



东城区 2017—2018 学年度第一学期期末教学统一检测

初三英语

2018. 1

考生须知	1. 本试卷共 10 页, 满分 60 分, 考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 在答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和考号。 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。 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, 请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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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。

1. I need that book. Can you give it to _____?
A. him B. her C. me D. them
2. Our school's *Talent Show* will be _____ March 2nd this year.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
3. — _____ do you usually do science experiments?
— In the lab.
A. How B. Where C. When D. Why
4. — What is _____ river in China?
— The Changjiang River.
A. long B. longer C. much longer D. the longest
5. — Oh dear! Where's my key? I _____ find it.
— Mum, it's on the kitchen table.
A. can't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. mustn't
6. Tom lives near school, so he usually _____ to school.
A. walk B. walked C. walks D. is walking
7. — What did you do after school yesterday?
— I _____ to the music club to practise the piano.
A. went B. go C. will go D. have gone
8. — Look! It _____ heavily outside.
— Too bad. I've forgotten to take my umbrella.
A. rains B. is raining C. was raining D. will rain
9. — I didn't see Amy today.
— She is ill. She _____ in hospital since Monday.
A. is B. was C. will be D. has been

10. You can call me tomorrow morning. I _____ free at that time.
A. was B. am C. will be D. have been
11. These houses look very old. They _____ 100 years ago.
A. build B. are built C. built D. were built
12. —Lucy, do you know _____?
—Oh, yes. She comes from the USA.
A. where does Miss Smith come from B. where Miss Smith comes from
C. where did Miss Smith come from D. where Miss Smith came from

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。

An Act of Kindness

I had nothing for breakfast that morning. I was so 13 that I could hear my stomach growling(咕咕叫) when Mr. Katter was lecturing on Asian history. So when the bell rang, I rushed to the dining hall at once. Minutes later, I stood in front of the counter(收银台), holding a tray(托盘) full of food.

“Three dollars,” the lunch lady told me. I reached my hand into my 14 ... and felt nothing. The schoolbag was empty. I searched again. Still nothing. I was almost certain I had put three bills in it last night. I put the schoolbag on the floor to search for the money again. As I finally 15 the money wasn't there, I could feel the worry and fear washing over me.

Feeling quite 16, I didn't notice that another person had stepped up to the counter. When I finally looked up to tell the lunch lady my 17, I saw, in the corner of my eye, a boy walk quickly past. I paid no attention to him, and I opened my mouth to speak.

“I'm sorry. I don't have any money with me.”

“Honey, he paid for your lunch. You're good,” the lunch lady said as she pointed to the direction the boy had gone.

I looked in the direction she pointed to, yet I could not find the boy. I missed the chance to 18 him. He was nameless to me. He didn't even know me. But he paid for my lunch. Although it was only three dollars, I couldn't remember anyone doing something so nice for me.

A month later, on my way home, I saw an elderly woman struggling (费力) with heavy bags. I suddenly thought of the nameless boy who 19 me lunch.



“Excuse me, ma'am, do you need help?”

I'll never forget her 20 as I rushed forward to lend her a hand. It's the very prize for my act of kindness.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 13. A. worried | B. hungry | C. quiet | D. tired |
| 14. A. overcoat | B. hat | C. gloves | D. schoolbag |
| 15. A. realized | B. described | C. heard | D. imagined |
| 16. A. lonely | B. nervous | C. bored | D. weak |
| 17. A. situation | B. joke | C. promise | D. suggestion |
| 18. A. visit | B. interview | C. thank | D. question |
| 19. A. made | B. handed | C. ordered | D. bought |
| 20. A. silence | B. offer | C. smile | D. pride |

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

三、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。(共 26 分,每小题 2 分)

A

Do you have hard rubbish? *WM Rubbish Management Service Company* collects it twice a year for free from each family. Below are some guidelines about our hard rubbish collection service.



What can/cannot be collected as hard rubbish:

- We collect clothes, floor covering, wooden doors and furniture(家具).
- TVs, fridges, building materials, glass, car parts, green waste, paints and chemicals, etc. can't be collected.

Booking your hard rubbish collection:

We have weekly collections of hard rubbish. You can book your collection when it suits you.

- Call us on 9298 8000 between 8 am and 5 pm Monday to Friday.

Putting your hard rubbish out:

Make sure you place your hard rubbish out of your house, e. g. in your front yard(院子) before the collection day. If not, you cannot book the collection again.

.....
If you would like to read more information on hard rubbish collection, you can visit www.wmrubbishmanagement.com.

If you have advice on hard rubbish collection, please contact us on 5518 3555 or visit us at 511 Burwood Highway.

21. The company offers free hard rubbish collection service for each family _____.
A. once a week
B. twice a year
C. three times a year
D. once a month
22. What can be collected as hard rubbish?
A. Glass. B. Fridges. C. Clothes. D. Chemicals.
23. Before the collection day, you have to _____.
A. put all your hard rubbish into a box
B. call 5518 3555 to book the collection
C. put the hard rubbish out of your house
D. fill in a form on the company's website

B**Money in the Bank**

“Jamila, I just found a five-dollar bill on the table,” said Mrs. Johnson.
“Is that your money?”

Jamila looked up from the book she was reading. “Oops. I emptied my pockets before I left for soccer practice yesterday. I was running late, so I didn't have time to take the money up to my room.” Jamila's mom handed her the bill and watched as her daughter placed it in her book.

Jamila went back to reading. A moment later, she heard her mother give a deep sigh(叹息). “Jamila, you just put that money in your book. I'm quite sure that you won't be able to find it when you need it. You are working so hard to save for a new bicycle. I don't want you to lose any of your hard-earned(辛苦挣得的) money. Don't you have a piggybank?”



Jamila nodded. “I have one, but the key doesn't work and I can't get the money out. Some of my money is in a jar(罐子) on my desk. Some is in a box on my bed. I might also have some in other books.”

Mrs. Johnson smiled at Jamila. “It looks like it's time for you to get your own bank account(账户),” she said. “Do you want to go to the bank with me?”

Jamila jumped up. “Will the account be in my own name?” she asked excitedly.

“Of course,” answered her mom. “You might be surprised by how much you have when your money is all in one place. At least you'll know where it all is.”

At the bank, Jamila and her mother opened a savings account. The banking manager explained how the money in the savings account would earn interest. The longer the money stayed in the account, the more interest it would earn.

Jamila was surprised to learn that she could earn money just by keeping her money in a savings account. "I wish I had done this a long time ago," she winked at her mom. "Maybe I'd have already saved enough to buy my bike."

24. Where did Jamila put the money after her mother handed it to her?
- A. In her pocket. B. In a piggybank.
C. In a jar. D. In her book.
25. Mrs. Johnson thought Jamila should have a bank account because _____.
- A. it could encourage Jamila to work harder for her new bicycle
B. Jamila put money everywhere and might lose some of it
C. the money in a savings account could earn interest
D. Jamila spent much more than she earned
26. How did Jamila feel when she knew she could earn money by keeping money in the bank?
- A. Sorry. B. Proud. C. Surprised. D. Confused.

C

Note-taking is a skill that can help you do well on all your schoolwork—everything from taking tests to researching a paper.

If your teacher writes notes on the board, that's a bonus: You can copy them down. If not, write down the most important points from class. For example, does your history teacher mention the date of the Second World War? Or repeat a piece of information? Write it down! It can take time to learn how to listen for the key information, so keep trying and don't give up.

If you want to write down every word that's said in class, you'll be mad. So it's necessary to develop your own signs, for example, "pics." for "pictures," or "hw" for "homework." They can help you more quickly take notes. And if you pay too much attention to getting your notes right, you might miss listening to what the teacher is saying. Don't be afraid to ask the teacher to repeat something you miss. If you don't want to ask in class, see your teacher after class.

It is easy to miss information while taking notes, so compare your notes with what the textbook says—you can add to your notes as you read. Go over your notes with a friend and compare what the two of you have put down. It will make you two be able to notice mistakes and reinforce what you're learning. It can also help you remember information when it's time for a test.



Even if you don't have a test coming up, you'd better look over your notes within 24 hours of taking them. Your brain will start absorbing (吸收) the information while it is still fresh in your mind. Then when you study in the days before a test, you will be able to recall the information much better. Instead of simply reading your notes to yourself, say them aloud. Studies show that speaking aloud helps in memorization. When you speak, try paraphrasing (意译) sometimes rather than reading directly. Paraphrasing and speaking aloud requires your brain to do more work, making it more likely that you will understand what you're studying.

Good note-taking takes time. But the time you spend writing and reviewing notes pays off. Not only can this help you do better in a test, it's also a great confidence supporter when you're studying and find yourself saying, "Hey, I remember that!"

27. If a teacher doesn't write notes on the board, students should _____.

- A. read the textbook and underline the important points
- B. write down the information repeated by the teacher
- C. listen carefully without taking notes
- D. copy a friend's notes in class

28. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Writing down words in short helps avoid missing important information.
- B. Students should try their best to make sure the notes are right in class.
- C. Reading the notes aloud can help students find out mistakes in notes.
- D. Students need to spend time practising the skills of taking notes.

29. What's the fifth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The ways to review notes.
- B. The skills of correcting notes.
- C. The methods to perfect notes.
- D. The necessity of taking notes.

D

Students in western Ohio (俄亥俄州) have to say "bye-bye" to snow days. Snow may fall, but students won't be able to spend the days sledding (滑雪橇). Classes will continue—online. Officials say that holding electronic workdays (e-days) will help students keep up with their studies. It will also prevent requiring students to make up schooldays later in June.



Which would you prefer: spending a cold day on a computer, or sitting in school in June when you should be on vacation? Jordan Dewar, a student reporter, holds the opinion that having online work on a snow day is the better choice, “You would be working on a day that you already planned on having schoolwork.”

“Having extra days of school in summer can interfere with(妨碍) families’ vacation plans. Besides, what if your school does not have air-conditioning? Imagine sweating through seven hours at school on a hot June day when you could have been relaxing by a pool with your family. Doesn’t an e-day sound better than that?” Jordan Dewar said.

For some students, it would be easier to concentrate(专注) on e-days than on makeup days. “You can do a little work online, go play, and then come back later,” says Rachel Meyers, 12. “But on June days you would just have to sit there for seven hours, thinking about how you could be outside, so you lose focus.”

There are some students arguing that it’s not fair to **ditch** snow days, however. They say that snow days give them a much-needed break. They also note that missing a day here and there is not enough to put them behind. Most students in Silver Valley School think one problem of e-days is that sometimes siblings(兄弟姐妹们) have to share computers at home. In addition, it punishes the students who don’t have computers at home. When school starts again after e-days, these students will be left behind and have to work double-time to catch up.

“School budget cuts(预算削减) across the country are expected to continue into the 2017-2018 school year,” the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) Web site states. “The school wouldn’t be able to afford both online classes and taking care of the school,” Austin Krewson, an eighth grader, says.

Moreover, electricity is likely to be cut off during snowstorms. If kids don’t have power at home, the money and the time in running the new program would be wasted.

30. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Officials suggest students should have more schooldays in June.
- B. Officials believe snow days put students behind in their studies.
- C. Students have to end snow days earlier than planned.
- D. Students won’t have sledding classes at school.

31. The student reporter, Jordan Dewar, believes that _____.
- A. siblings can help each other with their studies on e-days
 - B. students can learn better on e-days than on makeup days
 - C. having e-days in winter will save the cost of air-conditioning
 - D. students should study online when it snows heavily on weekdays
32. What does the word “**ditch**” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?
- A. Give up.
 - B. Put off.
 - C. Carry out.
 - D. Pay for.
33. The writer mentions the statement on the AASA Web site to _____.
- A. explain the reason to hold the e-day program
 - B. show the difficulty of running the e-day program
 - C. suggest government should spend more money on education
 - D. stress why some students can't afford computers for online classes

四、阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

The Art of the Elephants

If your cat walked across something you were painting and left footprints behind, would you consider your cat an artist? What if your bird held a colored pencil in its beak(喙) and painted on a piece of paper? Most people may think of animal art as a joke, but some people have been taking it very seriously.

Elephants were used for hundreds of years in Thailand's logging industry (伐木业). They moved wood from forests in areas where there were no roads. At the beginning of this century, when the forests of Thailand began to quickly disappear, the government put a stop to logging. All of a sudden, many elephants in Thailand no longer had a way to make a living.

Some elephants were treated badly. Others had to try to live on their own and couldn't find enough to eat. There were once tens of thousands of elephants in Thailand. Today, there are less than five thousand. When two Russian-American artists, Vitaly Komar and Alex Melamid, first heard about the troubled elephants of Thailand, they knew that something had to be done to forever change the way people treated Thai elephants. Then, they came up with an idea to help these elephants.

Komar and Melamid visited elephant camps in Thailand and began to show the elephant trainers how to teach the elephants to paint. At first, the trainer had to guide the elephant's trunk. The elephants became more comfortable

doing this with practice—and lots of sweet snacks—and finally started to paint on their own. The strange idea that Komar and Melamid had to save the elephants actually began to work. They even helped found several elephant art schools in Thailand and in other Asian countries. The elephants and their trainers go there to learn about painting and get supplies they need.

Today, people begin to buy elephant artwork from galleries (画廊) all around the world. Some are even willing to pay more than \$ 2,000 for the work of the elephant artists! Some people compare the cheerful, brightly-colored artwork to the work of some great abstract (抽象的) painters. Some people are just happy to buy these special and original (原创的) art works. Others think they are helping the troubled elephants in this way. The next time you see a piece of colorful abstract art, find out who the artist is. You just may be surprised at what you learn!

34. What may most people think of animal art?
35. What did elephants do in Thailand's logging industry?
36. How many elephants are there in Thailand today?
37. What was Komar and Melamid's idea to help the elephants in Thailand?
38. Please list one reason why people buy elephant artwork.

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,这周五上午你们班将参加一次综合社会实践活动。今天班主任老师通知了集合时间和地点、活动内容和结束时间。你们班的交换生 Jim 因病没来上课,不知道活动安排。请你给 Jim 写一封邮件,向他转告老师通知的内容。

提示词语: the National Museum of China, speech, exhibition (展览), ancient China

- 提示问题:
- Where are you going?
 - When and where are you going to meet?
 - What are you going to do there?
 - When are you going back?

<p>Hello, Jim!</p> <p><i>Feeling better today? Can you join the activity this Friday?</i></p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p><i>Please tell me if you can join us.</i></p> <p>Yours,</p> <p>Li Hua</p>

题目 2

每个人都有令自己感到骄傲的事情。也许你为克服了某个困难而骄傲；也许你为取得了学习进步而骄傲；也许你为帮助了别人而骄傲……

某英文网站正在开展以“我为自己骄傲”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈生活中你为自己感到骄傲的一件事情。主要内容包括：这是一件什么事情？你做了什么？你为什么为自己感到骄傲？

提示词语：weak, make up one's mind, catch up with, achieve the goal

提示问题：• What happened to you?

• What did you do?

• Why did you feel proud of yourself?

<p><i>I felt proud of myself once.</i> _____</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>

