cards into heart shapes, wrote kind messages and wishes and then decorated them. They wrote messages like—“You’re loved. Give our best wishes to your family. We wish you all the happiness and love. Good luck to you. It’s been a great pleasure to have you with us. We are all together. Thank you for being you. Thank you for your kindness.” And many more...

Within a week, they had more than 50 cards ready to be delivered. Every afternoon, the kids were really excited to work on their project for a few hours. How carefully and seriously they did! And they were very satisfied with their project. One day while they

were working on the cards, my daughter said, “It makes me very happy and very energetic when I do this.”

Finally, this Friday, the kids went around the community on their bicycles and hung the hearts on everyone’s mailbox around the community. For them, it was a joyful day full of laughter, excitement and expectation. They didn’t know how people were going to react but they were just happy doing it. They finished delivering cards by late evening and they didn’t feel tired at all.

However, later that night it rained. Some of the cards probably got wet because of the rain. The kids felt a little sad, but they recovered quickly, saying that they did their

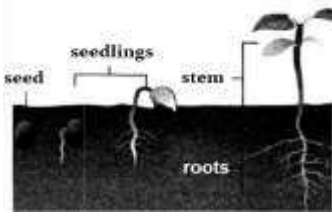
best and had so much fun. And they said they could do it again. They really have beautiful souls (灵魂), with so much love in them.

24. The writer’s daughter wanted to_____.
- A. make heart-shaped photos
 - B. hang cards on people’s mailboxes
 - C. write beautiful songs for other people
 - D. send beautiful messages to her brothers
25. The writer’s daughter felt happy and energetic because_____.
- A. she was eager to get cards
 - B. she would like to help her brothers
 - C. she wanted to make her family happy
 - D. she hoped to have a loving community
26. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. A Happy Family
 - B. A Loving Community
 - C. How to Make Beautiful Cards
 - D. Send Love and Kindness with Cards



What do astronauts eat in space? Do they eat special food? What will astronauts eat when a space trip takes years?

“Lots of fresh vegetables,” says Dr. Janet Williams, whose team have spent the last 10 years learning how to grow plants in a space station. And it’s a good thing that she has already started her work, because space gardening can be really hard.



As usual, astronaut George White looked into the closed plant room. He had planted Dr. Williams’s quick-growing seedlings in it, but none of the stems were growing. He opened the room to check and found the problem. The stems weren’t growing upward and the roots

weren’t growing downward. On Earth, gravity helps a plant’s stems and roots to find “up” and “down”. However, in the space station, there was no gravity.

Dr. Williams suggested a solution: give the plants more light, as plants also use sunlight to find their way. And it worked. When the plants had more light, the stems turned up and the roots went down.

Now Dr. Williams was free to worry about the next problem: Would her baby plants live to flower? Can we grow food on a space journey?

Many plants died in the space station. Dr. Williams thought she knew the reason: the space plants were hungry for air. Plants live by taking up CO₂ from the air. Since a plant uses it up in the air around, the plant needs moving air to bring more CO₂ close to its surface. On Earth, the air is always moving. Gravity pulls down cold air, and warm air rises. And with these air movements, plants get enough CO₂.

Many earlier experiments with plants in space had used closed rooms. Dr. Williams tried a new greenhouse that had a fan to keep the air move. The plants loved it. They flowered and even produced more seeds. Using Dr. Williams’s method, astronaut George completed the first seed-to-seed experiment in space, and moved one plant closer to a garden in space.

“And this,” says Dr. Williams, “is good news for long-term space travel.”

27. Why have Dr. Williams’s team tried to grow plants in space?

- A. To produce fresh air for astronauts.
- B. To help astronauts relax themselves.
- C. To provide food for long space journeys.
- D. To make the space garden more beautiful.

28. How did light help solve the problem mentioned in Paragraph 3?

- A. It caused the gravity to change.
- B. It encouraged the plants to grow faster.
- C. It helped the plants to grow in the right direction.
- D. It showed the astronauts where to plant vegetables.



29. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 7 refer to?

- A. The moving air.
- B. The fan.
- C. The closed room.
- D. The space.

D

How do you feel about nature? After spending hours indoors, do you feel better when you visit your local park? I believe the answer must be “YES”. We should walk into nature so that we can enjoy the natural beauties around.

Most people think that nature is good for our bodies and brains. However, humans are spending more time inside and less time outside. For example, the number of visitors to Canada’s national parks is getting lower every year. And in countries such as the USA, only 10% of teenagers spend time outside every day. Many doctors feel that this is a problem in the twenty-first century.

As a result, some doctors are studying the connection between nature and health: one example of this is the work of Dr. Matilda in Sweden. The doctor gave people a math test. During the test, their heart rates (心率) were fast. After the test, one group of

people sat in a 3D-virtual-reality (虚拟现实) room for fifteen minutes with pictures

and sounds of nature. Their heart rates were slower than people’s in the other group.

The virtual touch with nature helped them feel more relaxed. The natural world allows our brains to rest and slow down, and can trigger positive feelings and a sense of peace. Being in nature can leave us feeling happier and less stressed. Another good example of how nature is good for health comes from Canada. In Toronto, researchers studied 31,000 people living in the city. In general, they found that healthier people lived near parks.

Because of studies like these, some countries and cities want nature to be part of people’s everyday life. In Dubai, for example, there are plans for a new shopping mall with a large garden so shoppers can relax outside with trees, plants and water. And South Korea is another good example: it has new forests near its cities and around 13 million people visit these forests every year. Exposure to nature has been thought to be necessary for brain development in children. In Switzerland, “forest schools” are popular. Schoolchildren study their subjects in the forests and do lots of exercise outside. So after building cities for so long, perhaps it’s now time to start rebuilding nature.

Nature holds a special kind of energy: it is pure and wild and spirit-renewing. In a word, the human being cannot live without nature, and Mother Nature makes us grow stronger.

30. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. Teenagers’ problem in the 21st century.
- B. How much time we spend outdoors.
- C. Visiting your local parks.
- D. Feeling about nature.

31. What do the results of the studies show?

- A. More and more Canadians will live near parks.
- B. The math test is difficult and makes people nervous.





- C. Nature can help people feel more relaxed and be healthier.
- D. People's heart rates get slower in a 3D-virtual-reality room.
32. What can we infer from the last sentence of the passage?
- A. Nature is more important than cities.
- B. Country life is healthier than city life.
- C. People have lived in the cities for so long.
- D. Nature should be part of people's daily life.
33. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. 31,000 healthier people live near parks in Toronto.
- B. A new shopping mall with a large garden will be built in Dubai.
- C. 10% of teenagers spend time in national parks every day in the USA.
- D. About 13 million schoolchildren visit new forests every year in South Korea.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Food as Communication

We usually understand when someone speaks or writes to us, and many gestures and facial expressions have meanings, too. But have you ever considered what and how we eat as a form of communication? In many cultures, people sit together and

share food with each other, which is a common tradition that can promote (促进) unity

(统一, 和谐) and trust. Food can also play an important role in a family or culture's celebrations. The foods we eat—and when and how we eat them—are often special to a particular culture or may even differ between areas within one country.

In most cultures, bread represents delicious food. It is also one of the most commonly shared foods in the world. Sharing bread is a common symbol (象征) of companionship and togetherness. In fact, the word *companion* comes from the Latin

roots *com-* (together) and *panis* (bread). In many cultures, people also celebrate birthdays and marriages with decorated cakes that are cut and shared among the guests. Early forms of cake were simply a kind of bread, so this tradition has its roots in the custom of sharing bread.

There are foods like bread in other cultures. In Greece, people share a special cake called *vasilopita*. A coin is baked into the cake, which stands for success in the New Year for the person who receives it. Most of the foods eaten during the Chinese New Year have many different meanings. Sometimes this is based on their shapes. For example, long noodles symbolize long life. The symbolism can also be based on the sound of the word in Chinese. For example, people give out oranges because the word for “orange” sounds like the word for “wealth”. In many cultures, round foods such as grapes, bread, and moon cakes are eaten at welcome celebrations to symbolize family unity.

Food is basic and necessary for life, so it is not surprising that it is such an important part of different cultures around the world. The food people eat during celebrations may have a long history and can symbolize many things, but sharing



food is one custom that almost all humans have in common.

34. Why do people sit together and share food with each other?
35. How do people celebrate birthdays and marriages in many cultures?
36. What are eaten at welcome celebrations to symbolize family unity?
37. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
38. Is sharing food a custom that almost all humans have in common?

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，写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的短文。所给英文提示词语仅供选用，请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

假如你是李华，你们学校准备组织参观中国科学技术馆(China Science and Technology Museum)，需要你通知你们班交换生 Peter 参加。请用英语给他写一封电子邮件，告诉他集合的时间和地点，在科技馆你们能够做什么，以及应注意的事项。

提示词语：experience, follow the rules, keep quiet

提示问题：● When and where will you meet?

- What can you do there?
- What should you pay attention to?

Dear Peter,

How are you getting on?

I'm writing to tell you to visit China Science and Technology Museum with my class. _____

If there is anything more that I can help with, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

“天道酬勤，凡事感恩。”感恩是一种思想境界，是一种生活态度，更是一种社会责任。

某英文网站正在开展以“感恩生活”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，谈谈生活中你经历的一件事，以及你的感受。

提示词语：not satisfied, take, poor, lucky enough

提示问题: ● What happened to you?

● How did you feel?

We're thankful for all the things that life has given to us. _____



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参考答案

一、单项填空（共6分，每小题0.5分）

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

二、完形填空（共8分，每小题1分）

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

三、阅读短文，选择最佳选项。（共26分，每小题2分）

21. A 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. D

27. C 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. C 32. D 33. B

四、阅读短文，回答问题。（共10分，每小题2分）

34. Because it can promote unity and trust.

35. People cut and share decorated cakes among the guests.

36. Round foods such as grapes, bread, and moon cakes.

37. People have different foods to symbolize different things in different cultures. 38. Yes, it is.

五、书面表达（共10分）

Possible versions:

题目①

Dear Peter,

How are you getting on?

I'm writing to tell you to visit China Science and Technology Museum with my class. We are going to meet at the school gate at 8:00 a.m. this Friday and then set out by bus. We are in the same group and everyone needs to stick together. In order to feel the power of science and technology, we can experience some of the technologies by ourselves. While visiting, we must follow the rules of the Museum. What's more, we are not supposed to make noise or litter around.

If there is anything more that I can help with, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

We're thankful for all the things that life has given to us. I'll never forget the day when my mom took me to the children's home. When I was in Grade 8, I was not satisfied with what I had. My mom knew all about my problem. One sunny morning, she took me to the children's home. When I got there, I couldn't believe what I saw. There were poor kids without parents and some of them were disabled. I gave my beautiful clothes, toys and books to them. I felt I was really lucky enough to have a happy life.

Let's be grateful to life.

评分标准

第一档：（9~10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：（6~8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：（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）

与题目有关内容不多，只是简单拼凑词语，所写内容难以理解。



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