石景山区2021届初三年级二模考试

英语试卷

| 学校姓名准考证号  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 考 1. 本试卷为闭卷考试, 共 10 页, 满分60 分, 考试时间为 90 分钟。   |  |  |  |  |  |
| <ul> <li>生</li> <li>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。</li> <li>须</li> <li>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</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. 考试结束后,请将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)  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Mrs. Smith is our teacher. She teaches English.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. them B. you C. her D. us   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. — When is Jack's birthday?   |  |  |  |  |  |
| — It's June $29^{\text{th}}$ .  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. on B. in C. at D. of   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. I want to go to the Olympic Park there are many beautiful flowers there.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. or B. but C. because D. so   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. — is your school from home?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — About five minutes' walk.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How soon   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. — I come in, sir?  |  |  |  |  |  |
| — Yes, please.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Need B. May C. Might D. Must   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Emma is seven years old. She is three years than David.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. young B. younger C. youngest D. the youngest   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we to have a picnic.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. go B. went C. have gone D. will go   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. My dad young kids how to play football every Saturday.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. teaches B. taught C. have taught D. will teach   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 第1页共10页   |  |  |  |  |  |

9. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ in this town for about fifty years.

A. lives B. lived C. has lived D. will live

10. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a movie when her mum came home.

A. watches B. watched C. was watching D. will watch

11. He wrote many children's books and half of them \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1990s.

A. published B. will publish C. were published D. will be published

12. — Do you know \_\_\_\_?

- Yes, she is 11 years old.

A. how old is she B. how old she is

C. how old was she D. how old she was

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。

# Visit with a Tramp

I was playing at the front gate, trying to decide whether to walk down the street to play with Vena, my best friend, when I saw a tramp (流浪汉) coming up the road.

"Hello, little girl," he said, "Is your mama at home?"

I nodded and opened the <u>13</u> to let him in the yard. He looked like all the tramps who came to our house from the Tramp Camp by the river during the Great Depression. His <u>14</u> hair hung below a shapeless hat, and his old shirt and trousers had been rained on and slept in. He smelled like a bonfire (篝火).

He shuffled (拖着脚走) to the door. When my mother \_\_\_\_\_\_, he asked, "Lady, could you spare something to eat?"

"I think so. Please sit on the step."

He dropped onto the narrow step. In minutes my mother came back and <u>16</u> him a sandwich made from homemade bread and generous pieces of boiled meat. She also gave him a bottle of milk. "I thank you, lady." he said.

I played at the gate, watching the tramp wolf down the sandwich and empty the cup. Then he stood up and walked back through the gate. "They said your mama would 17 me." he told me on the way out.

Vena had said the tramps told one another who would feed them. "They never come to my house!" she had said proudly.

So why does Mama feed them? I <u>18</u>. Why does she give anything to men who don't work at all? I walked inside. "Vena's mama says those men are too lazy to work. Why do we feed them?"

My mother smiled. "Sweetheart, we don't know why these men don't work," she said, "but they were babies once. And their mamas loved them, like I love you." She put her hands on my shoulders and <u>19</u> me close to her.

"I fed them for their <u>20</u>, because if you were ever hungry and had nothing to eat, I would want their mothers to feed you."

| 13. A. fridge | B. gate | C. window | D. bottle |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|



| 14. A. tidy     | B. grey      | C. cool    | D. messy   |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 15. A. appeared | B. returned  | C. cooked  | D. shouted |
| 16. A. lent     | B. handed    | C. found   | D. sold    |
| 17. A. like     | B. feed      | C. greet   | D. protect |
| 18. A. wondered | B. explained | C. argued  | D. doubted |
| 19. A. pushed   | B. sent      | C. dropped | D. drew    |
| 20. A. friends  | B. babies    | C. mothers | D. workers |
|                 |              | 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

# My First (and Last) Time

## Is there anything you have only ever done once? Write and tell us about it!

Four years ago, I was on holiday and one day, one of my friends said, "Hey, there's a bungee(蹦极) jumping place near here! Let's go!" Well, I'd never done that, so I went with him. I wish I hadn't gone! I was frightened! My friend laughed and said, "If only I'd taken a photo! That was so funny." I felt stupid.

Paul, USA

My older brother asked me to make a speech at his wedding. I said, "Sure, OK." I thought of some nice things to say and a couple of jokes. Easy! But on the day, just before I had to speak, I started to get nervous. When I stood up, my mouth went dry and my legs started to shake – I couldn't believe it!

Hanif, UK

Last year, I went to a beach park. There was a waterslide (水滑梯) which was 41 meters high. It looked like fun. However, it turned out to be one of the most frightening moments of my life. When I started to fall, I thought, "I wish I'd stayed up there!" I'll never do that again, believe me.

Roseli, Brazil

Last year, I went to a Mexican restaurant. It was my first time, so I didn't know anything about Mexican food. One of my friends told me to try jalapeno peppers (辣椒). I did. It was so hot that I had to drink about a hundred glasses of water! That's something I won't do again.

Ingrid, Sweden

21. Who did a bungee jumping?

A. Paul. B. Hanif. C. Roseli. D. Ingrid.

22. How did Hanif feel when he gave his speech?

A. Confused. B. Lonely. C. Nervous. D. Sad.

23. Why did Roseli try the waterslide?

A. His brother wanted to take a photo.

B. It would be a very good memory.

C. His friend told him to have a try.

D. It looked like much fun to him.



#### В

# Achieving a Life Goal

Ever since I was little, there is always one thing I have known that I wanted to do: travel around the world! I've always been interested in exploring and finding out as much as I can about different cultures. I spent a lot of time reading books all about other countries and imagining what they might be like.

I've been lucky enough to have been able to go to a lot of countries I had dreamed about, but the one place that I always wanted to go to but never had a chance to visit was South America. So, as soon as I finished university, I knew I had to make plans to go there. I would do whatever I could to finally be able to achieve this life goal.

I knew it would be difficult, because I couldn't speak a word of Spanish, and I only had enough money to book my flight there! However, after six months of a lot of planning, hard work and trying to learn Spanish, I was ready and found myself on a flight to Uruguay with my best friend.

When we arrived, I couldn't believe I had finally made it there, somewhere I had imagined many times. I have to say, it wasn't at all like I imagined it – it was even better!

We went to many different countries in South America and I loved them all, but one of my favourites was Chile. Chile is amazing because it has amazing views. We went down to a place called Pucon. It was very cold there, which we were completely unprepared for. When we had been planning our trip, we thought the weather would be hot the whole time, but we couldn't have been more wrong! After buying some warm jumpers though, we were ready to explore.

In the end, I had the experience of a lifetime in South America, and I'm so happy that I worked hard in order to achieve this life goal of mine!

24. What did the writer do as soon as he finished university?

A. He started preparing for his trip.

B. He went travelling around the world.

C. He started working as a Spanish teacher.

D. He bought a ticket to fly to South America.

25. What was the writer wrong with about Pucon?

A. The transportation. B. The food.

C. The weather.

D. The view.

26. Why was the writer happy that he achieved this goal?

A. It was an opportunity to learn a new language.

B. It helped him to get ready for his future life.

C. He discovered an amazing city to live in.

D. He experienced a lot in South America.

Most experts agree that the Internet has totally changed how we read, think, and remember things. However, whether this transition (转变) has had a good or bad effect is still unknown.

There is proof that we are reading fewer books, especially non-fiction (纪实文学). Let's say you need medical advice or cooking instructions. Who wants to buy a 300-page book when you can find a 300-word article on the Internet about the same subject? It's easier to read, it's free, and it's a lot faster. However, we are, in fact, reading a lot more overall. In addition to our offline reading, we read online throughout the day as we check our smart phones, surf the Internet, visit social media sites, and catch up on our e-mail. We also do a lot more skimming (略读) and scanning (细读) on the Internet than we do when we read physical books or magazines and newspapers.

Before there was an Internet, people spent a lot of time taking notes in libraries. Today, you can just simply bookmark any page and return to it easily. However, many argue that online information sources often have mistakes and can't be trusted, so we need to be more careful when we use them.

Some think that the Internet has made it more difficult to focus on one task without getting interrupted by other things. We are continually interrupted by updates from social media websites and e-mail messages. We follow links (链接) to other websites where we find more links to other websites and jump from topic to topic. We also get a lot of junk (垃圾) – for example, news about famous people and advertisements about products we don't want or need.

Some consider what we read on the Internet to be junk, while others see many advantages in the reading we do on the Internet. Some argue that reading on the Internet is like exercise for the brain, making it easier for us to deal with interruption and think clearly as we learn to make choices that work for us. In a recent study, a lot of people agreed that our use of the Internet has actually made us smarter. If you grew up with the Internet, that's very good news, in fact.

27. How has the Internet changed the way we read?

- A. It offers more fictions for people to share.
- B. It makes people choose books over articles.
- C. It offers a chance for people to skim and scan.
- D. It makes people read more in their daily life.

28. Internet has made it more difficult to focus on one task because .

- A. there are links for shopping connected with the task
- B. the right information is normally hidden among junk
- C. various unneeded information often take their attention away
- D. people need to follow different links to get the right information
- 29. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
  - A. To question about the sources of online information.
  - B. To discuss the problems of reading on the Internet.
  - C. To state opinions on the effect of reading online.
  - D. To stress the importance of reading non-fiction.



С

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Reading Skills in Shape

- B. Reading Habits in Transition
- C. The Disadvantages of Interruption
- D. The Benefits of Reading on the Internet



# D

# **Emotional Intelligence**

Goleman is the writer of *Emotional Intelligence*, a great book about emotional intelligence (情商) or EQ is more important than IQ in one's success in life. One of the highlights of the book is a test that Goleman calls "The Marshmallow (棉花糖) Challenge."

In this experiment, four-year-old children were separately called into a room. A kind man gave a marshmallow to each of them and said they could eat the marshmallow right away, or wait for him to come back to get two marshmallows.

Some of the children covered their eyes or played games to keep their thoughts off the single marshmallow and waited for the promised double prize. Others – about a third of the group – simply watched the man leave and grabbed ( $\mathfrak{M}$ ) the marshmallow and ate it right away.

Twelve years later, the same children were teenagers and they were tested again. "The emotional and social difference between the grab-the-marshmallow kids and the satisfaction-delaying kids was interesting," Goleman says.

The ones who had <u>resisted</u> eating the marshmallow right away were clearly more socially capable than the others. "They were less likely to become nervous and disorganized when stressed; they welcomed challenges and followed them instead of giving up; they were independent and confident."

The third or so who grabbed the marshmallow were more likely to be seen as shying away from social contacts, to be easily upset by stress, to think of themselves as unworthy, or to overreact to certain situations.

And all because of a single marshmallow? In fact, Goleman explains, it's all because of a lone neuron (孤神经元) in the brain, that bypasses the neocortex – the area of the brain where reasonable decisions are made – and goes straight to the amygdala (大脑杏仁核), the emotional center of the brain. Here, the more that emotional memories involving disappointment, worry, and fear are stored in early teenage time, the more the amygdala can "control the rest of the brain," Goleman says, "by flooding it with strong and improper emotions."

But if the emotions stored in the brain are those of self-managing, self-motivation and hope, then we are given a gift of an "emotional Intelligence" that serves instead of controlling us for the rest of our lives.

However, amygdala takes a long time to grow, around fifteen or sixteen years, which means to Goleman that "emotional intelligence can be taught, not only in the home but perhaps, more importantly, in school."

31. What does the experiment "The Marshmallow Challenge" show?

A. EQ is more important than IQ to one's success.

B. The development of EQ is linked to marshmallows.

C. People who have higher EQ are more likely to succeed.

# 第6页共10页

D. People who like the marshmallow are more likely to fail.

32. The word "<u>resisted</u>" in Paragraph 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. refused B. agreed C. stopped D. repeated

33. Daniel Goleman probably agrees that

A. the grab-the-marshmallow kids are gifted with self-motivation
B. emotion memories involving worry lead to better social abilities
C. it takes fifteen or sixteen years to teach kids emotional intelligence
D. it's also schools' responsibility to teach kids emotional intelligence
III, 阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。(共10 分,每小题2 分)



#### You Can Choose Your Grandma!

Have you heard of Golden Hook? Golden Hook is a group of twenty grandmas and a young man with a clever business idea. They make beautiful, handmade, wool hats and sell them all around the world. You don't buy Golden Hook hats in a shop. If you want one, you go to their website and choose the style, size and colours you want. Then you look at photos and choose a grandma. The grandma knits (织) the hat by hand just for you. One week later, you get the hat with a special message from the grandma inside. You can see people wearing Golden Hook hats in Paris, London, Tokyo and New York. People love the hats because every hat is different.

Golden Hook was started in Paris, by Jeremy Emsellem. In 2005, when he was 19, Jeremy began knitting hats for fun. He wore the hats in class, and other students really liked them. Everyone wanted one! Jeremy made hats for 50 students, but he didn't have time to make hats for everyone. Then, in 2007, he visited his old aunt and had an idea. His aunt and her friends were all grandmothers. They didn't have a job and they didn't look after their children, so they had lots of time. They were really bored. They were also very good at knitting. Jeremy talked to his aunt's friends. He asked them if they wanted to make his hats. Six of the grandmothers said "Yes". In 2008, Jeremy started the Golden Hook company and set up the website. In the first year, they only sold 300 hats, but the company expanded quickly. Soon after, in 2010, Golden Hook employed 20 grandmas. Three years later, in 2012, a famous shop introduced the hats to Tokyo – Japanese people loved the grandma's hats. In the future, Jeremy's goal is to have Golden Hook Grandmas all over the world.

With Golden Hook, everyone wins. The customers get excellent hats. The grandmas get money, and something interesting to do. And Jeremy? Jeremy is 25, and the CEO of an international company.

34. What is Golden Hook?

35. Why do people like Golden Hook hats?

36. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

37. What is Jeremy's future goal?

38. Why does everyone win with Golden Hook?

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

### 第7页共10页

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。

假如你是李华,作为学校艺术社团(Art Club)负责人,你打算邀请你校交换生 Peter 加入社团。请用英语写一 封电子邮件,向Peter 介绍你在艺术社团通常做什么,并说明邀 请他加入社团的原因。

提示词语: sing, performance, show, learn

- 提示问题: What do you do in your Art Club?
  - Why do you want Peter to join your club?

# Dear Peter,

I am writing to invite you to join our Art Club.



I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

初中三年是你们成长的过程,改进的过程,自身不断提升的过程。

某英文报社以"自我提升"(self-improvement)为话题展开征文活动,请你用英文写篇短文给报社投稿,谈谈你 初中三年的提升改进,以及给你带来了什么启示。

提示词语: confident, shy, difficulty, brave

- 提示问题: How have you improved since three years ago?
  - What have you learned from your improvement?

I have grown up a lot in the past three years.

# 参考答案

一、单项填空(共6分,每小题 0.5分)

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5.B 6. B

7. D 8. A 9. C 10. C 11. C 12. B

二、完形填空(共8分,每小题1分)

13. B 14. D 15. A 16. B

17. B 18. A 19. D 20. C

三、阅读理解(共26分,每小题2分)

21. A 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. C 26. D 27. D

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

四、阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

34. Golden Hook is a group of twenty grandmas and a young man with a clever business idea.

35. Every hat is different.

36. How Golden Hook is started and developed.

37. To have Golden Hook Grandmas all over the world.

38. The customers get excellent hats, the grandmas get money and something interesting to do

and Jeremy has become the CEO of an international company. / Everyone gets what they want.

五、文段表达(10分)

39. One possible version:

题目①

Dear Peter,

*I am writing to invite you to join our Art Club.* In our club, we have many interesting activities. First, all the members meet up every weekend to do singing and dancing together. Some members play the piano. Sometimes, we get chances to do performance. Then, we go to the Art Museum from time to time. We can learn more about art.

If you join our club, I am sure you will have a lot of fun doing shows with the members. Besides, it's a good chance to make more friends and learn a lot about Chinese art.

I am looking forward to your early reply!

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

*I have grown up a lot in the past three years.* The biggest change for me is that I am more confident now. I was very shy three years ago. I used to be very nervous to answer questions in class. But my teachers are very nice to me. They told me to be brave to talk about my own opinions.

Confidence is very important. I have learned to be confident enough to challenge difficulties both in school and in normal life. When I meet problems, I am not afraid. I try my best to think of ways to solve problems.

书面表达评分标准:

第一档: (9~10 分)

完全符合题目要求,表达思想清楚且积极向上,内容丰富。使用多种句型结构 和丰富的词汇,语言通顺,语 意连贯,具有逻辑性和交际性。

第二档: (6~8 分)

基本符合题目要求,表达思想基本清楚,内容完整。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。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,表达思想不够清楚,内容不够完整。语法结构和词汇错误较多,语言不通顺,影响整体理解。

第四档: (0~2 分)

与题目有关内容不多,只是简单拼凑提示词语,所写内容难以理解。

2 部語書: 周.7430

