



# 石景山区 2019 年初三综合练习

## 英语试卷

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>考 生 须 知</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 本试卷为闭卷考试，共 10 页，满分 60 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。</li><li>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。</li><li>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。</li><li>4. 考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。</li></ol>
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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 book yours, Lily?  
— No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hers                      B. his                      C. mine                      D. yours
2. Mr. Feng arrived in Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of May 5<sup>th</sup>.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. for                      D. at
3. Put on your coat, \_\_\_\_\_ you will get cold.  
A. or                      B. so                      C. but                      D. and
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you often do exercise?  
— I want to keep fit.  
A. How                      B. Where                      C. When                      D. Why
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ you like to drink some tea?  
— Yes, please. Thanks very much.  
A. would                      B. can                      C. might                      D. must
6. — Which city do you think is \_\_\_\_\_, New York or London?  
— London.  
A. interesting                      B. more interesting  
C. most interesting                      D. the most interesting
7. Cathy is a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Africa to teach English every summer.  
A. goes                      B. went                      C. is going                      D. will go
8. — Where is Jack?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ with his father in the park.  
A. plays                      B. played                      C. is playing                      D. will play
9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing for ten years.  
A. lived                      B. has lived                      C. lives                      D. will live



10. We \_\_\_\_\_ TV when it started raining last night.  
A. watch                      B. watched                      C. will watch                      D. were watching
11. Shijingshan Joy City \_\_\_\_\_ in 2020.  
A. builds                      B. will build                      C. is built                      D. will be built
12. — Mum, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Next week.  
A. when dad comes back                      B. when does dad come back  
C. when dad will come back                      D. when will dad come back

## 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。

### Taking Care of Things

“You’re going to be alone on the farm this weekend,” my father said as though that was no big deal. “I expect you to take care of it.”

I had never been left alone on our farm, but I knew that I could deal with just about anything that might come up. I was ready to 13 that to my dad.

As soon as my dad left on his trip, I headed out to check on our cows in the barn (谷仓). I saw Loretta, my dad’s favourite cow, eating apples.

Just after I left the barn, I heard a sound I’d never heard before. I ran quickly back and found Loretta down on her front knees, eyes rolled back, looking as though she was about to 14. She seemed to have a hard time breathing. I knew right away that she’d got an apple stuck in her throat. I tried to force the apple out but 15, so I ran to call our vet (兽医), Dr. Carrico.

When Dr. Carrico arrived, he felt around her neck 16 the situation. He told me to get him two boards. Finally, Loretta swallowed (咽下) the apple. Loretta, was now free to breathe.

“Did your dad leave you to see about things?” asked Dr. Carrico. “Yes, sir.” “Well, it’s not easy. 17, you know when to call for help.”

I thought about not telling my dad about what had happened, but 18 that stupid idea in a hurry, since he was not a man you kept things from. After I told him, he didn’t seem to react much, just kept saying, “Hmm, I see.” a lot. I guessed he was very 19 in me.

However, when two weeks later Loretta had her baby, my father asked me to name it. That surprised me because he always named the baby cows by himself. I looked at him in 20. He smiled at me and said, “She’s yours. Take good care of her.” he said as though he trusted I could do that. I thought a lot and finally called the baby cow Apple.

- |                   |              |               |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 13. A. leave      | B. prove     | C. explain    | D. introduce    |
| 14. A. cry        | B. eat       | C. run        | D. die          |
| 15. A. failed     | B. stopped   | C. moved      | D. relaxed      |
| 16. A. changing   | B. studying  | C. protecting | D. ignoring     |
| 17. A. Luckily    | B. Sadly     | C. Proudly    | D. Naturally    |
| 18. A. forgot     | B. accepted  | C. dropped    | D. shared       |
| 19. A. interested | B. surprised | C. pleased    | D. disappointed |
| 20. A. respect    | B. secret    | C. regret     | D. wonder       |



### 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

#### Nature in Art

Many artists paint and use nature in their works, but the results are very different. Here are four of them.

	<p><b>Stanislaw Witkiewicz</b> Stanislaw Witkiewicz was born in 1885 in Zakopane, Poland. He died in 1939. Many people like Witkiewicz's paintings of nature and landscapes (风景). He painted this one in 1907. It shows the Hinczow Lakes in south Poland.</p>
	<p><b>Ginger Riley Munduwalawala</b> In the past, Aboriginal (原始的) people painted pictures of nature on rocks. Modern aboriginal artists also paint nature. This colorful painting by Ginger Riley Munduwalawala (1937 – 2002) shows hills, rivers, birds and kangaroos.</p>
	<p><b>Ando Hiroshige</b> Japanese art is famous for landscape paintings. You can often see the sea and sky, the mountains, and trees. Ando Hiroshige, one of Japan's most famous artists, made and sold thousands of beautiful prints in his lifetime, but he died poor.</p>
	<p><b>Damien Hirst</b> Damien Hirst is the richest artist in England. He is a painter, but he is more famous for art with animals. In one room of a gallery, he put lots of fruit and real butterflies. They flew around the visitors.</p>



21. When did Stanislaw paint the Hinczow Lakes?  
A. In 1885.            B. In 1907.            C. In 1937.            D. In 1939.
22. Where is Ando Hiroshige from?  
A. Poland.            B. Australia.            C. Japan.            D. England.
23. Who is famous for art with animals?  
A. Stanislaw Witkiewicz.            B. Ginger Riley Munduwalawala.  
C. Ando Hisroshige.            D. Damie Hirst.

### B

Many scientists believe our love of sugar may actually be an addiction (上瘾). When we eat or drink sugary foods, the sugar enters our blood and influences parts of our brain that make us feel good. Then the good feeling goes away, leaving us wanting more. All tasty foods do this, but sugar has a particularly strong effect. In this way, it is in fact addictive, and doctors suggest we all cut down on it.

“It seems like every time I study an illness, I find my way back to sugar,” says scientist Richard Johnson. One-third of adults worldwide have high blood pressure (血压), and up to 347 million have diabetes (糖尿病). Why? “Sugar, we believe, is one of the reasons, if not the main reason,” says Johnson.

Our bodies are designed to survive on very little sugar. Early humans often had very little food, so our bodies learned to keep sugar as fat. In this way, we had energy stored for when there was no food. But today, most people have more than enough. So the very thing that once saved us may now be killing us.

So what is the solution? It’s obvious that we need to eat less sugar. The trouble is, in today’s world, it’s extremely difficult to avoid. From breakfast cereals to after-dinner desserts, our foods are increasingly filled with it. Some manufacturers (制造商) even use sugar to replace taste in foods that are advertised as low in fat. This may make the food appear as healthier, but large amounts of sugar are often added.

But there are those who are fighting back against sugar. Many schools are offering more fruit instead of deserts. Other schools are building facilities for students to do exercise. The battle has not yet been lost.



24. Why is sugar addictive?
- A. It makes us feel good and want more of it.
  - B. It has a strong effect on our blood.
  - C. Tasty foods are full of sugar.
  - D. There is sugar in medicine.
25. According to the passage, why is it so hard to avoid sugar?
- A. We like candy too much.
  - B. It gives us needed energy.
  - C. It is in so many foods and drinks.
  - D. We get used to eating it at school.
26. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Ways to avoid sugar.
  - B. Our addiction to sugar.
  - C. Illnesses caused by sugar.
  - D. Good sugar and bad sugar.

## C

### The Teenage Brain

Parents, teachers, and others who deal closely with teenagers know how difficult the adolescent(青少年的) years can be. This was thought to be due to the “foolishness of youth.” Now, brain-imaging technology allows scientists to study the physical development of the brain in more details than ever before. Their discoveries have led a new theory of why teens act this way.

Recently, scientists have discovered that though our brains are almost at their full size by the age of six, they are far from fully developed. Only during adolescence do our brains truly “grow up.” During this time, they go through great changes, like a computer system being upgraded. This “upgrade” was once thought to be finished by about age 12. Now scientists have found that our brains continue to change until age 25. Such changes make us better at balancing impulses (冲动) with following rules. But a still-developing brain does this clumsily

(笨拙地). The result, scientists believe, is the unpredictable behavior seen in teenagers.

The studies show that teens are more likely to take risks. Luckily, the news isn't all bad. As brain scientist B. J. Casey points out, the teen brain inspires such behavior in order to help teens prepare for adult life.

One way the brain does this is by changing the way teens measure risk and reward (回报). Researchers have found that when teens think about rewards, their brains release more of the chemicals that create pleasure. Researchers believe this makes the rewards seem more important than the risks, and makes teens feel the excitement of new experience.

Research into the structure of the teen brain have also found that it makes social connection seem especially rewarding. As such, teens have a strong need to meet new people. Because it is still developing, a teen brain can change to deal with new situations. So it connects social rewards with even more pleasure. In this way, the brain encourages teens to have a wide circle of friends, which is believed to make them more successful in life.

Unluckily, this need for greater rewards can sometimes lead teens to make bad decisions. However, it also means that teens are more likely, and less afraid, to try new things or to be independent. And in the long run, the impulses of the teen brain are what help teens leave their parents' care and live their own life successfully.

27. According to Paragraph 2, what have the scientists discovered now?

- A. A changing brain helps follow the rules.
- B. Our brains finish upgrading by age of twelve.
- C. Our brains are fully developed by the age of six.
- D. A developing brain can cause unpredictable behaviors.

28. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teenagers should learn from their bad decisions
- B. many teenagers are able to change their behaviors
- C. the way the teen brain works makes them less afraid
- D. the impulses of a teenage brain should be controlled





29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The teen brain makes risks less exciting.
- B. The impulse of teen brain can benefit teenagers.
- C. Teenagers with more friends are more successful.
- D. Teenagers make wrong decisions because of their brain.

### D

It is quite obvious that there are serious differences in sleep patterns (模式) in different parts of the world, and that sleep patterns have also changed over time. Traditions, cultural values and local conditions and environments all have an effect on sleep practices and attitudes.

One main cause of these differences is the widespread use of man-made light, which has led to big changes in sleep patterns in the industrialized world. It is thought that today we sleep at least an hour less each night than was just a century ago, and probably several hours less than before industrialization and electricity. According to some studies, man-made lighting has encouraged people to go to bed later and have monophasic sleep, rather than polyphasic sleep(多阶段睡眠) which is the more broken-up sleep patterns.

During the long nights of the winter months, our prehistoric ancestors may have broken sleep up into two or more parts, separated by an hour or two of quiet restfulness. In nomadic(游牧的) societies, even today, it is more common for people to have this kind of polyphasic sleep, sleeping on and off throughout the day or night, depending on what is happening.

Even within the developed world, there are considerable differences in sleep patterns. A study carried out in ten countries in 2002 showed some of these regional (地区的) differences. For example, while the general time the study participants slept was about 7.5 hours a night, the results from different countries differed from 6 hours 53 minutes in Japan to 8 hours 24 minutes in Portugal. Over 42% of Brazilians took regular afternoon naps (午睡), compared to only 12% of Japanese people.

A daytime short sleep or nap is commonplace among adults in many Mediterranean countries. Spain, in particular, has raised the nap almost to the level of an art form, although, in the busy modern world, it is less **ubiquitous** than it once was. Naps are also common in parts

of Africa and China.

It is clear, then, that there are cultural and historical differences in the amount of sleep we get and the way we get it. Yet one thing is for sure: the need for sufficient sleep, however we may define this, is universal and unchanging.

30. The second paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people sleep much less today than a century ago
  - B. man-made lighting has influenced sleep patterns
  - C. man-made lighting was introduced into our world
  - D. people were encouraged to have polyphasic sleep
31. We can learn from the study in 2002 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people in Portugal slept less than people in Japan
  - B. more than half of Brazilians had sleep problems
  - C. there were regional differences in sleep patterns
  - D. there were historical reasons for sleep problems
32. The word “**ubiquitous**” in Paragraph 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. common            B. special            C. strange            D. important
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Nap in different periods.
  - B. Sleep in different cultures.
  - C. Unchanging sleep attitudes.
  - D. Improving our sleep patterns.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

English dictionaries which were written before 18<sup>th</sup> century had only words which were not common, or words which were difficult to spell. Then, in 1755, Dr. Samuel Johnson, a great English writer, wrote a famous dictionary. This dictionary contained common words as well as unusual ones. It also showed how words should be used in sentences.

In 1858, a group of people who study language started to write *The Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*. They wanted to list all the words of the English language. They even included words which were not used any more. They also wrote sentences that show the



meanings of words. They also described the history of words, saying when words were first used in English, and which languages they came from. The *OED* tells us, for example, that “algebra” comes from Arabic and was first used in English in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The dictionary took hundreds of people over seventy years to complete. It has been improved many times, as the number of words used in English has increased. The more recent dictionary gives the meanings of over one million words. It is put into twenty-one books: each one is over one thousand pages long.

Although Americans speak English, they use some words that are not used in British English. For example, the season an English person calls “autumn”, is called “fall” by an American. The first dictionary of American English was published by Noah Webster in 1828. He also decided to spell some words in a simpler way. For example, he wrote “colour” as “color”, “centre” as “center”, and “plough” as “plow”. These spellings are still used in America today. Since 1828, Webster’s Dictionary of American English has been improved and made bigger many times.

A good dictionary is a very important tool for every reader. Many modern English dictionaries are now available. They give different kinds of information. It is very important to choose the best dictionary for your needs and to use it often.

34. Who was Dr. Samuel Johnson?
35. When did people begin to write the *OED*?
36. How long did the *OED* take to complete?
37. Which word is American English, “plough” or “plow”?
38. How is American English different from British English?

### 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

2019年中国北京世界园艺博览会(Beijing International Horticultural Exhibition)在北京延庆举行,本次活动主题为“绿色生活,美丽家园”,吸引很多中外游客慕名而来。

假如你是李华,你们学校将组织全校师生集体乘车前往延庆参观世园会。你打算邀请你们班的美国交换生 Peter 一起参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件,告诉他你们集合的时间地点,活动的安排以及需要做什么准备。

提示词语: school gate, 8 am, visit gardens, have a picnic, camera

- 提示问题:
- When and where are you going to meet?
  - What are you going to do there?
  - What do you advise Peter to take?

*Dear Peter,*

*I'm writing to invite you to go to Beijing International Horticultural Exhibition in Yanqing with us.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*I'm looking forward to your reply.*

*Yours,*

*Li Hua*

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## 题目②

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,是如何面对和解决的,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?

*Everyone meets difficulties in their life.* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

