



# 2023 北京通州初三（上）期中

## 英 语

2023 年 11 月

学校\_\_\_\_\_ 班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_

考生 须知	1. 本试卷共 8 页, 共五道大题, 38 道小题, 满分 60 分, 考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 请在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、姓名。 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。 4. 在答题卡上, 选择题用 2B 铅笔作答, 其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 5. 考试结束, 请将答题卡交回。
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### 第一部分

本部分共 33 题, 共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中, 选出最符合题目要求的一项。

#### 一、单项填空(每题 0.5 分, 共 6 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。

- Mr. Black is a good teacher and we all like \_\_\_\_\_ classes very much.  
A. his            B. her            C. their            D. its
- It is the best time to visit Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ autumn.  
A. at            B. to            C. in            D. on
- Science is useful, \_\_\_\_\_ I will try my best to learn it well.  
A. but            B. for            C. so            D. or
- Excuse me, can I park my car here?  
—Sorry, you \_\_\_\_\_. This is no parking area.  
A. can            B. can't            C. must            D. needn't
- \_\_\_\_\_ students are there in your class?  
—There are thirty-six.  
A. How far            B. How many            C. How long            D. How much
- Which subject is \_\_\_\_\_, English, science or geography?  
—science.  
A. interesting            B. more interesting  
C. most interesting            D. the most interesting
- Mike, where is your sister?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ books in her home.



A. read                      B. reads                      C. was reading                      D. is reading

8. The earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ on the night of September, 2023.

A. happens                      B. happened                      C. will happen                      D. has happened

9. The famous singer \_\_\_\_\_ a song at the party tomorrow evening.

A. will sing                      B. sings                      C. is singing                      D. sang

10. —What an old building! I think it has a long history.

—Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ here for almost five hundred years.

A. is                      B. was                      C. will be                      D. has been

11. English is important because it \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

A. is used                      B. uses                      C. was used                      D. used

12. —Lucy, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary?

—Sure. I bought it in the bookstore near my home.

A. where you buy                      B. where you bought  
C. where do you buy                      D. where did you buy

## 二、完形填空(每题 1 分,共 8 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 Catching Tree

Linda looked up at the tree. It was the biggest tree in town. It was so big that it caught things that people lost. If something was floated away or blew away, it was usually   13   in the tree.

Linda had lost her   14  . She wanted to climb up and see if it was in the tree. She thought she saw it in one of the high branches(树枝). She had to climb it to make sure. The branches were not close to the   15  . They were high up. She needed a ladder to start climbing up the tree.

She began to climb. In the lowest branches, she found bird nests. Squirrels chattered at her and ran the other way. She went higher.

She found an old baseball. Then there was a kite that was not hers. She found someone's cat, but it ran away from her. She went higher still.

A newspaper was caught in one of the branches. Then a balloon was trapped(困住) in the leaves. There were more birds, too. She went even higher.

More birds' nests and squirrels   16   her. She found a paper airplane. Then there was an old shoe. Next she found a lady's hat caught in some twigs(小细枝). She went even higher to the top.

At last, she found her kite. She   17   it and tied it to her arm. She found other things, too. There was a toy rocket, another newspaper, and a tennis racket. There were other things, too.

Before she went down, she took all the things that belonged to(属于) people from the



tree. She 18 the animals alone. They belonged in the tree. By the time she reached the ground again, the area around the tree was covered with things she had taken down 19.

Many people were 20, but they were happy to get their things back. Linda was just happy to have her kite.

- 13. A. planted      B. put      C. placed      D. caught
- 14. A. kite      B. cat      C. baseball      D. balloon
- 15. A. sky      B. nests      C. ground      D. buildings
- 16. A. needed      B. greeted      C. protected      D. encouraged
- 17. A. produced      B. followed      C. freed      D. broke
- 18. A. left      B. touched      C. saved      D. studied
- 19. A. fast      B. hard      C. seriously      D. curiously
- 20. A. careless      B. rich      C. nervous      D. surprised

三、阅读理解(每题 2 分,共 26 分)

(一)信息匹配。下面材料分别介绍了四个习语,请根据 21-23 题中对 Alice, Jenny 和 Mike 的描述,将其与相应的习语匹配,并将文中每个标题前的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应的位置上。

A

Idioms(习语)in English

The following information is about some idioms in English. Please find the right idioms for the following sentences.

<p><b>A</b> sleep on it: To think about something for a while before making a decision.</p>	<p><b>B</b> get something off one's chest: To talk about a problem that has been worrying someone for a long time, and someone feels better because of this.</p>
<p><b>C</b> put your foot in your mouth: Saying something you shouldn't have said.</p>	<p><b>D</b> down for the count: Tired; giving up unable or unwilling to participate any longer.</p>



21. Alice Don't tell me whether you'll move to Texas with me or not today. I think you should \_\_\_\_\_, and tell me your decision tomorrow.



22. Jenny No, you can't take my dog for a walk. She will give up because she is \_\_\_\_\_ after running after the cats all day.



23. Mike Miss Smith, I'm sorry. I have to \_\_\_\_\_, and it's about my English homework. I copied my friend's answers yesterday. I can't feel better after that.

(二)信息选择。 阅读下面的三篇短文, 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。

**B**

**For the Love of His Human**

At 7 weeks, Rocky was given to a boy with problems. Unfortunately, the boy tied the dog and threw him into a lake. Luckily, the boy's father saved the dog. However, the next day, the boy tried to make Rocky die again. He took the dog and held him under water. The dog was saved once more by the father and was returned to the animal home.

Later, Rocky was given to Rita when he was 10 weeks old. The two were always within reach of each other so they were called R and R by the family.

Once, when Rita was about to enter a store, two large men rushed out of the door, crying to the shopkeeper, and nearly knocking Rita over. Rocky rushed forward, putting himself between the girl and the two men. He growled(咆哮)and the men backed off.

He seemed fearless most of the time. But Rocky's fear of water was clear when Rita went swimming in a nearby lake. He would pull back, pace on the shore(岸), and shake.

When he was 3 years old and Rita was 11, she fell off a boardwalk and into the lake facedown. Her body was not moving. We can never know what went through Rocky's mind as he stood there watching his keeper, but he jumped into the water. He swam to Rita, caught her dress, swam back to the shore, and pulled her out.

Rocky's fear of the water was certain and never became less. He continued to avoid it for the rest of his life, and no one ever saw him so much as place a foot in the lake again. He braved the water just once, for Rita, for love.

24. Rocky met Rita when Rocky was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 7 weeks old    B. 10 weeks old    C. 3 years old    D. 11 years old
25. Rocky and Rita were called R and R by the family because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Rita wanted to help Rocky to forget the boy with problems
- B. Rita asked her family members to call them like this
- C. they became friends and were always together
- D. her family members hoped Rita would be as brave as Rocky
26. Rocky \_\_\_\_\_ to save Rita from water.



- A. fell off the lake face down
- B. growled at two large men
- C. ran to ask Rita's father
- D. faced up to his fear

C

### Tips to Improve English Listening Skills

As an English learner, is your English listening skill progressing well? If it is still posing a problem, maybe the following tips can give you some help.

First of all, remember that you are not alone. Listening comprehension is probably the most difficult task for almost all learners of English as a foreign language. The most important thing is to listen, and that means as often as possible.

When you begin to listen, do not translate into your native language. When you translate into your native language, you are taking the focus of your attention away from the speaker and concentrating (集中注意力) on the translation process taking place in your brain. Translation leads to a mental (精神的) block in your brain. It sometimes doesn't allow you to understand anything at all.

Most of people repeat themselves. Think for a moment about your friends, family, and your teachers. When they speak in their native tongue, do they repeat themselves? If they are like most people, they probably do. That means that whenever you listen to someone speaking, it is very likely that they will repeat the information, giving you a second, third or even fourth chance to understand what has been said.

Use key words or key phrases to help you understand the general (大致的) ideas. If you understand "New York", "business trip", "last year", you can think that the person is speaking about a business trip to New York last year. This may seem obvious (明显的, 显然的) to you, but remember that understanding the general idea will help you to understand the detail (细节) as the person continues to speak.

Listen for context. Let's imagine that your English speaking friend says, "I bought this great tuner at JR's. It was really cheap and now I can finally listen to National Public Radiobroadcasts." You don't understand what a tuner is, and if you focus on the word "tuner", you might become frustrated. If you think in context, you probably will begin to understand. For example, bought is the past of buy, listen is no problem and radio is obvious. Now you understand, he bought something—the tuner—to listen to the radio. A tuner must be a kind of radio. This is a simple example but it **demonstrates** what you need to focus on. Not the word that you don't understand, but the words you do understand.

27. According to the passage, what is a possible way to understand the general ideas?

- A. To know the key information.
- B. To get more detailed information.
- C. To understand all the information.



D. To remember the repetitive information.

28. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Translating creates a road between the listener and the speaker.

B. It is difficult to get the key information while listening to the materials.

C. It is useless to make a prediction about the words people don't understand.

D. Saying what has been said again can help people understand the information.

29. The word “**demonstrates**” in Paragraph 6 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_” .

A. creates continuously

B. shows clearly

C. keeps it a secret of

D. studies carelessly on

D

When we think of communication, we usually think not of touch but of speech. This is because language itself happens primarily over the auditory(听力的,听觉的)channel. Since sound travels more than four times faster in water (1,480 meters per second) than in air (343meters per second), it's no surprise that a huge number of animals in the ocean also use sound as an efficient means of communication. The low-frequency sounds produced by larger whales can travel tens of thousands of miles underwater. Many species(物种) of fish use sound for communication.

The ocean is full of animals using the auditory channel for communication, but this may be changing. Because of human-made noise, the ocean sounds very different than it did millions of years ago. In our searching for both understanding and having communication with ocean species, we have become our own worst enemy. Ship noise and wind farms, all these activities are creating the loud and unpleasant sound in the ocean. Too much noise makes it difficult for fish to avoid enemies or for whales to hear those low-frequency calls as they now must compete with the noise of shipping traffic.

Jason Bruck and other researchers have focused their attention on the dolphins communication and the problem of ocean noise. They are looking at how' even seemingly minimal(极小的)amounts of background noise might make it difficult not only for dolphins to communicate with each other but also to pay long enough attention to learning new skills.

Paige Stevens is studying the ways in which noise affects dolphins to learn living abilities. Just as we see in humans, background noise may make it difficult for dolphins to focus on the task at hand. Stevens' research could show that it's getting so loud in the ocean that dolphins might be losing their abilities to think clearly enough to live a normal life.

Humans feel a strong pull to communicate with ocean animals. And we have enough in common with most species in terms of(就……而言)shared communication channels to make this possible, even if it's just a soft touch. It's good to want to have communication with our favorite ocean species, but unless we find a way to turn down the volume, we won't ever hear what they might want to tell us.



30. What do you know about the sound?
- A. Sound travels faster in air than in water.
  - B. There is little loud sound in the deep ocean.
  - C. Some ocean animals use sound to communicate.
  - D. Human-made noise is good for some of the ocean animals.
31. Paige Stevens probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. animals like using language to communicate
  - B. people make some ocean noise to study the animals
  - C. people should stop communicating with ocean species
  - D. the background noise can keep dolphins from living normally
32. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Living in the Ocean
  - B. From the Ocean to the Land
  - C. Animal Communication
  - D. Communication in the Deep
33. What is the writer's main purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To tell us some ways to talk to animals.
  - B. To call on people to reduce noise in the ocean.
  - C. To introduce the communication way between human and ocean species.
  - D. To encourage people to do more researches on communication in the ocean.

## 第二部分

本部分共 5 题,共 20 分。根据题目要求,完成相应任务。

### 四、阅读表达(34-36 题每题 2 分, 37 题 4 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

#### On Top of the World

Jenny Tough is a runner, cyclist, and adventurer. She has spent much of her life climbing mountains in the world's most places, often completely alone. In her recent book, she tells her expeditions and the lessons she's learned along the way.

"I see adventure as a creative pursuit(追求), one where I'm inventing challenges(挑战)for myself. They don't need to make sense to anyone else. In this case, I started with a goal to run across Kyrgyzstan. No one had ever done it before, and everyone told me it couldn't be done. But I went, and I did it. And on that trip, I became the best of myself but finishing a big project like that left a hole, and I felt pretty depressed(沮丧的)afterward. So I decided to just keep going." She said.

She also said that during the journey, so many things happened—some are scary, some are beautiful. We always have to set a record or we've always got to be the best. A thousand people could run across these mountains and come back with a thousand different stories.



“So many of us grow up in environments where we’re always looked after. Each solo(单独的) trip I took was a revelation(启示) of my abilities. I’ve gotten myself into . some bad situations; and I’ve had to think creatively to get myself out. If I had never put myself through that, I might never have become a truly one who really backs herself when things get bad.” She also said.

34. Where does Jenny Tough tell her expeditions and the lessons she’s learned?
35. Why did Jenny Tough decide to keep going after running across Kyrgyzstan?
36. What has Jenny Tough had to do when she has gotten herself into some bad situations?
37. Do you think Jenny Tough should spend much of her life climbing mountains in the world’s most places alone? Why or why not? Please give at least two reasons.

### 五、文段表达(10分)

38.从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据所给提示,完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。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,你们学校正在举办“英语学习方法交流”的主题活动。请用英语写一封电子邮件向你们班交换生 Peter 介绍你英语学习方面曾遇到的问题,以及你的解决办法。

提示词语: words, remember, topic sentence, understand

- 提示问题:
- what problem(s) did you meet in your English learning?
  - How did you solve the problem(s)?

Dear Peter,

How are you? \_\_\_\_\_

What about you? Please tell me.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 题目②

某英文网站正在开展以“书香润心灵,阅读伴成长”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华,请用英文写一篇短文投稿,谈谈哪本书对你影响最大,介绍一下这本书的内容,以及给你成长带来的帮助。

提示词语: write, story, life, change, help

- 提示问题:
- Which book has had a big influence on your life?
  - What is the book about?
  - How has the book helped you?





There are a lot of books around us. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# 参考答案

## 第一部分

### 一、单项填空

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

### 二、完形填空

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

### 三、阅读理解

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

## 第二部分

### 四、阅读表达

34. In her recent book.  
35. Because finishing a big project (like running across Kyrgyzstan) leaves a hole, and she felt pretty depressed afterward.  
36. She has had to think creatively to get herself out.  
37.略

### 五、文段表达

38.参考范文:

#### 题目①

Peter,

How are you? I learned a lot of new words, I couldn't remember them well last term. After leaning the first unit this tem, I have learned some ways to remember the words. First, I used the mind maps to write down the words for different topics. Then I used the words to make new sentences or copied the sentences in the texts. After that I read the sentences and used these sentences to write a passage about the topic. In this way, I could understand the new words and remember them easily.

What about you? Please tell me.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 题目②



There are a lot of books around us. I like reading them. I would like to talk about a book. It is named *The Secret*. It is written by Rhonda Byrne, a famous writer. It doesn't have any story. Actually, it was based on the truth of life. A number of things related to our life are mentioned in this book, like how to get happiness, how to get more money, how to stay healthy. This book has changed the way of my thinking and helped me a lot as well.

### 文段表达评分标准

先根据文章整体内容和语言表达确定档次, 然后在该档次内评出分数。具体评分标准如下:

#### 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。语音基本通顺, 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, 只是简单拼凑提示词语, 所写内容难以理解。