

石景山区 2021 届初三年级一模考试

英语试卷



学校_____姓名_____准考证号_____

考生须知	<p>1. 本试卷为闭卷考试，共 10 页，满分 60 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。</p> <p>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。</p> <p>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。</p> <p>4. 考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。</p>
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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. — Is this your phone, Sarah?

— Yes, it's _____.

A. yours B. mine C. his D. hers

2. — Happy Women's Day, mum! Here is a gift _____ you.

— Thank you very much.

A. for B. from C. in D. by

3. We decided to go swimming _____ it was hot outside.

A. so B. or C. because D. until

4. — _____ is this book?

— About 15 *yuan*.

A. How much B. How often C. How soon D. How many

5. — _____ you like to go to the History Museum with me?

— Yes, of course.

A. Could B. Would C. May D. Must

6. I think ice-skating is one of _____ sports.

A. exciting B. more exciting

C. most exciting

D. the most exciting

7. If it _____ sunny tomorrow, we will go climbing.

A. is

B. was

C. will be

D. has been

8. John took a photo of me when I _____.

A. dance

B. will dance

C. was dancing

D. am dancing

9. My friend Jenny _____ me with my maths next weekend.

A. helps

B. helped

C. was helping

D. will help

10. I _____ my grandmother for nearly two years. I miss her very much.

A. won't see

B. don't see

C. haven't seen

D. didn't see

11. The invitation to the party _____ to my family last week.

A. sends

B. was sent

C. is sent

D. sent

12. — Can you tell me _____ ?

— At 8 o'clock last night.

A. when does the ship leave

B. when the ship leaves

C. when did the ship leave

D. when the ship left

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。

“If you could have any three things, what would you want?”

Eleven-year-old Ruby Kate Chitsey loves asking that question at nursing homes in Harrison, Arkansas, where she lives. Even more amazing, she then sets out to make the residents' (居住者) wishes come true.

Ruby often goes along with her mother, Amanda Chitsey, to nursing homes where she works as a nurse. Last May, Ruby 13 that a resident named Pearl was staring at the window. She seemed sad, because her dog was led away by its new owner. Ruby discovered that the nursing home didn't allow residents to have dogs and Pearl couldn't 14 to pay anyone to look after hers. Pearl got only \$40 a month to spend on personal things such as clothes and haircuts. Ruby decided to do something about it.

She started by asking the residents what three things they wanted most in the world. Her mother was 15 that people would ask for cars and other things an 11-year-old wouldn't be able to provide. Instead, they asked for chocolate, sandwiches, and even trousers that fit properly.

Using their own money, the Chitseys helped about 100 people 16 their wishes in three months. Then they started asking for donations (捐款).

Amanda set up a GoFundMe page, Three Wishes for Ruby's Residents, hoping to 17 \$5,000. The Chitseys hit their goal in a month and raised more than \$250,000 in five months. With those money, they were able to become more 18. For example, one resident asked for a man cave (洞穴), so they got him an iPad and filled his fridge with food.



Earlier this year, Three Wishes for Ruby’s Residents started its first nationwide page. One of its new 19 is to set up a shared computer in one nursing home in each state. Ruby doesn’t plan to stop there. “I consider 20 to be my hobby,” she says, “and I’m very good at it.”

13. A. expected B. explained C. noticed D. hoped
14. A. remember B. afford C. regret D. wait
15. A. surprised B. satisfied C. sad D. worried
16. A. get B. share C. change D. predict
17. A. collect B. return C. spend D. count
18. A. patient B. popular C. creative D. careful
19. A. goals B. games C. suggestions D. instructions
20. A. happiness B. kindness C. fitness D. politeness



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

Crazy things that parents say to their kids	
Do you remember things that your mum and dad said again and again when you were a kid?	
Julia	
Of course! I always liked doing dangerous things – you know, climbing trees and things. And my dad said, “If you fall, you’ll break your leg.” And he always added, “And when you break your leg, don’t come running to me for help!” I didn’t understand the joke for years!	
LIKE COMMENT SHARE	
Pete	
Oh of course! My little brother and me, we loved TV and we sat and watched it for hours every day. And my mum always said, “If you watch TV all the time, you’ll get square eyes.” Well, we watched a lot of TV and our eyes are still normal. Haha!	
LIKE COMMENT SHARE	
Susie	
You reminded me, Pete. My dad always said, “If you eat all your carrots, you’ll see in the dark.” I really like carrots – I ate them when I was a kid and I eat them now – but I still can’t see in the dark!	
LIKE COMMENT SHARE	
Mike	
If I was angry or upset, I always made a face, and my mum said, “If you go on making that face, the wind will change and your face will stay like that forever!” That’s the only one I remember – but as soon as I think of others, I’ll	

send them to you!

LIKE COMMENT SHARE

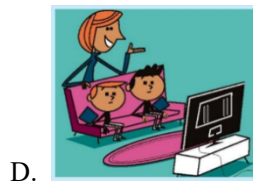
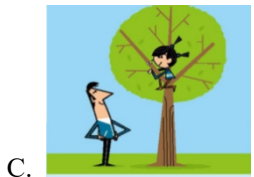
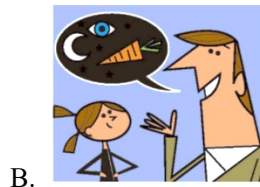
21. What did Julia like doing when she was a kid?

- A. Watching TV. B. Making a face.
C. Eating carrots. D. Climbing trees.

22. Why did Pete's mum talk about square eyes?

- A. She didn't want Pete to do dangerous things.
B. She didn't want Pete to watch too much TV.
C. She liked Pete's funny faces very much.
D. She wanted Pete to eat more carrots.

23. Which of the following picture describes Susie's story best?



B

A day in the life

Well, finally something is happening, Kim thought. So far, it had been the most boring summer ever. Suddenly, loud beeps (哔哔声), warning that a truck is backing up, broke the afternoon silence. Kim walked over to the bushes (灌木) that separated her house from the one next door.

I hope the new neighbours are cool, she thought as she looked at the stacks of boxes outside the truck. *Let's see. Lots of boxes! That one says, "Kitchen stuff" and that one says, "Jane's stuff". Wow, what a huge TV! Oh, a piano. Hmm. I wonder who Jane is. And look at that, a water bowl with the name Cupcake on it.*

Maybe they have a cat, thought Kim. She stepped around the bushes to get a better look. "Here, Cupcake. Come here, girl!" she called. She poured some of her water into the bowl and called again. "Here, Cupcake. Come on out, girl."

Kim heard something move. A large dog crawled (爬) out from under the truck and then stood up and shook itself. "Well, look at you," Kim said. "You are not a little girl, are you? But you look so sweet! Are you thirsty? Here, have some water."

It was after the dog had finished the water and was happily licking (舔) Kim's hand that she looked up.

"I see you've met Cupcake," said a girl she had never met before. "I'm Jane."



They had hardly started talking when Kim heard her mum shouting, “Be careful with the dog, Kim. Get over here right now.”

“Mum,” Kim said. “Relax. She’s so friendly and sweet. Her name is Cupcake!”

“I don’t care what its name is. Come home now!”

Kim looked at Jane, and then looked down her feet, not sure of what to say next.

“Go ahead,” Jane said. “We can talk later. And maybe you can show me how to get to school.”

“Sure, Jane. I’d like that. And maybe we can take Cupcake for a walk.”

Well, Kim thought as she returned home. Maybe the rest of the summer won’t be boring after all.



24. What broke the afternoon silence?

- A. Jane’s huge TV.
- B. Kim’s new pet dog.
- C. Loud beeps from the truck.
- D. The music from Jane’s house.

25. Who is Cupcake?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| A. Jane’s dog. | B. Kim’s cat. |
| C. Kim’s little sister. | D. Jane’s mum. |

26. Kim thought the rest of the summer wouldn’t be boring because _____.

- A. Jane could play the piano with her
- B. her mum allowed her to keep a pet
- C. she had a nice neighbour to play with
- D. Jane gave Cupcake to her as a present

C

In April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first man to travel in space. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the Moon. Some people believe the next step is for humans to visit Mars. There’s no doubt that the first person to walk on Mars will become as famous as Gagarin or Armstrong, and many astronauts would love the opportunity. But what is space travel really like for the astronauts?

Many astronauts suffer (承受) physical problems, even if they are in space for just a few months. Some of these problems are short-lived; others may be long-lasting. More than two-thirds of all astronauts suffer from motion sickness while traveling in space. In space, the body cannot tell up from down. The body sends confusing signals to the brain, which can result in feeling sick for a few days. The amount of blood and water in the body also ends up being sent differently. More blood and water end up in the face, neck, and chest, resulting in a puffy (肿胀的) face and an enlarged heart.

For the duration of their task, astronauts experience conditions that influence their health. For example, their bones get weaker. Being in a weightless environment means that astronauts do not use the muscles (肌肉), so their muscles gradually

get weaker. This, along with the change of blood to the upper body and the resulting loss of important minerals (矿物质), causes bones to weaken. As a result, many astronauts are unable to walk properly for a few days upon their return to Earth. In addition, they are exposed to radiation (辐射) from the sun. This puts them at a higher risk of serious illness.

In addition to physical difficulties, astronauts who travel for long periods may also suffer from psychological stress. Long journeys require astronauts to spend more time inside a spaceship. For example, a round-trip journey to Mars could take about three years. Being confined in a small space for such a long period of time is not healthy.

Astronauts – especially those who achieved important “firsts” such as Gagarin and Armstrong – are often seen as exciting adventurers. This may be right, but it’s also worth remembering the efforts they make to explore our universe.

27. According to Paragraph 2, what physical problem do astronauts suffer?

- A. Their hearts send weakened signals to their bodies.
- B. They may feel sick because of confusing signals.
- C. They may live shorter after travelling in space.
- D. Their brains often get less blood and water.

28. What can cause astronauts’ bones to weaken?

- A. Less proper walks upon their return to Earth.
- B. More radiation from the sun hurting the bones.
- C. Weaker muscles and loss of important minerals.
- D. Puffy faces, necks and enlarged hearts and brains.

29. The word “confined” in Paragraph 4 probably means “_____”.

- A. kept B. trained C. allowed D. served

30. What is the writer’s main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To encourage people to be the first ones to visit Mars.
- B. To question whether humans are able to go to Mars soon.
- C. To discuss what is the best health care for astronauts in space.
- D. To remind us of the price astronauts pay for exploring universe.

D

It is easy to forget that public education is relatively new. Even in the U.S., which has a relatively developed education system, public schools only became common in the early 19th century. Before that, while the rich were able to get private teachers for their children, most education of children took place within the family and the community. Some people are now going back to teaching children themselves.

At one time, homeschooling was for students who had behavioral or learning difficulties. Today, there are many arguments for educating one’s children at home. Some of it starts from dissatisfaction with the normal education system. In many schools, one teacher is responsible for 30 or 40 students; children are often deprived (剥夺) of the attention they need.

Many psychologists (心理学家) see the home as the most natural learning environment, since it is supportive. Parents who homeschool say they can keep an eye on their children’s education more closely. Children can also choose what and



when to study, so they can learn according to their own timetable. The many educational resources on the Internet can also be used. Supporters of homeschooling point out that homeschooled children do just as well or better than those who are classroom-taught.

However, critics of homeschooling say that children miss out on learning important social skills because they have little interaction with their peers (同龄人). This might have a bad effect on them later in life when they go to university or start work. Critics have also raised concerns about whether parents are able to educate their children properly. Many of these parents are short of teacher training and may not be up-to-date on all the subjects taught in schools.

In the U.S., with an increasing number of parents taking their children out of class, schools are looking for ways to restore parents' confidence in the public education system. Some American high schools have opened their doors to homeschoolers on a part-time basis, allowing these children to attend classes once or twice a week, or to take part in activities such as playing football or dancing. This enables homeschooled children to enjoy the extra benefits of peer interaction and involvement in sport or clubs.

Whatever the arguments for or against, homeschooling is growing in some countries. There are now websites and support groups that enable parents to learn more about educating their children. Homeschooling is now taken as an accepted choice to the public education system.

31. According to the passage, what can we learn about homeschooling?

- A. Homeschooled children have fewer learning difficulties.
- B. Homeschooling offers enough teacher training to parents.
- C. Homeschooled children are better prepared for university.
- D. Homeschooling has a longer history than public education.



32. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. Parents' confidence in the public education system is restored.
- B. Homeschooled children should get involved in sports and clubs.
- C. Schools are trying to change since homeschoolers are increasing.
- D. Homeschooled children are required to have some classes in schools.

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

- A. The benefits of homeschooling
- B. The development of homeschooling
- C. Homeschooling: The power of love?
- D. Homeschooling: A better way to learn?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Sylvia Earle is one of the world's most famous ocean (海洋) scientists. She loves to go diving (潜水) in the ocean. She has spent a lot of her life both in and under the waves. Earle has led more than a hundred explorations and she set a record for diving in 1,000-meter-deep water on her own. In total, she has spent more than 7,000 hours underwater.

Earle describes the first time she went to the ocean: “I was three years old and I got knocked over by a wave (波浪). The ocean certainly got my attention! It was exciting. And since then, I have been attracted by life in the ocean.”

Now, Earle’s job is to focus on developing a worldwide network of areas on the land and in the ocean. This network will protect and support the living systems that are important to the planet. She explains why this is important: “When I first went to the Gulf of Mexico in the 1950s, the sea looked huge and blue. It seemed to be too large and too wild to be destroyed by the action of people. Then, in only several tens of years, the blue wilderness of my childhood disappeared. By the end of the 20th century, about 90 percent of the sharks, whales, and many other large creatures had disappeared from the Gulf. They had been there for millions of years.”

Some people don’t understand why the ocean is so important to life on Earth. Earle explains that “the ocean is the foundation of our life support system. The ocean is alive. The living things in the ocean produce O₂ and take up CO₂. If we don’t have the ocean, we don’t have a planet that works.”

The Gulf of Mexico has had many problems, especially after the Deepwater Horizon Oil disaster (灾难) of 2010, but Earle says, “In 2003 I found good signs in clear, deep water far from the mouth of the Mississippi River. It was full of life. Large areas of the Gulf are not destroyed. Protecting the most important places will be good for the future of the Gulf and for all of us.”

34. Who is Sylvia Earle?

35. How long has Earle spent underwater in total?

36. When did Earle get knocked over by a wave?

37. What will Earle’s worldwide network do?

38. Why does Earle think the ocean is important to life on Earth?



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，你校外教 Peter 打算利用“五一”假期出游，并就此向你寻求建议。请用英语给 Peter 写一封邮件，对目的地的选择提出建议并说明原因，以及提醒 Peter 需要做什么准备。

提示词语： stay, park, mask, health kit (健康宝)

提示问题： ● Where do you advise Peter to go? And why?

● What should Peter prepare for the trip?

Dear Peter,

I've heard that you want to go travelling during May Day holiday. _____

Hope my advice will help you. Have a nice holiday!

Yours,

Li Hua



题目②

每个人的学习和生活都需要动力。有动力才会前进，有动力才能成功。

某英文报社以“动力”(motivation)为话题展开征文活动，请你用英文写篇短文给报社投稿，谈谈你学习的动力是什么，你的学习动力驱使你做了什么。

提示词语： realize, dream, study, exercise

提示问题： ● What is your motivation for study?

● What does your motivation make you do?

Motivation plays an important role in our study. _____
