

北京市八一学校 2020 届初三英语阶段云调研

考试时间：90 分钟 2020.4.27



一、单项选择。(每题 0.5 分，共 6 分)

1. My brother and I like football. _____ play it together once a week.
A. I B. They C. We D. You
2. Happy birthday, Peter! Here's a gift _____ you.
A. for B. in C. with D. from
3. — _____ do you usually go to school, Mary?
—By bike.
A. When B. How C. Where D. Why
4. Many people like pandas _____ they are cute.
A. though B. if C. while D. because
5. I _____ go now, or I'll miss my train.
A. can B. might C. must D. could
6. Tony is _____ of the three boys, but he is the tallest.
A. young B. younger C. youngest D. the youngest
7. Bill likes reading. He _____ picture books with his dad every evening.
A. read B. reads C. is reading D. has read
8. —Paul, what were you doing at nine Last night?
—I _____ a movie in the cinema with my friends.
A. was watching B. watch C. have watched D. will watch
9. David a tennis player. He _____ to play tennis when he was six years old.
A. begins B. will begin C. began D. has begun
10. —Lucy, is your uncle a teacher?
—Yes, he is. He _____ history for nearly 20 years.
A. teaches B. has taught C. is teaching D. will teach
11. A new international airport _____ in the city next year.
A. completes B. is completed
C. will complete D. will be completed
12. —Alice, could you tell me _____ London?
—Sure. Last Sunday
A. when Mr. Smith left B. when Mr. Smith will leave
C. when did Mr. Smith leave D. when will Mr. Smith leave



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。

As a teenager, I got angry quite easily and was not good at communicating with others. Because of that, I often made them feel uncomfortable. And now I often 13 my bad action.

I still remember it was early autumn. Some 14 started to turn yellow and the weather became cool. One day, as I was getting ready for school, my mother carelessly handed me my father's vest(背心) instead of mine. At that time, I was getting to have a 15 size than my father, so when I put on the vest, I felt as if I wasn't able to breathe! I realized that it was a small mistake which was 16 by my mother, but somehow the breathless feeling was so strong that it made me very angry. My mother said sorry with a smile, but I shouted at her without thinking much. I was almost mad. I got it off my body so wildly that I made a hole in it. I put on my own vest and 17 out of the house before my mother could stop me.

Later, my mother shared her bad feelings with my father, "See what your son has done." I got afraid because I didn't know what he would do to me. Instead of saying he would blame or beat me, my father 18 asked my mother to mend the vest.

Later when my mother told me about my father's response, I felt terribly sorry for my bad behavior. My father's gentle kindness taught me a lesson which I would never forget.

On that day, I decided not to let anger 19 me any longer. Of course, there are times when I am angry. However, whenever that happens, I will try to remember my father's 20. It always reminds me to think about others' feelings when I get angry.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 13. A. forgive | B. prevent | C. realize | D. regret |
| 14. A. leaves | B. photos | C. bridges | D. clothes |
| 15. A. thinner | B. smaller | C. larger | D. shorter |
| 16. A. given | B. made | C. shown | D. chosen |
| 17. A. looked | B. walked | C. rushed | D. ran |
| 18. A. sadly | B. angrily | C. bravely | D. quietly |
| 19. A. forget | B. control | C. leave | D. trust |
| 20. A. wrist | B. vest | C. suggestions | D. feelings |



三、阅读理解。(每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

A

In a town there lived a little, beautiful and smart girl. Her name was Rose. Everyone in the town liked her. She was very brave, but she was scared of the doctor. One day one of her teeth was moving. Her mom saw it. She said, "One of your teeth is moving, and you need to visit Doctor Tim."

Rose said, "No! I'm not going to the doctor." Mom said, "Don't worry. It's not so wobbly(摆动的) now, we needn't go to the doctor at once." That made Rose feel better.

After five weeks, Rose forgot about her tooth but her mom didn't. She checked her tooth again and it was quite wobbly, so she said, "It's time to see the doctor."

Rose was scared but she had to do what her mom told her, so they went to see Doctor Tim. They had to wait in the waiting room.

When it was her turn, her heart was beating very fast. She went into Doctor Tim's room. He was smiling. She sat on the chair.

Doctor Tim said, "Close your eyes, please."

Rose closed her eyes, but just before Doctor Tim started, tears started coming down from her eyes. When she opened her eyes, she saw Doctor Tim holding her tooth, smiling.

Rose smiled. Then Doctor Tim gave her a teddy bear. From that time Rose wasn't scared of doctors anymore.

21. At the beginning of the story, Rose was scared of_____.
- A. her mom B. the doctor C. her chair D. the town she lived in
22. What was wrong with Rose?
- A. Her eye was hurt. B. Her heart was beating fast.
- C. Her tooth was wobbly. D. Her teddy bear was broken.
23. According to the passage, the doctor was a_____man.
- A. kind B. brave C. careless D. shy

B

From Nobody to Somebody

Brian was a funny student. He loved watching comedies best and hoped to become a comedy actor one day.

When he heard about the talent show to be held at this school, Brian decided to take

part in. He had never acted on stage before, and he was very excited. But some students laughed at him. “You are not funny but silly,” Ken, one of his classmates, said to his face. “No one will like what you do,” another boy also said to him, loudly.

Brian couldn’t understand why they were so unkind to him. For a moment, he thought about giving up the show. But he remembered how much his friends liked his jokes, and also his teachers said he was very funny. So he decided to prepare for the show.

Brian did a great job at the talent show. Everyone loved his performance, and he won the first prize! His teachers and friends were proud of him. Even so, Ken told Brian that he was not funny, and that he would never be successful. Brian didn’t understand why Ken said so, but he realized that it had nothing to do with him. He confidently continued to work towards his goal.

As the years went on, Brian met more people like Ken. “You’ll do a terrible job,” they said to him. Luckily, most people encouraged him and some helped him to become even funnier. He got a lot of opportunities to perform in movies. He was even invited to appear on television. His fans thanked him because his comedies made them feel good when they were unhappy.

Now Brian is a big comedy star! He is doing what he loves best. He never feels stressed like those unkind people, and he laughs all day long!

24. What did Brian love best when he was a student?

- A. Going to school.
- B. Helping classmates.
- C. Watching comedies.
- D. Meeting new friends.

25. After winning the first prize, Brian _____.

- A. began to understand Ken
- B. became a teacher of acting
- C. encouraged others to join him
- D. continued to work towards his goal

26. Brian’s fans thanked him because his comedies brought them _____.

- A. success
- B. happiness
- C. luck
- D. pride

C

It’s big, it’s nasty but it’s more than Just a hole in the ground. Some landfills take in 2,000 tons of trash a day but America’s largest landfill takes in that amount each hour, which will be full in two to three years.

Garbage problem has been a long-standing issue. Volunteer students at the



University of Arizona in the U. S started the Garbage Project. They aimed at learning the influence of human's activities on the environment by studying the garbage.

One important thing the students learned was that the garbage in landfills disappears very slowly. That was surprising to the students, as well as to many scientists who had predicted that about 70.0% of the garbage in landfills would break down naturally and quickly. From the landfills, students even found newspapers twenty years ago and forty-year-old hot dogs.

The Garbage Project also discovered that what people say they do was often very different from what they actually did. The volunteer students asked people what they bought, ate and drank, and then they students compared this to what people threw away. For some reason, the two didn't match. For example, the students found many more empty bottles of beer than people said they drank.

Information from the Garbage Project has helped us to see how much garbage we actually put in landfills. The students are hopeful that this will encourage us to find better ways to dispose (处置) of our garbage.

Of course, the best way to dispose of garbage depends on what kind of garbage it is: regular garbage, **hazardous** materials or recyclables such as newspaper, glass bottles and some metals. Regular garbage goes to regular landfills. Hazardous materials, on the other hand, contain poisonous chemicals or metals. They shouldn't go into regular landfills. For example, waste batteries can pollute the soil and groundwater, which need to be recycled properly.

It's necessary to reduce garbage from the source. With the improve of living standards, people use too many plastic products only once before throwing them away, especially as online shopping becomes more popular. We can start reducing garbage by using cloth shopping bags and green delivery packages.

Unfortunately, recycling is expensive. It takes time and special treatment. However, in Japan, people recycle garbage so carefully that even plastic bottles and their caps go into different bins. Positive effects present gradually. In the last five years, the Japanese city of Kamikatsu has raised its rate of recycled waste 80 percent.

It is a matter of great urgency and we must go into action now. There are many things that ordinary people can do to make less garbage. If everyone does the same, we will make our living environment safer and better.

27. According to the passage, students of Garbage Project discovered that _____.

- A. people knew what they actually throw away
- B. garbage disappeared as scientists predicted



- C. students collected newspapers for research
 D. garbage was too much and lasted longer
28. The word “hazardous” in Paragraph 6 probably means “_____”.
- A. wet B. common C. dangerous D. burnable
29. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Disposing the garbage properly will make a difference.
 B. Adding more landfill helps solve garbage problems.
 C. Improving the living level can reduce the garbage.
 D. Shopping online helps to save the environment.



D

My summer hols wr CWOT. B4, WE USED 2go 2 NY 2C my bro, his GF & thr 3:-@ KIDS FTF. ILNY, its gr8.

Can you understand this sentence? If you can't, don't feel too bad: neither could the middle school teacher in England who received this as homework. This is Netspeak: the language of computerized communication found on Internet or cellphones. To newcomers, it can look like a completely foreign language. So, what is the “translation” of the sentence above? *My summer holidays were a complete waste of time. Before, we used to go to New York to see my brother, his girlfriend, and their three screaming kids face to face. I love New York; it's great.*

Schoolteachers and parents say this new form of writing is harming(破坏) the English language. Increasing spelling and grammatical mistakes can be seen in students' writing. They fear the language could become corrupted(面目全非的).

Everyone should just relax, say linguists(语言学家). They believe Netspeak is in fact more of a good thing. David Crystal, from the University of Wales, argues that Netspeak and Internet create a new language use and the almost lost art of diary writing has been picked up again. Geoffrey Nunberg from Stanford University agrees. “People get better at writing by writing,” he says. “Kids who are now doing text messaging, e-mail, and instant messages will write at least as well as, and possibly better than, their parents.”

Linguist James Milroy says, for centuries, it is believed without exception that young people are harming the language. And you can **bet your bottom dollar** that when today's teenagers become tomorrow's parents, they too will think this way. Milroy argues that languages do not and cannot become “corrupted”; they simply change to meet the new needs.

However, Netspeakers do agree that it is important to teach young people how to

speak and write Standard English. Cynthia McVey says, “I can understand Netspeak worries teachers and it’s important that they get across to their pupils that text messaging is for fun, but that learning to write proper English is a must for their future.”

Perhaps, we should give teenagers a little more trust anyway. Erin, age 12, says, “I wouldn’t use text language in my homework. Text is just for fun.”

30. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To give an example of foreign paragraph. B. To show an example of creative method.
C. To express worries about using Netspeak. D. To lead in the topic of Netspeak.

31. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Cynthia McVry points out teenagers can deal with Netspeak properly.
B. Geoffrey Nunberg believes Netspeakers can write Standard English.
C. David Crystal thinks Netspeak helps develop the habit of writing.
D. James Milroy says that language is changing and improving.

32. The expression “**bet your bottom dollar**” in paragrap5 means _____.

- A. be fairly sure B. be greatly surprised C. think it a pity D. find it interesting

33. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Netspeak: A Widely-Used Language on Internet
B. Is Netspeak Harming the English Language?
C. Is Netspeak Helpful in Language Learning?
D. Netspeak: Advantages and Disadvantages



四、任务型阅读。(每题 2 分，共 10 分) 手判，需要写在答题纸上，5 个题目一起拍照上传

Chinese Fancy Knot

Chinese fancy knots, also called Chinese knots, refer to the traditional decorative knots in Chinese culture. They began as a form of traditional art in the Tang and Song Dynasties in China, and became popular in the Ming Dynasty. Long ago, they found their way to Japan and other Southeast Asian countries, and were well received there. Now they are taken as one of the most classic symbols of Chinese culture.

As for the name itself, it is surely meaningful. The Chinese word for “knot”, *jie*, means “connection”. It is related to lots of cultural ideas – marriage, brotherhood, reunion, etc. Meanwhile, the pronunciation of the Chinese word *jie* is very close to that

of *ji*, “good luck”. As a result, Chinese knots perfectly serve as a way to express people’s strong wishes for good things like joy, love and good luck.

Besides, the knots, widely existing in the everyday life of the Chinese culture, come in different sizes. Small ones are connected to jewellery (珠宝), clothes, gift-packages and furniture in order to attract people’s attention, while large ones are used to decorate a living room or study. Whether large or small, there are over a dozen basic knot patterns (图案), named according to their shapes, usages or origins. For example, Double Coin Knots are called *shuangqian Jie* because they are in the shape of two ancient Chinese coins, meaning “good things come in pairs”. However, almost all the main styles of Chinese fancy knots are made up of two exactly similar parts, and the patterns on the front and the back sides are also similar in every detail.

In addition, Chinese knots are famous for their bright colors. Each of the Chinese knots is made of a single string of cotton, silk, gold or silver. But the colors of the strings are rich and have different traditional cultural meanings. Among the most commonly used base colors, red means good luck and happiness, green means health, and yellow, which was once known as an emperor’s color, may mean wealth and honor.

In brief, the famous Chinese fancy knots fully reflect (反映) the depth of Chinese culture. These brightly coloured knots of different patterns, with their endless chains of knots, mean that life on earth will continue forever.

34. When did Chinese fancy knots become popular?
35. What does the Chinese character for “knot” mean?
36. Why do people express strong wishes with Chinese knots?
37. What are the main points about Chinese knots in Paragraph 3?
38. What do Chinese fancy knots fully reflect?



书面表达 (共 10 分)

五、文段表达 (10 分) 第一行标注题目一或题目二。手判，作文整篇上传。

39. 从下面题目中任选一题，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。

题目一

假如你是李华，加拿大某校学生代表团将要来你校参观。学生会安排负责介绍学校特色活动。请你用英语写一篇发言稿，谈谈你们学校经常举办哪些活动。你认为哪一项活动最具特色以及你的理由。

提示词语: introduce, competition, festival, learn, culture

提示问题: 1. What activities do you have in your school?

2. Which activity do you think is the most special? And why?

Dear friends,

It's my great honor to introduce the activities in our school. _____.

Thank you.

题目二

人生道路上总会遇到困难，我们应勇敢面对并努力克服，用积极乐观的心态拥抱生活。某英文报社以“勇敢、乐观”为话题展开征文活动，请你用英文写篇短文给报社投稿，谈谈你曾经遇到过什么困难，是如何面对解决的，以及你的感受。

提示词语: English speaking, shy, practice, brave

提示问题:

- What difficulty did you meet?
- What did you do to deal with it?
- How did you feel?

