

2022北京交大附中初三12月月考



英 语

2022.12

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

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|------------------|---|
| 考
生
须
知 | 1. 本试卷共 8 页，共三部分，共八道大题，58 道小题。满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 在答题纸上准确填写学校名称、班级名称、姓名。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。
4. 考试结束，请将本试卷和答题纸一并交回。 |
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第一部分

本部分共 19 题，共 32 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

一、听后选择（每题 1.5 分，共 12 分）

听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下列各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

请听下面一段对话，回答第 1 至 2 小题。

1. What is the boy's favorite food?

- A. Fish. B. Vegetables. C. Fruit.

2. What will the boy do next?

- A. Watch soccer game. B. Use his phone. C. Finish his dinner.

请听下面一段对话，回答第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. What do the speakers decide to buy for Kate?

- A. A novel. B. A movie ticket. C. A concert ticket.

4. Who will the speakers ask for help?

- A. Sam. B. Lily. C. Jane.

请听一段对话，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What time does the group meet on Saturday?

- A. At 7:30. B. At 9:30. C. At 11:30.

6. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. What to read in a library. B. What to buy in a bookstore. C. What to do in a book club.

请听一段独白，完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. What can we learn from this talk?

- A. Hot air balloons are more expensive than gas balloons.
B. Pilots of balloons should watch the weather carefully.
C. Two American balloon pilots flew across the Atlantic in 1978.

8. Why does the speaker give this talk?

- A. To show differences between two kinds of balloons.
B. To encourage people to fly balloons.

C. To get to know about sports balloons.

二、听后回答（每题 2 分，共 10 分）

听对话，根据对话内容笔头回答问题。每段对话你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 9 小题。

9. How long did the girl wait at the station? _____

请听一段对话，完成第 10 小题。

10. What does the boy think of the tea? _____

请听一段对话，完成第 11 小题。

11. What does the boy want to be when he grows up? _____

请听一段对话，完成第 12 小题。

12. Who won the football game? _____

请听一段对话，完成第 13 小题。

13. Where can the girl eat? _____

三、听后记录并转写

本大题包括两节。

第一节：听后填空。听短文，根据所听内容和提示信息，将所缺信息填写在相应位置上。短文你将听两遍。（每题 1 分，共 5 分）

Rules at a Dinner	
Before dinner	◆ wash your hands ◆ put your <u>14</u> on silent
During dinner	◆ don't talk with a(n) <u>15</u> mouth • wait until you finish your last bite if ... ◆ avoid eating loudly • keep your mouth closed ◆ don't <u>16</u> across the table • <u>17</u> ask someone to ...
After dinner	◆ <u>18</u> help to clean the table



第二节：听后转写。请再听一遍短文，根据所听到的内容和第一节中的提示信息，写出短文的主要内容。

短文的开头已给出。请注意语法正确、语意连贯。（5 分）

19. The speaker introduces some rules at a dinner. ...

第二部分

本部分共 34 题，共 48 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、单项选择（每题 1 分，共 12 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。

20. Our classmate David is very friendly. We all like _____ very much.

A. she B. her C. him D. he

21. In China, the Spring Festival always falls _____ January or February.

A. on B. with C. by D. in

22. Liu Yu's parents believe that their son should study hard in the evenings_____ they don't allow him to practice running at night.

A. so B. and C. but D. or

23. _____ dog is this? We need to find its owner.

A. What B. Who C. Which D. Whose

24. The schoolbag _____ belong to Tom. There is a camera in it and he's the only person who brought a camera to the party yesterday.

A. must B. might C. could D. need

25. I think skating is one of _____ sports.

A. exciting B. more exciting C. most exciting D. the most exciting

26. -Where is Jenny?

-She _____ a poster for the community in her study.

A. makes B. is making C. will make D. have made

27. I can't go to see the film with you because I ____ the ticket yesterday.

A. lost B. am losing C. have lost D. will lose

28. The book is wonderful. I _____ it twice.

A. reads B. read C. have read D. am reading

29. Don't worry. He _____ home when he finishes his work.

A. comes B. have come C. came D. will come

30. Mickey Mouse, the famous cartoon character, _____ in 1928, but it is still popular today.

A. creates B. will create C. is created D. was created

31. -Do you know _____?

-Because she didn't find her passport.

A. why does Lucy miss the flight B. why Lucy missed the flight

C. why did Lucy miss the flight D. why Lucy misses the flight

五、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。

Last year, I learned from a newspaper that some sick kids needed help. I phoned the newspaper and I was asked to 32 a little girl named Lisa, who had mental illness.

A short time later, I went for a 33 to Lisa. After having been at the mental hospital for years, she had recently been allowed to be at home. In the beginning, I did most of the talking. Lisa, however, was too quiet and introverted (内向的), shyly sitting in the corner of the sofa and listening. She was careful not to allow our eyes to 34. Over time, Lisa felt more comfortable little by little while I was 35. Our weekly get-togethers usually meant 36 a cup of hot coffee, window shopping or taking slow walks in the country.

Lisa never discussed how she felt about our friendship, even after we completed our first year together. However, she knew she could always depend on me.

Then one day I got a call from our volunteer group. "Mary, would you and Lisa like to be interviewed on a local TV news show " Excited, I answered, "Wow! Let me discuss it with Lisa." I didn't think Lisa would be 37



going on "live" television. But to my surprise, Lisa wanted to be interviewed, too.

At the interview, she said, "If I can help other people understand how important our 38 is, and how it has helped me, maybe they'll volunteer, too. Mary, wouldn't that be great?" With tears running down, we smiled at each other.

From then on, Lisa never 39 a chance to plant seeds about the volunteer group with others. Her face lit up whenever she talked about our special friendship.

32. A. take B. help C. tell D. teach

33. A. way B. trip C. visit D. swim

34. A. see B. open C. meet D. rest

35. A. present B. silent C. polite D. calm

36. A. buying B. selling C. sharing D. offering

37. A. safe B. sorry C. nervous D. comfortable

38. A. get-together B. friendship C. interview D. talk

39. A. met B. had C. lost D. missed

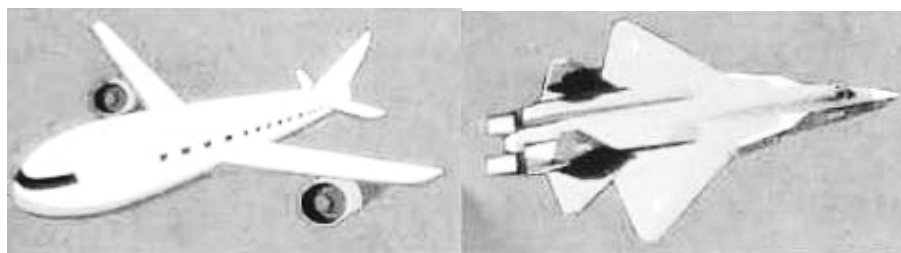
六、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

(每题 2 分，共 28 分)

A

A New World of Transportation (交通)

Cars and airplanes changed life in the 20th century. New changes in transportation are making life very different in the 21st century, too. Trains and planes will be faster and more comfortable. Planes will also be bigger.



High-speed planes

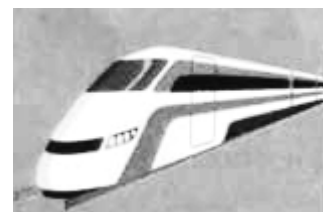
Now high-speed planes travel from London to New York in 3 hours. They carry only 100 passengers. New high-speed planes will be bigger and faster.

New large airplanes

Today the biggest planes carry about 400 passengers. Soon aircraft companies will build larger planes. These new large planes will carry 600 — 800 passengers.

High-speed trains

Many people will take new, high-speed trains instead of planes. Today most trains can go 80 miles per hour (130km/h). China's high-speed trains can go 180 mph (280km/h). New high-speed trains will go more than 300 mph (480km/h). Germany, China and Japan will be the first countries to use these new high-speed trains.



How will life change with these faster planes and trains? People will be able to live in one city and work in another city. Fast trains will also make cities grow. On high-speed trains people could travel from one end of the



city to the other in a very short time.

Transportation has changed from horses to cars, trains and planes. Now transportation is making our life more comfortable and convenient. What more changes will the 21st century bring?

40. Today the biggest planes carry about _____.

A. 80 passengers B. 130 passengers C. 400 passengers D. 480 passengers

41. Germany, China and Japan will be the first countries to use new _____.

A. high-speed trains B. large airplanes C. high-speed planes D. large trains

42. Where does the passage come from?

A. A science fiction. B. A book review. C. An advertisement. D. A magazine.

B

Generally, people would feel uncomfortable when there are young children sitting next to them on a plane, but a man called Toddy regarded it as a chance to give a hand to a helpless mom. Jessica spoke about what Toddy had done to make her travels with her children much easier.

She looked very worried when she boarded the plane. Her 4-month-old son was crying because of several unexpected events. Her 3-year-old daughter, Caroline, who had been excited before boarding the plane lost her excitement and began crying too. As Jessica tried to calm them down and help them stop crying, the man sitting next to them stopped in to help.

He reached for the baby and held him while Jessica fastened Caroline's seatbelt, got her iPad and started her movie. Once Caroline was settled and a little bit calm, he also played games with her so that Jessica could feed her son. The kids were calm, but he didn't stop there. Throughout the flight, he made the 3-year-old Caroline his best friend.

Much to Jessica's happiness, the man was taking the same connecting flight, too. He helped them get off the plane and led them to the next gate, holding Caroline's hand. As if that wasn't enough, he changed his seat on the next flight so he could sit in the same row to help them. He told Jessica his wife had had a similar experience when their two boys were young and that a stranger had done the same thing, which moved him to spread the kindness.

The heartwarming story is a reminder to show kindness toward worried parents with young babies. Children don't yet know how to deal with their feelings, so they cry and scream when they are confused or uncomfortable in a new place. By offering a helping hand, we could not only help an upset parent but also make a child feel a little more comfortable.

43. Jessica got worried while boarding the plane because_____.

A. she met several unexpected events B. she thought her daughter was too excited
C. her children lost control of their emotions D. her children were fighting with each other

44. What did Toddy do to draw Caroline's attention away from her mom?

A. Starting her movie. B. Feeding her snacks.
C. Fastening her seatbelt. D. Playing games with her.

45. What does the author want to tell us in the last paragraph?

A. Parents are always treated kindly at the airport.
B. People should help parents with young children.
C. Children cry in order to attract people's attention.
D. Children refuse to learn to manage their emotions.

46. What kind of person is Toddy?

- A. Honest and funny. B. Brave and powerful.
C. Selfless and naughty. D. Patient and helpful.

C

Human, Don't Come too Close

When we see babies or pets, we can't help gently touching them to show our love. And they give us happy feelings back. But a recent study shows that it's different for plants.

A study, published in *The Plant Journal*, shows that plants don't "like" to be touched. That's because touching changes their genes (基因) and, even worse, can probably slow their growth.

Professor Jim Whelan of the La Trobe Institute in Australia gave an explanation. "The lightest touch from a human, animal, insect, or even plants touching each other in the wind, leads to a huge gene change in the plant," *Science Daily* reported.

In order to test the theory, the scientists did an experiment on plants. They grew a number of plants to the age of four weeks. Then they touched them with a paintbrush every 12 hours over a 36-hour period.

They found that as a response to the touch, the mitochondria (线粒体) in the plants had been partly destroyed. The mitochondria, as *Science Alert* noted, are the "powerhouse of the cell (细胞)". The mitochondria produce energy for the rest of the cell in both animals and plants.

If this "powerhouse" is weakened, the plants will lose a large amount of energy that should have supported their growth. Whelan further explained to *Science Daily*, "If the touching is repeated, then plant growth is reduced by up to 30 percent."

Although the process does have a strong effect on plants, usually the plants survive. Touching changes the plants, but it's not necessarily a bad change.

According to *Science Alert*, frequent touching or moving plants will make them grow shorter than other ones. The researchers believe this change, in some way, could be helpful. It may help plants fight threats to their health such as insects and bad weather.

The new research findings have led to a deeper understanding of the plants' response to touching. And the research might "open up new ways to reduce sensitivity (敏感性) and improve growth in the future", *Science Alert* reported.

47. Why did the scientists do the experiment?

- A. To show that plants' and animals' genes are different.
B. To test whether touching can change the genes of plants.
C. To find out why some plants grow more slowly than others.
D. To tell when touching has great effect on plants and animals.

48. What did the scientists find in their experiment?

- A. Repeated touching would shorten the plants' life by four weeks.
B. Mitochondria in the plants couldn't produce energy because of touching.
C. Touching would probably slow plant growth by reducing energy for growth.
D. Repeated touching would make plants die sooner than they were expected to.

49. What do the scientists think of the fact that touch makes plants become shorter?



- A. The plants will be more likely to be attracted by insects.
- B. The plants will be more easily harmed by bad weather.
- C. The plants will be less sensitive to being touched.
- D. The plants will be better at fighting dangers.

D

A day is made up of hundreds of small decisions. I'll wear this; I'll buy this; I'll have this for lunch; I'll go there at 3 o'clock; I'll reply to this e-mail.

For some people, it's not a big deal. For others, however, making decisions isn't easy. They **agonize over** what to do, changing their minds back and forth, and second guessing themselves even after the decision has been made.

Emily was in the restaurant with her husband. After several minutes of reading the menu, she said, "Um, let's see. I don't know what to order. Maybe I'll have the burger; no wait, the pasta seems good. Or, maybe the soup and salad. Don, what are you ordering? OK; that sounds good; I'll have that too. " Don often gets annoyed (恼怒的). He doesn't understand why she finds the simplest decisions so difficult. He sometimes makes decisions for the two of them. But Emily gets annoyed with him for being so controlling."But we'd never decide anything if I left it up to you," he argues.

Good decision-making is a skill that comes easily to some people, not so easily to others. Choices are confusing. Choices can make you anxious. They can cost you peace of mind, even after you've made the decision. The skill of good decision-making has become increasingly important. Why? Because we have a lot of choices, both with the simple and the serious things in life.

Decisions force us to close the door on other possibilities. Accept that you can't have it all. You can't order every delicious dish on the menu. And there will be paths not taken, things not experienced. Let the past be. Live in the present where what you do today will make a difference.

It's often good to think through your decisions, but don't overdo it. More thinking is not always better thinking. Too much research may lead to confusion. Sixth sense can help make decisions as good as careful study of endless data(数据), sometimes even better.

Some decisions don't work out as expected; this doesn't mean that you made a bad one. You decide to go on a cruise (游轮旅行). You choose a large and beautiful ship. Everything should work out just right. Only you didn't count on a bug that spread through the ship, making you and your family sick for five days. You felt terrible for making such a stupid decision. No. You did not make a stupid decision. It's just that sometimes the unexpected happens.

Try to make your decision. After all, it's your special experience.

50. The words "**agonize over**" in Paragraph 2 probably mean "_____".

- A. think about a difficult decision carefully and with lots of effort
- B. stick to the big decision that you have made
- C. let go of the decision that you have made
- D. fear to make a decision out of uncertainty

51. The writer mentioned Emily and her husband in Paragraph 3 to _____.

- A. criticize Emily's husband for controlling
- B. show how annoying indecisiveness could be



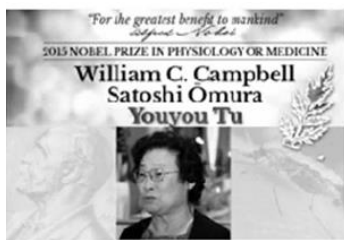
- C. introduce how hard it was to decide what to eat
- D. explain the difficulty Emily had when making a decision
52. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. We should think about all the possibilities before making a good decision.
- B. Neither research nor data may help people with decision-making.
- C. Sometimes unexpected situation may waste a good decision.
- D. People feel terrible when making decisions.
53. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Do you have difficulties making decisions?
- B. Are you good at making a difficult decision?
- C. Can you make a right decision easily or not?
- D. Would you like to make decisions for others?

第三部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（第 54-56 题每题 2 分，第 57 题 4 分，共 10 分）

China has its first Nobel Prize in Science. And the winner, 84-year-old Chinese scientist Tu Youyou, also became the first Chinese woman to win the Nobel Prize.



She won the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with William C. Campbell, an Irish-born researcher, and Satoshi Omura of Japan. The three winners will share the prize of 8 million Swedish crowns (\$920,000).

Half of the Prize was given to William C. Campbell and Satoshi Omura for their new treatment against illness caused by roundworm parasites(寄生虫). Tu Youyou won the other half of the Prize for developing a medicine, Artemisinin(青蒿素), which can help people fight malaria(疟疾). More than 240 million people in Africa have benefited from the treatment, according to the WHO(World Health Organization), and more than 1.5 million lives have been saved since 2000, thanks to the medicine.

Tu Youyou started her research in 1969 when she was chosen as the director of a government project to find anti-malaria medicines. She and her workmates studied ancient Chinese medicine books and many different traditional treatments. They did nearly 200 experiments before they finally succeeded in getting the material Qinghaosu, later known as Artemisinin, in the 1970s. This medicine became the standard treatment for malaria in the WHO's list of important medicines.

Premier Li Keqiang congratulated Tu for winning the Prize. He said, "Tu's winning the prize shows China's progress in scientific and technological field and marks a great contribution of Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) to human health."

Although it's a late honor for Tu and the world's recognition of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tu's winning the first Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine makes Chinese scientists encouraged and confident to achieve more success in the future.

54. How many scientists won the 2015 Noble Prize in Physiology or Medicine?
55. Why did Tu Youyou win the Nobel Prize?

56. How did Tu Youyou and her workmates do the research?

57. What do you think of Tu Youyou ? Why?

八、文段表达（10分）

58.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。

俗话说，“国有国法，家有家规”。为了使子女身心健康、顺理成长，使家庭成员之间的关系更融洽，

更和谐，每个家庭都会有这样或那样的规矩。比如：必须按时回家，不准玩游戏，……请你结合自己家庭的实际情况，以 **My Family Rules** 为题，写一篇不少于 50 词的短文，列举两项家规，并谈谈你的家庭为什么制定这样的规则和你对他们的看法。

提示问题：

1. What are your family rules? Please list 2 of them.
2. Why does your family make the rules?
3. What do you think of them?



参考答案



听力略

四、单项填空

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

五、完形填空

32. B 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. C 37. D 38. B 39. D

六、阅读理解

A 篇: C A D

B 篇: C D B D

C 篇: B C D

D 篇: A B C A

七、阅读表达

54. Three.

55. For developing a medicine, Artemisinin, which can help people fight malaria.

56. They studied ancient Chinese medicine books and many different traditional treatments, and did nearly 200 experiments.

57. She is a great/hardworking/creative/respectable scientist. Because she has made great contribution to saving people's lives.

八、文段表达

略