



## 北师大附中2019-2020初三第二学期英语统练五

学校\_\_\_\_\_姓名\_\_\_\_\_准考证号\_\_\_\_\_

### 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. David is my brother. \_\_\_\_\_hobby is drawing.  
A. His                      B. Her                      C. Your                      D. Its
2. — Tina, when did you arrive in Beijing?  
— \_\_\_\_\_September 1st.  
A. In                      B. On                      C. At                      D. From
3. You can't swim in the river, \_\_\_\_\_it's too dangerous.  
A. and                      B. so                      C. but                      D. because
4. — Must I leave now?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can have a rest here for a while.  
A. couldn't                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. shouldn't
5. Alexander Bell \_\_\_\_\_the telephone over 140 years ago.  
A. invents                      B. invented                      C. will invent                      D. has invented
6. William \_\_\_\_\_in the school library when it began to rain.  
A. read                      B. reads                      C. was reading                      D. is reading
7. Emma isn't here. She \_\_\_\_\_to America.  
A. goes                      B. was going                      C. will go                      D. has gone
8. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is one of \_\_\_\_\_bridges in the world.  
A. long                      B. longer                      C. longest                      D. the longest
9. In the early 1960s, this book \_\_\_\_\_in many schools in Britain.  
A. teaches                      B. was taught                      C. taught                      D. is taught



10. It's important \_\_\_\_\_ calm whatever happens in life.  
A. stay                      B. to stay                      C. stayed                      D. staying
11. If you take a taxi now, you \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema in time.  
A. get                      B. got                      C. will get                      D. have got
12. — Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Of course. It's on Wangfujing Street.  
A. where Beijing Hotel is                      B. where is Beijing Hotel  
C. where Beijing Hotel was                      D. where was Beijing Hotel

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。

### The greatest gift

Kerrie and I had always been close friends through elementary school and middle school. But when high school started, everything seemed to 13 between us. I was more independent and did whatever suited me. However, Kerrie wanted to be liked. She was willing to do anything to become 14, which was the only thing she wanted.

At the end of our first year, she finally got invited to the biggest party of the year. As her best friend, I helped her get ready for the party. After I watched her leave, I headed into the house with a big sigh (叹气) and 15 that everything could go back the way it used to be between us.

At about 2:00 a.m., my phone rang. It was Kerrie's mother. I could hear the 16 in her voice. "Kerrie's been in an accident," she said. My mind began racing in fear.

"She was hit by a truck," her mother continued to say. "17, it wasn't too bad. She has got a fracture (骨折). The doctor said she'd be OK in a month."

After taking control of my thoughts again, I 18 to calm down and hurried to the hospital.

Over the next few days, I learned more about what had happened. Kerrie had wanted to 19 in so badly at the party that she tried to please everyone. After the party, some girls told her to get a taxi for them. While Kerrie was standing in the cold waiting for a taxi, a truck came out of nowhere and hit her.

In the following weeks, I visited Kerrie every day. However, no one at the party ever came to see her, even the girls that she had tried to get a taxi for.

It was Kerrie's birthday when she left the hospital. I asked her what she wanted and she told me she had already received the greatest gift from me – unconditional love and true friendship since I had always been there to 20 her no matter what happened.



- |                    |            |              |                |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 13. A. end         | B. last    | C. continue  | D. change      |
| 14. A. comfortable | B. silent  | C. popular   | D. responsible |
| 15. A. realized    | B. hoped   | C. suggested | D. predicted   |
| 16. A. worry       | B. doubt   | C. pleasure  | D. surprise    |
| 17. A. Luckily     | B. Crazyly | C. Strangely | D. Terribly    |
| 18. A. failed      | B. asked   | C. dreamed   | D. managed     |
| 19. A. come        | B. break   | C. fit       | D. give        |
| 20. A. accept      | B. support | C. judge     | D. correct     |

### 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

#### Travel advice: We answer your questions!

Mari



Hi! I want to go to Hong Kong. When should I go? I also don't know what to do or see. Is it OK to go by myself, or should I go with a group?

The best time to visit Hong Kong is between December and February. Some people say the best time is between September and November. I don't agree. Typhoon season is between May and November. So you may get wet a lot.

Zac



You could travel with a group. It's easy, and you don't have to worry about being alone. However, if you go alone, you don't have to do what everyone else wants to do. Why don't you go with just one or two friends?

Angel



I'd visit Victoria Peak. A lot of people go there, but it's worth it! You can take the Peak Tram (山顶缆车). You should go late in the afternoon and wait at the top until the sun goes down. The city looks amazing!

Laura



Will

You should go shopping! Hong Kong is famous for its shops. You can buy anything from jewelry to clothes to pets. Don't miss all the fun!





21. Zac thinks the best time to visit Hong Kong is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. between May and November  
B. between May and September  
C. between December and February  
D. between September and November
22. Who thinks Victoria Peak is worth visiting?  
A. Zac.            B. Angel.            C. Will.            D. Laura.
23. What does Will advise Mari to do?  
A. Travel by herself.  
B. Do some shopping.  
C. Travel with friends.  
D. Take the Peak Tram.

## B

### **Tough Man: a race to the limit**

Every January, more than 3,000 people take part in one of the most difficult races on Earth: the Tough Man competition in the UK. Competitors run, swim and climb around the 15-km course. But this is no normal race. These competitors have to crawl (爬) through tunnels (隧道), run across a field of nettles (荨麻) and jump over fire. What's more, the competition takes place in January, so the temperatures are low – sometimes as low as  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . People travel from all over the world to take part, with competitors from South Africa, Australia and China.

The following shows what the Tough Man course is like. First, competitors run for 1 km along a muddy road. Next, they crawl under low nets on the ground. After the nets, the runners jump into a lake and swim for 1 km. Then, they reach the field of fire. Here, the runners run across a field and jump over small bonfires. Next, competitors must crawl through a long tunnel. The tunnel is partly under water. Finally, the runners run 2 km through nettles before they reach the finish line.

The competition is quite dangerous and every year there are accidents. Injuries like broken bones and cuts are quite common. The race is very hard: one-third of the competitors don't finish it. Runners have to be very fit and healthy and most people train all year to prepare for the event. It is also the only race like it in the world. There are similar events, but this was the

first one in the world. Many people do the competition because it is so famous. Every year the organizers change the event and add new things. This means that the competition stays exciting and challenging, so people go back year after year.

24. Where does the Tough Man competition take place?

- A. In the UK.      B. In China.      C. In Australia.      D. In South Africa.

25. What do competitors do after crawling under nets?

- A. Run across a field with fire.  
B. Jump into water and swim.  
C. Crawl through a tunnel.  
D. Run through nettles.

26. Why do people go back to the competition every year?

- A. It changes and stays exciting every year.  
B. It is the first competition in the world.  
C. It helps people to stay fit and healthy.  
D. There are no similar events like it.

## C

### FOMO

Everybody knows how important it is for students to get a good night's sleep every night. You aren't able to do your best and keep up with all of your responsibilities at school unless you sleep well. Most experts agree that the best number of sleeping hours is eight, and this has been accepted as common sense for as long as I can remember. However, I was young once and I know that most of you get much less sleep than that – and in some cases it will be influencing your schoolwork.

I read an interesting article in a teachers' magazine recently. They did a study of 848 students in Wales. Worryingly, the results showed that teenagers are facing a new problem. They may go to bed and get up at proper times but a growing number of them are waking up in the middle of the night, not to use the bathroom or have something to eat but because of *FOMO* – *fear of missing out*, which brings worrying influence on their sleep and schoolwork.



According to the article, schoolchildren are having problems because more and more of them wake up during the night to check social media. Afraid of missing a comment (评论) or an opportunity to take part in a conversation, teenagers are waking at all times of the night, going online and getting involved. All this when they should be sound asleep.

Experts are worried and the report shows some facts from the study that I'd like to share with you:

- **23% of 12 to 15-year-olds** wake up nearly every night to use social media.
- **One in three students** are always tired.
- **Students who use social media during the night** are more likely to be anxious (焦虑).

Are you experiencing FOMO? If yes, I'd like to ask you to be responsible for your sleep when it comes to social media. Be brave! Switch off your devices (设备) at night. The world won't end and your social media will be waiting to greet you in the morning! I give you my word that you won't have missed anything important just because of a good night's sleep.

27. We can learn from the passage that FOMO is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an unreasonable need to go out all the time
- B. a result of using social media in a wise way
- C. a fear of missing communication on social media
- D. a study on the ways of teenagers using social media

28. What did the study in Wales show?

- A. Teenagers are tired because they often stay up late.
- B. More and more teenagers are tired of schoolwork.
- C. Half of the teenagers wake up nearly every night.
- D. Using social media at night may cause anxiety.

29. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To explain the relationship between FOMO and sleep.
- B. To encourage teenagers to deal with FOMO properly.
- C. To describe why teenagers don't get enough sleep.
- D. To show why FOMO happens a lot to teenagers.



## D

Think back to when you were in a classroom, and the teacher set a difficult problem. Which of the two following responses is closer to the way you reacted?

A	B
<i>Oh no, this is too hard for me. I'm not even going to seriously try and work it out.</i>	<i>Ah, this is a little difficult but I like to have a try. Maybe I'll learn something when trying.</i>

The psychologist (心理学家) Carol Dweck of Stanford University, did a test by giving some ten-year-old children problems that were a little hard for them. Group 1, who chose B, reacted positively, said they loved challenges and understood that their abilities could be developed. Professor Dweck says they had a “growth mindset (思维模式)”. And they cared more about what they can achieve in the future. However, group 2, who chose A, felt that their intelligence was being judged and they had failed. They had a “fixed mindset” and were unable to imagine improving. Some of these children said they might cheat in the future and look for someone who were worse than them, just to make themselves feel good.

Professor Dweck believes that there is a problem in education. For years, teachers have praised children for their intelligence and talent. But this makes them get hurt easily from failure. They become performance-oriented (i.e. interested in getting high grades, not learning). The right way, according to Dweck, is to praise the process that children are involved in: making an effort, using learning strategies (策略) and improving. This way they will become mastery-oriented (i.e. interested in getting better at something) and will achieve more.

Psychologists have been testing these theories. Students were taught that if they left their comfort zone and learned something new and difficult, they'd be more intelligent. These students made faster progress than a control group. In another study, children from an underperforming (不佳的) school had trainings on their growth mindset techniques for a year. The results were staggering. They came top in tests, beating children from much better schools. These children had previously felt that making an effort was a sign of stupidity, but they came to see it as the key to learning.

So, back to our original question, if you answered B, well done – you already have a growth mindset. If A, don't worry; everyone is able to become mastery-oriented with a little effort and self-awareness.



30. What can we learn from Carol's test in Paragraph 2?
- A. Group 2 cheated in the test.
  - B. Group 1 had good imagination.
  - C. Group 2 felt confident after the test.
  - D. Group 1 liked challenging problems.
31. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. Ways of training children.
  - B. How to deal with challenges.
  - C. Problems in today's classroom.
  - D. The right and wrong ways of praise.
32. The word **staggering** in Paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. unbelievable      B. unchangeable      C. disappointing      D. frightening
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Do you have the right mindset?
  - B. Can you make the right choice?
  - C. Are you using proper strategies?
  - D. Are you really pushing yourself?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

### Tornado Chaser

Do you know? In June 2003, South Dakota experienced 67 tornados in one day! In the U.S., tornadoes (龙卷风) are responsible for 80 deaths and more than 1,500 injuries each year. Although they happen very often, tornadoes are difficult to predict. Why? Tornadoes develop from storms, but only some storms can become tornadoes. Meteorologists (气象学家) don't know where and when a storm will touch the ground and turn into a tornado. Today, the warning time for a tornado is usually just 13 minutes.

Tim Samaras is a tornado chaser. His job is to find tornadoes and follow them. When he





gets close to a tornado, he puts a special tool on the ground. This tool measures things like temperature, humidity, and wind speed of a tornado. With this information, Samaras can learn what causes tornadoes to develop. If meteorologists understand this, they can warn people about tornadoes sooner and save lives.

How does Samaras hunt tornadoes? It's not easy. First, he has to find one. Tornadoes are too small to see using weather satellites (卫星). So Samaras can't just depend on these tools to find one. Instead he waits for tornadoes to develop. Every May and June, Samaras drives about 40,000 kilometers (25,000 miles) across an area known as Tornado Alley, looking and hoping to find a tornado.

Once Samaras sees a tornado, the chase begins. But a tornado is hard to follow. Some tornadoes change direction several times—for example, moving east and then west and then east again. When Samaras finally gets near a tornado, he puts his special tool on the ground. Being this close to a tornado is frightening. There is rubbish flying in the air. The wind is blowing at high speed. He must get away quickly.

The work is risky, even for a skilled chaser like Samaras. But danger won't stop his hunt for the perfect storm.

34. When did South Dakota experience 67 tornadoes in one day?

35. How long is the warning time usually for a tornado?

36. What does Tim Samaras do?

37. Where does Samaras go every May and June?

38. Why is it hard for Samaras to hunt tornadoes?



## 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, 你们班将要举办以“好读书, 读好书”为主题的一次读书分享活动。请写一封邮件邀请你们班的英国交换生Peter参加, 在邮件中告诉他活动

举办的时间和地点，举办此活动的目的和意义，并提醒他需要做何准备。

提示词语：share, encourage, book

提示问题：●When and where will this activity be held?

●Why does your class hold the activity?

●What should he prepare for the activity?

*Dear Peter,*

*I'm writing this email to invite you to take part in our book sharing activity.*

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

## 题目②

旅行让人开阔眼界，增长知识。

假如你是李华，你们学校的英语报刊以“Man Who Travels Far Knows More”为题进行征稿。请用英语写一份稿件投稿，介绍一次令你印象深刻的旅行经历以及这次旅行带给你的收获或感悟。

提示词语：visit, take photos, culture, memory

提示问题：●When and where did you travel?

●What did you do during your travel?

●What have you got from this travel experience?

Man Who Travels Far Knows More

*I have traveled to some places.*

