

2021 北京石景山初三（上）期末

英 语

学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考 生 须 知	1. 本试卷为闭卷考试，共 10 页，满分 60 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。
	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。
	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 铅笔规范填涂，其他试题用黑色签字笔作答。
	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）

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。

- Mr. Cooper is very popular, and we all enjoy _____ classes.
A. his B. her C. their D. your
- Happy birthday, Jack! Here is a gift _____ you.
— Thanks. That's very nice of you.
A. from B. for C. on D. in
- Put on your warm clothes before you go out, _____ you may have a cold.
A. or B. so C. but D. and
- You _____ cross the road when the traffic lights are red.
A. couldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
- _____ do you go to the cinema, Li Wen?
— Once a month.
A. How many B. How much C. How often D. How soon
- Zhong Nanshan is one of _____ scientists in China.
A. famous B. more famous C. most famous D. the most famous
- Life is like a mirror. If you smile at it, it _____ back.
A. has smiled B. will smile C. smiled D. is smiling
- I _____ an online test when my mum walked in.
A. do B. will do C. was doing D. am doing



9. They _____ each other since Lily left Beijing last year, but they stay in touch.

- A. don't see B. didn't see C. won't see D. haven't seen

10. — What is your little sister doing, Tom?

— She _____ with her toys now.

- A. will play B. is playing C. plays D. played

11. Chinese spacecraft Chang'e 5 _____ into space on November 24th, 2020.

- A. sends B. sent C. is sent D. was sent

12. — Do you know _____?

— At 2:00 tomorrow afternoon.

- A. when our class meeting began B. when did our class meeting begin
C. when our class meeting will begin D. when will our class meeting begin



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。

Families That Care, Care about Families.

My 10th Christmas was the one that I was not looking forward to. Money was limited.

Mom said we were old enough now not to expect 13.

“How can I even wear the same old dress one more time?” I 14 to my sister. “I know,” said my sister. “I have asked for a horse forever but it never happens.”

The next day, Mom told us that she had been saving up and shopping around so that we could give the Walters family a Christmas basket. “If anyone needs some 15, it's the Walters,” Mom reminded us. Looking like a family of hobos (流浪汉), the Walters could hardly afford their food.

I noticed that Mom had prepared a small gift for each of the children. How could Mom be so generous (慷慨的) with someone else's kids when we didn't have enough?

We 16 the basket to the Walters', knocked hard on the door and then ran fast to hide behind a tree. When the family came out and picked up the basket, I saw their faces. They looked happy. But mostly, they looked like, well, like they were thinking, *maybe we do belong here*.

Christmas morning arrived. 17, I received a beautiful dress and my sister got a horse!

“Mom, how did you manage to do all this?” I asked. “We were 18 for a no-present Christmas.” “Oh, everybody helped. Mrs. Olsen at the dress shop sold me your gift at half price. Mrs. Marshall paid me to hang up her tree lights. Mr. Jones gave us one of his horses because we got your sister to love it. And the Larsens, down the way, 19 some of their pasture (牧场) for us to keep the horse.”

“But the Walters don't have anything to give in return.”

“Doesn't matter who can or can't give. If we just listen to our hearts, the right gifts will end up with the right families,” Mom said.

That was the Christmas that I learned about the magic of 20. The “belonging” feeling was more valuable than any of the gifts. And I thought *families that care, care about families. All families.*

13. A. gifts B. trees C. games D. holidays
14. A. explained B. complained C. introduced D. repeated
15. A. advice B. choices C. lessons D. cheer
16. A. covered B. delivered C. changed D. checked
17. A. Surprisingly B. Proudly C. Confidently D. Carefully
18. A. absent B. eager C. ready D. late
19. A. visited B. offered C. watered D. sold
20. A. understanding B. expecting C. exchanging D. giving



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

Interesting Festivals around the World

<p>Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta</p> <p>Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta is a festival of hot air balloons. It happens in Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA during early October every year. The Balloon Fiesta is a nine day event, and has about 750 balloons. It is the largest hot air balloon festival in the world.</p>
<p>Battle of the Oranges</p> <p>This festival includes a tradition of throwing oranges between groups. It is the largest food fight in Italy. There are normally thousands of people divided into 9 teams. They throw oranges at each other during the traditional carnival (狂欢节) days. The carnival happens in February. It sure is a fun party!</p>
<p>Songkran Water Festival</p> <p>The Thai New Year festival falls on some of the hottest days in Thailand, and people celebrate it by throwing water on each other. Sometimes people put colors on each other’s faces for good luck. Elephants can also join them! Songkran is the Thai New Year’s national holiday in April.</p> <p>People get a few days off to travel home.</p>
<p>La Tomatina</p> <p>It started the last Wednesday of August in 1945 in a town in the east of Spain. And the date hasn’t changed. People throw tomatoes at each other just for fun. The fight usually lasts for an hour. Fire trucks will clean the streets afterwards.</p>

21. When is Battle of the Oranges?
- A. In February. B. In April.
C. In August. D. In October.
22. Where does Sonkran Water Festival happen?
- A. In Mexico. B. In America.
C. In Thailand. D. In Spain.
23. What do people do on La Tomatina?
- A. They fly lots of hot air balloons.
B. They pass oranges between groups.
C. They throw tomatoes at each other.
D. They put colours on each other's faces.



B

It was Willie, the parrot, who saved the life of two-year-old Hannah. The young child was eating when something got stuck in her throat (喉咙). Hannah's babysitter, Megan Howard, was in the bathroom at the time. She suddenly heard the bird screaming (尖叫) and making noises with its wings. "Then he started saying 'mama baby' over and over and over again until I came



out." Megan said. Megan saw that Hannah's face was blue. Megan was quickly able to remove the food from Hannah's throat, but she says that Willie is the real hero. Willie was the one who later received an award for saving Hannah's life.

When he was eight weeks old, Buddy, a little dog, came to live with Joe Stalnaker. Stalnaker sometimes experiences seizures (癫痫) that make him unable to move easily. Stalnaker taught his new dog to bring him the phone when he started to experience a seizure. Stalnaker also trained Buddy to hit the phone to call 911. So when Stalnaker had a really bad seizure one day, Buddy was the one who called for help and began making sounds into the phone. Doctors arrived within minutes and found Stalnaker. They took him to the hospital where he recovered. Stalnaker later said this about Buddy: "He's my world. He's my best friend, no question. He's always there, and I just hope I can be as good to him as he's been to me."

One night, there was a gas leak (煤气泄漏) at Keesling's home. The family was sleeping. Their cat, Winnie, began to push her owners and made loud meowing (喵喵) sounds. "It was a crazy meow, almost like she was screaming," said Cathy Keesling. Keesling woke up and was already feeling sick. It was hard for her to wake up her husband and son because they already

breathed in a large amount of gas. But thanks to their heroic cat Winnie, Keesling was able to call 911 and get help before anyone was hurt. The family says that Winnie is the one who saved their lives.

24. How did Willie save Hannah's life?

- A. He removed the food from Hannah’s mouth quickly.
 - B. He made unusual noises to get Megan’s attention.
 - C. He flew into the bathroom to ask Megan for help.
 - D. He pushed Hannah and made a meowing sound.
25. What did Buddy do when Stalnaker had a seizure?
- A. He tried to move Stalnaker.
 - B. He took him to the hospital.
 - C. He hit the phone to call 911.
 - D. He called Stalnaker’s friend.
26. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Animals are cleverer than humans.
 - B. Animals can be life savers for humans.
 - C. Animals can sense better than humans.
 - D. Animals are brave enough to face danger.



C

You Can Be a World Memory Champion!

Every year, people with amazing memory skills compete in an event called the World Memory Championships. The tasks require huge powers of memory retention: remembering the order of 52 cards in a deck (副); memorizing the names of 110 people after looking at their pictures; and other tasks. Completing any of these tasks may not seem easy for the normal person, but scientific proof seems to show that even someone with normal skills can, through training, improve his or her memory skills and become a memory champion.

One memory champion explained his methods of recalling the order of the cards in a deck. Firstly, he connected a person, an action and a thing with each card. For example, the king of hearts is Elvis Presley, eating, a chocolate sandwich. The three of spades (黑桃) is Rocky Balboa, boxing, Madison Square Garden. The ten of hearts is William Shakespeare, writing Hamlet, a broken pen. Take a person from the first card, an action from the second card, and a thing from the third card so that any group of three cards creates a vivid (生动的) image that is easier to recall. For example: king-ten-three becomes Elvis Presley writing *Hamlet* in Madison Square Garden – a memorable image.

Still, even having created images for each group of three cards, it is difficult to keep them in order. This is done using the *loci* method, or what some call a “Memory Palace” – a term created by Frances Yates in his 1966 book *The Art of Memory* – which is a simple but effective method discovered by the ancient Greeks.

But are there people with naturally amazing memories? The winner of the 2011 World Memory Championships was 21-year-old Chinese Wang Feng. He said he had a “normal memory as a child,” and no special talent except for the hard work and attention to detail.

Although many still think that people have either good or bad memories from birth, that need not be true. By using the methods of grouping, connecting with vivid images, and the *loci* method, we can all improve our memories. Who knows –

you might even become the next World Memory Champion!

27. According to Paragraph 2, ten-king-three can create an image of_____.

- A. William Shakespeare eating in Madison Square Garden
- B. Hamlet eating a chocolate sandwich with a broken pen
- C. Rocky Balboa writing *Hamlet* with a broken pen
- D. Elvis Presley boxing in Madison Square Garden

28. Why is *loci* method useful for memorizing the cards?

- A. It connects the images with their time order.
- B. It reorganizes the cards to build a vivid palace.
- C. It uses the terms from a book to create a new image.
- D. It helps memorize the order of the three-card groups.



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

- A. To praise the winners of the World Memory Championship.
- B. To help people win the World Memory Championship.
- C. To show a good memory is more a matter of training.
- D. To explain methods of remembering a deck of cards.

D

In recent years, there has been a general direction for new buildings to be more environmentally friendly. These buildings use energy and water nicely, reducing waste and pollution. However, setting up solar panels and water recycling systems involves higher costs than in a traditional building. The question is whether people are willing to pay these additional costs.



solar panels

One school in the UK has shown us that environmental principles (原则) are just as important to small projects as to large ones. Howe Dell primary school has its own wind turbine (风力发电机) to produce energy, uses rainwater to wash toilets, and uses desks made from recycled materials. These environmental parts of the building are relatively inexpensive, and over the life of the building, should provide a large return for the early costs. They also perform as valuable teaching materials when educating students about the environment.

Another example in the UK is a private house in Wales, known as the "Hobbit House". It is made from wood and the walls are made from straw. Solar panels provide electricity for lighting and electrical equipment. Water is supplied directly from a nearby river and is also collected from the rain for use in garden to avoid wasting clean water. Houses like this one are green because they do not use oil or gas, but instead use renewable energy sources, such as solar or wind power.

However, critics of these kinds of environmentally friendly building say that while they may be good for the environment, there are practical problems with their affordability, as they are too expensive to become a method of

construction (建筑) that can be widely used. There are further worries about their long-term efficiency. Not much energy can be produced by solar panels in the UK, and not every location has natural water source. In order to pay for environmentally friendly construction and produce an affordable building, compromises have

to be made. These may be that the building will have to be smaller or made of less durable materials and with less energy-hungry technology.

The benefits for constructing green buildings are clear. The United Nations Environment Programme believes that the construction accounts for (占据) 30-40% of energy use in the world. We need to reduce this energy use for the good of the Earth. However, it remains to be seen whether we are now able to accept the cost and practical problems of producing and living in environmentally friendly buildings.

30. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. People are not willing to pay for green buildings.
- B. It's affordable for big buildings to set up solar panels.
- C. Wind turbines can produce enough energy for lighting.
- D. Environmental principles are meaningful to big and small projects.

31. The word "compromises" in Paragraph 4 probably means "_____".

- A. measurements
- B. agreements
- C. suggestions
- D. inventions

32. The writer probably agrees that green buildings _____.

- A. can not be constructed widely
- B. may not be as green as they seem
- C. are too expensive to be constructed
- D. are worthy though there are problems

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

- A. Are Green Buildings Too Costly?
- B. Do Green Buildings Last for Long?
- C. Green Buildings: A New Method of Construction
- D. Green Buildings: A Better Way to Produce Energy



四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

HUTONG

Every year thousands of tourists come to China. They come to see the great sights of the Great Wall and the Forbidden City but often it is the hutongs that leave the strongest impression(印象), as they offer travelers an unusual view into Beijing's past. Hutongs connect courtyards of traditional houses and are a feature of ancient Chinese building. Beijing's hutongs

are especially famous, however, as there are thousands of them. Nowadays, the word "hutong" has come to mean more than just the alleys (小巷), which connect the courtyards. It also refers to the courtyards themselves and even the

communities.

Most of Beijing's hutongs were built between the 13th and 19th centuries during the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. To help them manage the city, the Emperors (皇帝) during these periods organized different areas of Beijing and had houses built around courtyards. The Emperor's home, the Forbidden City, was in the centre of Beijing and the homes of the nobles (贵族) and rich people were in hutongs closest to the palace. Normal people lived in the hutongs further away from the palace.

By connecting people's homes, the hutongs in fact connected people's lives, whether the lives of the rich or the lives of the poor. Because the houses were built facing each other around courtyards, the families who lived there were an important part of each other's lives. They supported each other when help was needed and shared the happiness and sadness of everyday life. Because of the hutongs, courtyards were joined together for miles around creating a network of people working, playing and living together – a real community.

Hutongs are still an important part of Beijing's life and it is not surprising that tourists love the hutongs. They can walk up Sanmiao Street, which dates back 900 years, wander down Dongjiaominxiang – the longest hutong at 3km, or squeeze through Qianshi – the narrowest (窄) at only 40cm wide! The hutongs not only connect Beijing's streets and communities, but also its past and present, showing that Beijing is truly an ancient yet modern city.

34. What do hutongs offer travelers?
35. Besides the alleys, what does the word "hutong" refer to nowadays?
36. When were most of Beijing's hutongs built?
37. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?
38. What is special about Dongjiaominxiang?



五、文段表达 (10分)

书面表达 (共 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，将代表班级参加你校组织的以“垃圾分类”(litter sorting)为主题的英文演讲比赛。比赛前，你打算给你校的外教老师 Mr. Green 写一封邮件，请他帮忙指导。请告诉他你的演讲内容，以及需要他提供什么帮助。

提示词语: reason, ways, grammar, correct

提示问题: What are you going to talk about in your speech?

What do you want Mr. Green to help with?

Dear Mr. Green,

I'm writing to ask for your help with my English Speech Competition. _____

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours, Li Hua

题目②



探索是每个孩子的天性。探索让我们了解未知，让我们的生活丰富多彩。

某英文网站正在开展以“探索”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，谈谈你曾经探索过什么，有什么收获。

提示词语：Forbidden City, explore, books, model, creative

提示问题：What did you do in your exploration?

What have you learned from that experience?

Everyone has experiences of exploring. _____

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参考答案

一、单项填空（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分）

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

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

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）

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

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

三、阅读理解（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

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

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

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

34. An unusual view into Beijing's past.

35. The courtyards themselves and even the communities.

36. Between the 13th and 19th centuries during the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties.

37. How hutongs connected people's lives.

38. It's the longest hutong in Beijing.

五、文段表达（10 分）

39. One possible version:

题目①

I'm writing to ask for your help with my English Speech Competition. I am going to talk about litter sorting. First, I will explain the reasons why we should sort out rubbish. Then I will share some of my ways of doing it at home such as preparing different bins for different kinds of rubbish.

I would be grateful if you could help me with my English grammar. I will send you my speech by email as soon as I finish it. If you notice any mistakes, please tell me and I will correct them.

题目②

Everyone has experiences of exploring. I was very curious about the Forbidden City when I was little. Who lived in it? How many rooms are there? I asked my parents to buy me some books about its history. I also went online to search for some information about different buildings in the Forbidden City. To learn it better, I even bought a model of it!

Exploration has made me creative. It helps me to learn about things I don't know. If we carry on exploring, we will learn more and make more progress.

书面表达评分标准:



北京中考在线
微信号: BJ_zkao

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。

