



延庆区 2019 年初三统一练习

英语

一、单项填空

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。(共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分)

1. My grandparents live in the countryside. We often go to see _____.
A. him B. them C. her D. you
2. — What will you buy _____ your mom?
— Some flowers.
A. in B. at C. for D. on
3. — _____ won the curling gold medal at the 12th Winter Olympics?
— Chen Jianxin. He's from Yanqing.
A. Who B. What C. Where D. When
4. The air in Beijing is getting much _____ now than a few years ago.
A. clean B. cleaner C. cleanest D. the cleanest
5. — What time do you usually get up?
— I usually _____ up at 6:30.
A. get B. got C. will get D. was getting
6. Don't turn on the TV. Grandma _____.
A. sleeps B. slept C. will sleep D. is sleeping
7. — Tony, did you go to Alice's birthday party?
— No, she _____ me.
A. doesn't invite B. won't invite
C. hasn't invited D. didn't invite
8. Miss Lin _____ a lot of work for the poor area since 2015.
A. does B. did C. has done D. will do
9. It _____ heavily when we got off the train.
A. rains B. rained C. is raining D. was raining
10. Get up early, _____ you'll be late for class.
A. so B. or C. and D. but
11. Another new road _____ near my school next year.
A. builds B. will build C. is built D. will be built
12. — Jane, could you tell me _____ the beautiful kite?
— Oh, I bought it in a shop near the park.
A. where you bought B. where will you buy
C. where did you buy D. where you will buy

二、完形填空

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。(共 8 分，每小题 1 分)



Minh was a pottery lover and he was very interested in his grandmother's pottery studio. So Minh was excited when his

grandmother Nana invited him into her pottery studio and told him she would teach him how to make pottery. After all, Nana didn't give all her grandchildren such a(n) 13. Minh looked forward to putting his hands into some cold clay (陶土) and placing his bowl in the heated kiln until it hardened like stone.

"Be 14 with that," Nana said as Minh picked up one of the bowls. The boy carefully put the bowl back on the shelf and 15 his hands inside his pockets. He was anxious to get started on the lesson Nana had promised him. And he didn't want to risk losing that 16 by breaking any of her finished pieces of pottery.

Five hours later, Minh was disappointed and tired. His black work that looked more like a rock than a bowl, was a 17 on the first try. Then he made another try but it was 18 any better. However, he had at least worked out how to make a smooth opening in the center of the day. Meanwhile, Nana was keeping busy. A deep, narrow bowl and a wide, shallow bowl 19 on Nana's worktable. Her practiced hands began to 20 another bowl. "I'll never get it!" Minh said, watching her work.

Nana looked at her grandson and sighed, "Don't worry, you'll get it," she encouraged him. "The only way you won't learn is if you give up."

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 13. A. invitation | B. introduction | C. presentation | D. suggestion |
| 14. A. patient | B. careful | C. concerned | D. pleased |
| 15. A. stuck | B. reached | C. threw | D. warmed |
| 16. A. advice | B. dream | C. chance | D. courage |
| 17. A. success | B. surprise | C. failure | D. favourite |
| 18. A. certainly | B. hardly | C. probably | D. nearly |
| 19. A. danced | B. slept | C. rose | D. rested |
| 20. A. change | B. wash | C. touch | D. shape |

三、阅读理解

阅读下面的四篇短文，根据其内容，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

Caring for Mother Earth

We humans live in different parts of the world, but we have the same "mother". She gives us everything we need in our daily life. She is our Mother Earth.

April 22 is Earth Day. The theme (主题) of this year is "Green Cities." A green city is a healthy and pleasant place for people to live. Around the world, many cities and countries have done well to build themselves in a green way.



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|---|---|
|  | <p>Chicago is well known for its green roof program. These roofs are covered with plants. The plants get a lot of rainwater. So far, there are about 360 green roofs in Chicago, according to the US Environmental Protection Agency.</p> |
|  | <p>Curitiba, Brazil, has great transportation. It opened the world's first bus rapid transit(BRT) system in 1974. BRT runs on special lanes. This makes sure that buses are on time even in traffic jams. With the help of BRT, the city has the lowest level of air pollution in Brazil.</p> |
|  | <p>In Singapore, almost everyone knows the zero-energy buildings in Southeast Asia. Zero energy means a building is able to create more energy than it uses. By 2030, Singapore plans to build 80 percent of its buildings like this.</p> |

21. The theme of Earth Day for this year is _____ .
- A. Green Roofs B. Great Transportation
C. Green Cities D. Environmental Protection
22. Which country opened the world's first BRT system in 1974?
- A. America. B. Brazil. C. Mexico. D. Singapore.
23. What is Singapore famous for ?
- A. Special transit system. B. The level of air pollution.
C. Cool and clean water. D. The zero-energy buildings.

B

Hard Work Makes Dreams Come True

Astronaut Ellen Ochoa shows that with a good education and hard work, you can reach for the stars. is the first Hispanic astronaut woman to fly into space.

As a child, Ochoa didn't know what she wanted to be she grew up. But her mother always told her to stay in and study hard. She listened to her mother. When she was years old, she won a spelling contest. In high school, Ochoa many hours each week studying for all her classes. She finished with the best grades in her class. After high school, Ochoa went to college. One day in college she heard that the U.S. government had chosen six women to become astronauts. At that time, Ochoa decided to become an astronaut, too.

Her many years of hard work paid off at last. She was asked to be an astronaut in 1990. In April, 1993 in the space shuttle(航天飞机) named Discovery, she made history by becoming



Ochoa
when
school
13
spent

the first Hispanic woman to travel to space. Ochoa and the other astronauts had many jobs while on the Discovery. One of her tasks was to use the shuttle's robot arm to move large objects. Ochoa used a computer to make the arm pick up a satellite and put it into space. A satellite is a spacecraft that moves around the earth or some other objects. Satellites can take pictures and gather information about planets and stars. During her second trip in 1994, she used the robot arm again. She used the arm to pull in a satellite from space. The satellite had been used to study the air around the earth. Then Ochoa went to two more shuttle trips. Altogether, she spent a whole month in space. That's more than 700 hours.

Ochoa knows that she is a hero to many young people. She often tells them the same thing her mother told her when she was a little girl. "Get a good education and believe in yourself," says Ochoa.

24. When did Ochoa decide to become an astronaut?
- A. When she was in college. B. When she was 13 years old.
C. Before she went to high school. D. After she went to work.
25. On the Discovery, Ochoa used the robot arm to _____ .
- A. repair the shuttle's computer B. take pictures of the earth
C. gather information about planets D. put a satellite into space
26. Ochoa probably advises the young people to _____ .
- A. fly into space one day B. become scientists some day
C. do their best in school D. learn how to use robot arms

C

Architects(建筑师) have long had the feeling that the places we live in can affect our thoughts, feelings and behaviors. But now scientists are giving this feeling an empirical basis(实证依据). They are discovering how to design spaces that develop creativity, keep people focused, and lead to relaxation.

Researches show that the physical environment can influence creativity. In 2007, Joan Meyers-Levy at the University of Minnesota, reported that the height of a room's ceiling affects how people think. Her research suggests that higher ceilings encourage people to think more freely, which may lead them to make more abstract connections. Low ceilings, on the other hand, may inspire a more detailed outlook.

In addition to ceiling height, the view afforded by a building may influence the owner's ability to concentrate. Nancy Wells and her colleagues at Cornell University found in their study that kids who experienced the greatest increase in greenness as a result of a family move made the most gains on a standard test of attention.

Using nature to improve focus of attention ought to pay off academically(学术地), and it seems to, according to a study led by C. Kenneth Tanner, head of the School Design & Planning Laboratory at the University of Georgia. Tanner and his team found that students in classrooms with unblocked views of at least 50 feet outside the window had higher scores on

tests of vocabulary, language arts and maths than did students whose classrooms mainly overlooked roads and parking lots.

Recent study on room lighting design suggests that dim light helps people to loosen up. If that is true generally, keeping the light low during dinner or at parties could increase relaxation. Researchers of Harvard Medical School also discovered that furniture with rounded edges could help visitors relax.

So far scientists have focused mainly on public buildings. “We have a very limited number of studies, so we’re almost looking at the problem through a straw(吸管),” architect David Allison says. “How do you take answers to very specific questions and make broad, generalized use of them? That’s what we’re all struggling with.”

27. What does Joan Meyers-Levy focus on in her research?

- A. The height of the ceiling.
- B. The freedom of people.
- C. The outlook of environment.
- D. The shape of the furniture.

28. What can we infer from the fourth paragraph?

- A. The classroom with roads around can be filled with more students.
- B. The students in large classrooms can pay more attention on maths.
- C. The views outside the window may affect the students’ grades.
- D. The researchers in the University of Georgia may get higher scores.

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Test standards may encourage people to search more.
- B. Students in a bright classroom may feel more relaxed.
- C. Children in greenness may improve their grades quickly.
- D. Room designs may influence people’s work and feelings.

D

You’re rushing to school and a man ahead of you suddenly falls down. Do you stop to help? In a study of bystanders, it was found that some people look away or keep on walking rather than stop and get involved.

“There is an inclination(倾向) to decide that no action is needed,” says Ervin Staub, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, who studies the role of bystanders. “The first thoughts that come into your mind often keep you from offering help.”

Time and again, good and caring people fail to come to the aid of others. They know they should act and yet, for reasons they themselves don’t understand, people sometimes don’t respond. Longtime researchers of bystander behavior continue to struggle with the question, “Why?”

One thing we do know is that the more **ambiguous** a situation is, the less likely people

are to help. Let's say you see vapors(水汽) coming out of a building. You ask yourself, "Is it steam(蒸汽) or smoke?" If you are not sure, you look to other people for a clue about how to react. If you see other people doing nothing, you think, "Of course, that's just steam." You don't want it to be smoke, because then you would have to do something about it.

Another one is known as "the bystander effect". This says that the more people there are observing an emergency, the less responsible each one of them personally feels. For example, if you are the only person in the world who can act to save someone in a dangerous situation, you are more likely to act. However, if you are one of 100,000 people who could save the situation, you would be happier if one of the other 99,999 people did it!

"If you notice trouble, force yourself to stop and judge the situation instead of walking on," says Ervin Staub. Then try to involve other people; you don't have to take on all the responsibility of being helpful. According to Staub, it is sometimes just a matter of turning to the person next to you and saying, "It looks like we should do something." Once you take action, most people will follow you and also offer help.

30. Ervin Staub probably agrees that _____.
- A. the bystanders force them to solve the troubles
 - B. people's first thoughts usually prevent them from helping
 - C. the researchers often lead to the embarrassment
 - D. the person next to you often asks you to deal with emergency
31. The word "**ambiguous**" in Paragraph 4 probably means "_____".
- A. difficult
 - B. dangerous
 - C. unclear
 - D. unpleasant
32. The writer uses "the bystander effect" to show that _____.
- A. people usually think others a lot before the difficulties
 - B. people like to carry out the responsibility in emergency
 - C. people often share their ideas when they're in dangerous situations
 - D. people are likely to behave in the same way as most other people do
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Is it important to offer help?
 - B. Is it difficult to get involved?
 - C. To stand there or take actions?
 - D. To change the decision or stick it?

四、阅读短文，根据其内容回答问题。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

I'm David and I've been living in the United States for over ten years, and I now say thank you about 50 times a day. Often I do it without thinking. I say thank you to the cashier

at the coffee shop. I say thank you to my wife and my 5-year-old daughter several times a day for different things. When I first moved to the United States, I didn't know I was supposed to thank someone who took my money for something I bought at a store. I had no idea I was supposed to thank people when they asked how I was doing.

I grew up in the northern Indian city of Lucknow, in a culture in which saying thank you is not done lightly. I learned to say thank you in English when I was in elementary school. And when I thanked anyone, I said it in English, which was less embarrassing and more casual than doing so in Hindi. I saved my thanks for those who had done huge favors for me. And I didn't thank my friends or classmates very often. When I did, they regarded the act as a playful way to practise English.

Saying dhanyavaad, or thank you in Hindi, to someone without looking at him or her is just as good as not saying it at all. As a kid, I heard my father say dhanyavaad to people of his age, and he did it as seriously as possible, with his hands joined in front of his chest. He wasn't just thanking someone for something, but asking for an opportunity to return the favor.

Now, when I travel to India, I often upset people by saying thank you to them. On a recent trip home, I was invited to my uncle's house for dinner. He's been a father figure to me, teaching me many things at every step of my life. That day, I made the mistake of telling him, in English, "Thank you for inviting me" before leaving his house. He didn't respond, but I saw he was unhappy. I couldn't even apologize for thanking him. The damage was done.

Different countries and different people have different manners. We must find out their customs, so that they will not think us ill-mannered.

34. How often does David say thank you now ?

35. Where did David grow up?

36. Who did David save his thanks for?

37. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

38. Why was David's uncle unhappy?

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

4月23日是“世界读书日”，你校英语俱乐部正在开展主题为“多读书，读好书”的活动。假如你是李华，请你写一封倡议书，向全体同学发出号召。内容包括：应该读什么样的书，以及读书的意义。

提示词语：story, novel, knowledge, improve, important

提示问题：● What kind of books should we read?

● Why do we read?



Dear students, the World Reading Day is coming. _____

So I'm here again to call on all of us to read more books and read good books.

Li Hua

题目②

2019年2月20日，中央宣传部授予北京榜样优秀群体“时代楷模”称号。时代楷模充分体现“爱国、敬业、诚信、友善”的价值准则。

某网站正在开展以“向时代楷模学习”为主题的英语征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈生活中你该怎么做，以及这样做的意义。

提示词语：pick up, rubbish, study, honest, important

提示问题：● What should you do in your daily life?

● Why do you do so?

As a middle student, I can do a lot to learn from our role models. _____

