



2021 北京顺义初三（上）期末

英 语

姓名_____准考证号_____考场号_____座位号_____

考 生 须 知	1. 本试卷共 10 页，共五道大题，39 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、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。
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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。

1. J. K. Rowling is a famous writer, and we all like reading _____ books.
A. her B. his C. their D. your
2. China's first space program began _____ 1956.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
3. I work hard at school _____ I try to be helpful and kind all the time.
A. or B. but C. and D. so
4. — _____ you let me paint the fence a little, Tom?
— Well, no, Ben. I'm afraid....
A. Need B. Should C. Must D. Could
5. — Who do you think was the greatest inventor?
— Da Vinci was a great inventor _____ he was a pioneer in many areas.
A. because B. as well as C. although D. so that
6. For language structures, the more you use them, _____ learning English will be.
A. easy B. the easiest C. the easier D. easier
7. Steve Jobs' inventions and creativity _____ our way of life already.
A. have changed B. will change C. has changed D. is changing
8. Matthew was a quiet man _____ didn't speak much to strangers.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. who
9. In 2002, Yao Ming decided _____ the NBA draft.



A. entering B. to enter C. enter D. entered

10. — Where are the officers?

— Look! They _____ the elephant in the palace now.

A. touched B. will touch C. touch D. are touching

11. The book *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* _____ in 1865.

A. has published B. publishes C. was published D. published

12. — Can you tell me _____?

— We came from the earth.

A. where you are from B. where you were from
C. where are you from D. where were you from

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。

Do not Judge a Book by Its Cover

“This is John,” said Mr. Turner. The boy standing next to him was tall, with a friendly face. I 13 Adam and Chen give each other the thumbs (大拇指) up. That meant they were going to invite him to join the cool group. They smiled at him and he smiled back.

Mr. Turner always gave 14 students a buddy (伙伴) with the same hobbies as them. I was sure he wouldn't choose me. I wasn't one of the cool kids.

“Hyun, I want you to be John's buddy this term,” said Mr. Turner. Me? I couldn't 15 my ears! Everyone in the class looked in my direction. Adam and Chen even looked unhappy.

John walked over to my 16 and sat down beside me. He smiled at me.

“Hello,” he said in a confident voice.

“Hello.” I replied, not looking at him.

All morning I could feel the boys in the cool group looking 17 at me, but John didn't seem to notice.

Finally the bell rang for a break. I had butterflies in my stomach. I knew that Adam and Chen were going to make 18 of me in front of John, and that John would decide that he'd rather be buddies with them.

Sure enough, as soon as we got outside, Adam and Chen swaggered (大摇大摆地走) up to us.

“Mr. Turner says you're a good basketball player, John,” said Adam.” “How'd you like to 19 with us at lunch break? Hyun doesn't know anything about basketball.”

“No thanks,” said John. “I'd rather play chess with Hyun, if he doesn't mind.

Mr. Turner says he's an excellent player.”

I was walking on 20 as John and I crossed the playground. I remembered the saying we learnt in class about not judging a book by its cover, I completely misjudged John.



13. A. noticed B. picked C. realized D. checked
14. A. bright B. new C. usual D. silent
15. A. cover B. touch C. name D. believe
16. A. space B. land C. desk D. class
17. A. angrily B. honestly C. shyly D. confidently
18. A. sense B. much C. fun D. use
19. A. agree B. begin C. celebrate D. play
20. A. ice B. air C. fire D. earth

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

	<p>In an ancient Chinese story, a lady named Chang'e flew to the moon alone. She never came back home.</p>
	<p>However, another Chinese “Chang’e” just came back. After weeks of space travel, the Chang’e 5 lunar probe (月球探测器) came home on December 17, 2020. It landed in Siziwang banner in the Inner Mongolia autonomous region.</p>
	<p>Chang’e 5 brought back China’s first samples (样本) of rock and soil from the moon. They are the first lunar samples in over 40 years since the Soviet Luna 24 probe in 1976, China Daily reported. China has become the third country in the world to successfully bring back rocks from the moon.</p>
	<p>The return of Chang’e 5 was the last step in China’s three-step lunar exploration program (探月工程). It began in 2004, including orbiting (环绕飞行), landing, and bringing back samples, <i>Xinhua</i> reported.</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping praised this success. “There is no end for space exploration,” Xi said.</p>	

21. When did the Chang’e 5 lunar probe come back?

- A. On December 17, 2020. B. In 1976.



- C. In 2004. D. Over 40 years.
22. What did Chang'e 5 bring back?
- A. A lady named Chang'e. B. The samples of rock and soil.
C. The Soviet Luna 24 probe. D. The first lunar samples.
23. The three-step lunar exploration program _____.
- A. was an end for the last space exploration
B. started in Siziwang banner in the Inner Mongolia
C. helped China bring the rock and soil for the third time
D. included orbiting, landing, and bringing back samples

B

Soldier and Scholar

“Please don’t travel to Wuhan unless it’s absolutely necessary,” Zhong Nanshan, a famous respiratory (呼吸科的) expert, reminded the public when the novel coronavirus first hit Wuhan. But despite the danger, he, 84, rushed on an overnight train to Wuhan to fight the disease.



Known as the hero who defeated SARS in 2003, Zhong’s image and messages are flooding (遍布) social media. Many people say they “trust every word of Zhong”. He has given Chinese people confidence in winning the battle.

Growing up in a family of doctors, Zhong lives by a simple motto: save lives and always be honest. In 2003, when SARS hit China, he volunteered to treat patients and asked his colleagues (同事) to send their most serious cases to him. After months of work, his treatment plan for SARS was adopted (采纳) by China and then the whole world, saving thousands of lives, *People’s Daily* reported.

Seventeen years later, Zhong is once again leading an expert team to study the novel coronavirus. Although this new virus is known to be more dangerous to the elderly, Zhong doesn’t seem worried about his own safety.

On January 18, he took a high-speed train from Guangzhou to Wuhan. Two days later, he became the first expert to make certain that the new virus can be spread between humans. On January 29, he and his colleagues spent over four hours online checking five patients who were in serious condition. The next day, he chose the treatment for those patients. Under his guidance, his team developed a rapid test kit (快速检测试剂盒) for the disease that can show results within 15 minutes.

As *People’s Daily* wrote, “the 84-year-old Zhong Nanshan shows his professionalism as a scholar, courage as a soldier, and a sense of duty as the backbone of our nation.”

24. What achievements did Zhong make in the fight against SARS?
- A. He was the first doctor to start treating SARS patients.
B. He treated the most serious patients online.
C. His treatment plan saved lots of people.
D. He stated that SARS was under control.



25. How does the writer write Paragraph 5 ?
- A. In time order. B. By giving examples.
- C. By listing the numbers. D. In space order.

26. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. encourage people to stay at home
- B. state the importance of Zhong's warning
- C. guide people to be honest and brave
- D. praise Zhong's courage and spirit

C

The Attractiveness of Fairy Tales



Almost any young person can tell you the basic plot of Cinderella or Hansel & Gretel or Little Red Riding Hood. What is it about this kind of stories that makes them so memorable and so loved by kids and adults?

What kids say about fairy tales

Michael says, "The magic is my favorite part about reading fairy tales." Witches and warlocks (男巫), good fairies and evil trolls, characters who can transform into something more beautiful or an completely new shape inspire (鼓舞, 激发) active imaginations and make kids feel like anything is possible. Zoe loves the adventures in fairy tales. Reading them lets me escape from the real world. Isabella, 8 seconds that saying, "I can use my imagination when I read these and visit places I could never really go."

What educators say about fairy tales

Educators also love sharing fairy tales with kids to build up their reading comprehension and writing skills. Kristen, a second grade teacher likes to use these stories to introduce the topic of perspective (视角). "We read *The Three Little Pigs* and then another story from *the Big Bad Wolf's* perspective. They loved it!" Jenni, a fifth grade teacher, uses fairy tales like *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs* to kick off a creative writing unit with her students. "Reading a book like this opens up a new world to them as writers. Knowing that it's okay to take a familiar storyline of it gets their creative writing juices flowing."

Favorite fairy tales and the Disney factor

When asked to pick their favorite fairy tales, the answers reached from classics to modern twists to Disney's versions. Kyra, 12, appreciates the depth and complexity (复杂性) of classic fairy tales. "They help me think about real life problems and give me hope." Jack, 12, loves books like *A Tale Dark and Grimm* where "the tales take a twist and who you thought was bad becomes good."

While many kids first get introduced to these stories through Disney books and movies, the “Disneyfication” of fairy tales is not for everyone. “The Disney versions are way too cheesy and wrap them all up with a ‘happily ever after’ formulaic (公式化的) ending. I prefer the modern takes on the fairy tales like The Land of Stories where things are more complicated.” shares Nicole.

27. What makes Zoe love fairy tales so much?

- A. The magic. B. The characters.
- C. The adventures. D. The imagination.

28. Why do educators love sharing fairy tales with kids?

- A. To make their teaching easy.
- B. To help kids understand the text.
- C. To encourage kids to love their lessons.
- D. To improve kids’ reading and writing skills.

29. What can we know from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Kids all love classic fairy tales.
- B. Jack prefers the tales books with twists.
- C. No one loves the "Disneyfication" versions.
- D. Nicole appreciates the depth of classic fairy tales.



D



Passenger ships, trade ships, and fishing boats are a normal part of life on the open sea.

However, all their activity creates a great deal of noise underwater. Scientists from the United States and Canada recently reported their observations (观察) that the ocean is getting noisier.

Scientists at the University of Victoria have studied the recordings recorded with equipment placed underwater near the busy shipping lanes off Vancouver Island in Canada. They say engine (发动机) noise is continuous during the day, and a little less strong at night.

Scientists say it is likely that whales must call out more loudly to be heard over this noise. The noise could make it more difficult for orca whales to find food. The orcas find fish by producing clicking sounds and other noises. Loud engine noise could be interfering with their efforts.

Michael Jasny is a policy expert for the Natural Resources Defense Council. He says the rise of underwater noise is limiting the ability of whales to communicate.

Shipping noise falls across the same frequencies (频率) that these animals use for all their vital (重大的, 紧要的) behaviors — for feeding, for finding mates, for avoiding predators (捕食者) and for going ahead.”

Mr. Jasny says sound travels very effectively underwater. And it is not just whales he is worried about.

“The whole web of life in the oceans depends on sound. And as more and more research has been done, it’s been very clear that what we have on our hands is really a major problem. It’s a serious problem. It’s a global problem. Fortunately, in shipping we have a problem that has a solution.”

One answer is to design quieter ships. America’s National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, has four new ships that are made to be quieter. Michael Bahtiarian works for Noise Control Engineering, the company which helped design the boats.

Mr. Bahtiarian says the main source of noise pollution is the propeller (螺旋桨). Better shaped propellers and ship designs can help to reduce noise. NOAA’s ships also have costly engines, which produce less noise. Mr. Bahtiarian says the technology to make quieter ships does exist and has been used in the army for some time.

30. The underlined phrase “interfering with” in Paragraph 3 probably means_____.

- A. controlling B. troubling C. encouraging D. stopping

31. We can tell that whales depend on sound for_____.

- A. communicating with their mates
B. stopping predators from fishing
C. fighting against the shipping noise
D. telling the night time from the day

32. From the passage we can learn that_____.

- A. expensive engines produce less noise in the ocean
B. many animals in the ocean depend on sound for living
C. people should stop making big ships in order to save whales
D. it is difficult to find a way to stop noise pollution in the ocean

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

- A. The Ocean is Getting Noisier.
B. Whales and Ships in the Ocean.
C. Whales are Facing a Serious Problem.
D. Quiet Ships are Needed in the Ocean.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Loan words

Our class project last month was to find out more about loan words, words which are borrowed by one language from another.

Everyone knows that there are thousands of loan words in English, as English is influenced by a variety of different languages, and, for that reason, it has a huge number of loanwords. It is said that 80 percent of English words come from



other languages. Some speakers prefer using foreign words and phrases in place of English ones—they think they sound more interesting.

However, our project wasn't about English. We had to find out about loan words in other languages. Do other languages also have loan words? The answer is “Yes!” Almost every important language in the world has a lot, although not as many as English.

Two Asian languages which have a lot of loan words are Japanese and Korean. Most of the loan words in Japanese come from Chinese and English. Chinese words, and the Chinese characters, first came into the Japanese language more than 1,000 years ago. Chinese characters which are used in Japanese are called *kanji*, and many Chinese *Kanji* have different meanings or pronunciations, as well as occasionally being written slightly differently.

In recent times, Japanese has also borrowed many words from Portuguese, German (especially medical words), French and Italian (especially words about music and food). Non-Chinese loan words are written in another alphabet, called *katakana*.

There are also a lot of Chinese words and characters in Korean. More recently, Korean has also taken a lot of words from English. However, when they are used in Korean, the meanings of many words and expressions change. For example, the English word “dessert” means something sweet that you eat at the end of a meal. In Korean, the word now means something you drink at the end of a meal—tea, coffee or a soft drink.

There are also Korean English expressions which mean nothing in English, like “cash corner”, which in Korean means a bank machine in the street where you can get money. Words and phrases like this are now called “Konglish”! (354)

34. What are loan words?
35. Why does English have a huge number of loan words?
36. When did Chinese words first come into the Japanese language?
37. What does the English word “dessert” mean in Korean?
38. What are the last four paragraphs 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

假如你是李华，发现你们班交换生 Peter 在中文学习方面存在一些问题。为表达关心，请用英语给他回一封邮件，告诉他你学习中文的一些经验和方法。

提示词语： language, not easy, vocabulary, grammar,

提示问题： ● What problems does Peter have?

- What suggestions do you give him?



Dear Peter,

How are you getting on? Don't worry.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

“榜样的力量是无穷的”，榜样无处不在，榜样就在你身边。

为弘扬时代精神，某英文网站正在开展以“榜样”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，谈谈你的榜样是谁，他/她做过什么，具备什么样品质？你从他/她身上学到了什么？

提示词语：respect, set a good example, hard working

提示问题：● Who is your role model?

● What has he/she done?

● What have you learned from him/her?

My role model is





参考答案

知识运用

一、单项填空

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

二、完形填空

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

阅读理解

三、阅读短文，选择最佳选项。

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

四、阅读短文，回答问题。

34. Loan words are the words which are borrowed by one language from another.
35. Because English is influenced by a variety of different languages.
36. It means something you drink at the end of a meal—tea, coffee or a soft drink..
37. More than 1,000 years ago.
38. Both Japanese and Korean have a lot of loan words.

书面表达

五、文段表达

39.参考范文:

题目①

Dear Peter,

How are you getting on? Don't worry. I know it isn't easy for many people to learn a new language. Here are some suggestions for you.

For vocabulary, you can make a word list and review them often. You can also remember some words by listening to Chinese music or watching Chinese movies.

For grammar, I think you need to remember them first. Then, try to use them in daily life. Don't be shy or afraid of making mistakes. The braver you are, the better you are.

I hope these tips are helpful for you.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

My role model is my English teacher. I respect her very much.

She is a hard-working teacher with great patience. When we get low score, she often encourages us to work harder. When we have troubles, she often helps us solve them.

She set a good example for us. I learn more about how to treat others from her. I'll try my best to be a person like her.

