

石景山区 2019 年初三统一练习



英语试卷

学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考 生 须 知	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 本试卷为闭卷考试，共 10 页，满分 60 分，考试时间为 90 分钟。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。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。4. 考试结束后，请将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. Jim is a very kind boy. We all like _____.
A. me B. him C. her D. you
2. I have dancing classes every Saturday. They start _____ 8 o'clock.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
3. We didn't enjoy the day _____ the weather was so bad.
A. if B. or C. but D. because
4. — _____ do you play tennis?
— Once a week.
A. How soon B. How often C. How much D. How many
5. Excuse me, sir, you _____ smoke in the forest. It's dangerous.
A. wouldn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
6. — Which is _____ season to visit Yuyuantan Park?
— Spring. It's fantastic.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
7. — Mum, my friends and I _____ to the cinema tonight.
— Oh, lovely! I hope you enjoy the film!
A. go B. will go C. went D. have gone
8. If it _____ sunny tomorrow, we will have a picnic near the river.
A. will be B. be C. is D. was
9. I _____ Sarah since she moved to England.
A. won't see B. didn't see C. haven't seen D. wasn't seeing
10. When the telephone rang, I _____ cookies.
A. make B. made C. will make D. was making



11. Mr. Smith's first book _____ ten years ago.
A. published B. publishes C. is published D. was published
12. — Tom, can you tell me _____ to Lao She Tea House tomorrow?
— By subway.
A. how will you go B. how did you go
C. how you will go D. how you went

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。

Little Boxes of Chocolates

Even though thirteen years had passed, it seemed like only yesterday when Dad was handing out those little boxes of chocolates to each of his sweethearts.

Valentine's Day was my father's holiday. My sisters and I learned early to be good on that day. We 13 waited a long time for Dad to get home and then quickly lined up like good little soldiers as he gave each child a small, heart-shaped box, holding some chocolates.

It caused 14 reactions (反应) as we went through the periods in life. In the elementary school years, we would rush home and wait for Dad. In junior high, we felt a little embarrassed (尴尬的). In high school, we thought we were too cool to be rushing home. However, we were still comforted knowing that Dad was home waiting for us with his special 15.

My sisters and I thought the only way we would ever get out of this tradition was to move out of the house. We were 16. Even after we all moved out of the house, when Valentine's Day came, there was a little box of chocolates waiting for each of us. So we still made the trip over to 17 it.

When Mum passed away, we thought this whole tradition would disappear gradually. Wrong again. Grandchildren entered the picture and were also 18 in this tradition from the day they were born.

One year, everything changed. In that February, Valentine's Day 19 on Dad's bowling night, so he handed out the chocolates a day early.

Then, Valentine's Day arrived. I was watching TV when the phone rang. It was the hospital. Dad had a heart attack, and he didn't make it.

A few years later after his death, we finally went through the hard time and began 20 again. And come February, when those little heart-shaped boxes of chocolates appear in store windows, Dad's tradition lives on my heart.



- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 13. A. wisely | B. bravely | C. patiently | D. proudly |
| 14. A. amazing | B. correct | C. different | D. terrible |
| 15. A. dream | B. treat | C. support | D. interest |
| 16. A. wrong | B. clever | C. afraid | D. happy |
| 17. A. buy | B. send | C. bring | D. collect |
| 18. A. caught | B. challenged | C. hurt | D. included |
| 19. A. fell | B. depended | C. lived | D. walked |
| 20. A. regretting | B. celebrating | C. complaining | D. sharing |

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

Top Four Unusual Shops

Senbikiya

If you are looking for something perfect, come to Senbikiya in Tokyo, Japan! You buy fruit – perfect and very expensive fruit. There are apples for \$25 each and 12 strawberries for \$82. Yes, it's expensive... but it's popular.

Beacon's Closet

Are you looking for something old... something other people don't want any more? Then Beacon's Closet in New York, USA is the place for you. People bring clothes they don't want and other people buy them. These second-hand clothes are of good quality – and cheap!

The Old Curiosity Shop

Sometimes the building is what makes your shopping experience special; for example, The Old Curiosity Shop in London, England. It is a tiny old shop which Charles Dickens wrote about in 1841. There are lots of big modern buildings around it. It is now a shoe shop.

El Ateneo Grand Splendid

From a tiny building to a huge one: the famous bookshop El Ateneo Grand Splendid in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In 1919, the building opened as a theatre, but in February 2000, it became one of the biggest – and most beautiful – bookshops in the world.



21. What can you buy in Senbikiya?
A. Shoes. B. Clothes. C. Books. D. Fruit.
22. Beacon's Closet is in _____.
A. Buenos Aires B. New York C. London D. Tokyo
23. Which shop did Charles Dickens write about?
A. Senbikiya. B. Beacon's Closet.
C. The Old Curiosity Shop. D. El Ateneo Grand Splendid.

B

The Life of Jane Goodall

On the morning of July 14, 1960, Jane Goodall arrived at Lake Tanganyika in the Gombe National Park. Then around 5 p.m., Jane went into the forest to find her first chimpanzee.



chimpanzee

As a young woman, Jane Goodall was following her childhood dream of studying chimpanzees in Africa. After many months of difficult work she made three important discoveries: chimpanzees ate meat, they used tools to get food, and they also made tools.

Every evening, Jane wrote her findings in her journal. She began to publish articles in magazines. After a while, Jane was accepted by a university. Her work was also making her famous. There was a documentary (纪录片) film, *Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees* (1963), and then *My Friends the Wild Chimpanzees* (1969), the first of many books. During the 1970s, Gombe became a dangerous place to work. It is on the border of four different countries and there was fighting among them. Many foreigners left, but Jane stayed to continue her work and noted that chimpanzees could also be violent.

A different problem developed in Gombe in the 1980s. The forests were getting smaller and there was no enough space for chimpanzees because of the increasing human population. As a result, there were only about a hundred chimpanzees living in Gombe by the end of the 1980s. Jane realized something had to be done, so she made a plan with the local community to grow more trees.

At the beginning of the 1990s, Jane left Gombe. She set up sanctuaries (庇护所) for chimpanzees which had been caught because of the trade in chimpanzee meat. She also started giving speeches. She has very little spare time but still spends part of every year in the forest in Gombe, watching her chimpanzees.



24. What was Jane's childhood dream?
- A. To explore forests in Africa.
 - B. To make a documentary film.
 - C. To write books about animals.
 - D. To study chimpanzees in Africa.
25. What did Jane do in the 1970s?
- A. She continued to work in Gombe.
 - B. She went to study in a university.
 - C. She found her first chimpanzee.
 - D. She published her first book.
26. What plan did Jane make to help chimpanzees in 1980s?
- A. To grow more trees.
 - B. To do more studies.
 - C. To stop the fighting.
 - D. To set up sanctuaries.

C

It's no secret that laughter works wonders for us. And much research has been carried out into the good that laughter can do for our general health and well-being. It has been found to release endorphins (释放安多芬), our bodies' natural "feel-good" chemicals, into our blood. But as we grow older, we are more likely to find fewer things funny. A child will laugh on average 300 times a day. By the time we reach adulthood, this number is around 20. But what's behind this? One theory (理论) suggests that it's not a problem of us losing our sense of humor but rather, as we grow older, we're socially conditioned to take things a bit more seriously.

Laughter is very much something we do with others. Studies have shown that we are 30 times more likely to find something funny when we are with others than when we are by ourselves. But to laugh with others, we do need to feel a connection to them. We need to feel comfortable in their company. That's why it can be difficult to laugh in the presence of strangers. Laughter is also very contagious and one person's laugh can spread quickly throughout a group of people. But often what makes us join in is the fear of standing out and being different. We laugh, even if we don't really get the joke, especially in groups controlled

by a powerful person. When the head teacher tells a joke, for example, you laugh, even though later you might wonder if the joke was really that funny at all.

There are many different reasons why we laugh. Here are three widely accepted theories:

The Incongruity Theory: It's often the unexpected that makes us laugh. When things that we are familiar with suddenly take a turn into the unknown, our expectations are challenged and that often results in laughter.

The Superiority Theory: We often find the mistakes and misfortunes of others funny. This would explain the popularity of online videos showing pranks (恶作剧).

The Relief Theory: Laugh offers light relief. It explains why there are so many jokes about the darker things in life. By being able to laugh at them, we are able to face them more easily.

27. According to the theory in Paragraph 1, why do we laugh less as we grow older?

- A. There are fewer funny things.
- B. We take things more seriously.
- C. Our body releases less endorphins.
- D. We gradually lose our sense of humor.

28. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. More funny things happen when we are with others.
- B. It's difficult to build up connections with strangers.
- C. We laugh sometimes because of social needs.
- D. Powerful people are more likely to be funny.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The science of laughter.
- B. The power of laughter.
- C. The sign of laughter.
- D. The art of laughter.



D

Upcycling is the process of changing old materials into something useful and often beautiful.

So, is it the same as recycling? No. Recycling takes materials –paper or glass – and breaks them down so their base materials can be remade into a new product. When you upcycle an item (物品), you are not breaking down the material, you are simply **refashioning** it. For example, you might make shoes out of old tyres. Also, the upcycled item is typically of the same, or even better, quality (质量) than the original.



tyre

Upcycling isn't a new idea. Some of the best examples of modern-day upcycling come from the 1930s to 1940s when families didn't have enough materials. In those days, things were repurposed over and over until there were no longer useful. For example, an old door can be made into a new dining table. Economising (节约) is still a trend (趋势) today and a big reason why more and more people upcycle. But an even bigger reason for the rebirth of upcycling is its good influence on the environment.

Upcycling is green. The plain and simple fact of the matter is that upcycling is much better for the planet than throwing things away. When you upcycle, that's one item less that ends up on the waste mountain. Upcycling is also considerably more environmentally friendly than recycling, which needs energy or water to break down materials. Upcycling just needs your own creativity and effort.

Grace Robinson, from the UK, takes used tea bags and turns them into dresses, shoes and even hats. Every day she drinks some tea, and then dries out the tea bags with the tea still in them. When they are dry, she takes the tea out and sews the bags together to make clothes. This can take a long time – maybe months for a single dress – so Grace gets friends to help her by drinking tea too and passing their tea bags on to her.

There are two ways to support the upcycling movement. Sort (分类) through your wardrobe or recycling bin and create items yourself, or buy ready-made items from upcycled materials. Both ways benefit the environment and in return, you get something that's both attractive and practical.



30. We can learn from the passage that upcycling _____.
- A. can improve the quality of items
 - B. needs more energy than recycling
 - C. needs to break down base materials
 - D. produces more waste than recycling
31. The underlined word “**refashioning**” in Paragraph 2 probably means “_____”.
- A. giving a new form
 - B. giving a simple name
 - C. making a perfect copy
 - D. making a different model
32. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. it is better to make clothes with used tea bags
 - B. upcycling is much greener than recycling
 - C. it is necessary to help others to upcycle
 - D. people need to be more creative
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Get started to recycle today
 - B. A modern trend: upcycling
 - C. Is it the same as recycling?
 - D. To recycle or to upcycle?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

World Kindness Day is a celebration which takes place on 13 November each year. It was introduced in 1998 by the World Kindness Movement. It is celebrated in many countries, including Canada, Japan, Australia and some other countries. World Kindness Day is celebrated to highlight acts of kindness passing on the positive (正面的) power.

Why be kind? Few people would disagree with the idea that a kind action is good for the soul (灵魂). It is a win-win situation because it leads to a sense of well-being both for the receiver of this kind action, as well as for the person who does the action. As a simple example, let's imagine you have a workmate who always does a very good job. How about taking a moment to mention this to them, just in conversation or perhaps by email? The effects of this

will probably be quite clear: your workmate will be happy to receive some praise and, in addition, you will probably feel good about yourself for having spread a little joy.

Many organisations try to encourage people to be kind, wherever and whenever they can. Perhaps the strongest supporters of this idea are the Random Acts of Kindness (RAK) Foundation. The RAK website suggests some ways to show kindness. Generally, these fall into three categories. The first is interpersonal kindness. Some examples are giving old clothes to charity (慈善机构) or writing a good comment about a restaurant that you like. The second is environmental kindness, which could mean simply recycling or organising a group event to clean a local park or beach. The third category is less obvious: personal kindness, which means treating yourself kindly. Some examples are taking a walk in nature or setting yourself an objective to complain less. The logic is that by being kind to yourself, you will surely be kinder to the world around you.

Most experts on kindness agree that it has a sort of ripple effect. This means that one kind action is more likely to lead to more and more. So don't wait for kindness to find you today, go and start a new ripple!

34. When is World Kindness Day?
35. Why is World Kindness Day celebrated?
36. Why should people be kind?
37. According to RAK, what does “personal kindness” mean?
38. What does the passage mainly tell us?

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，今天下午你应邀参加演讲比赛，因此无法参加外教的口语课。请用英语向外教 Mr. Green 写一张请假条，说明你缺课的原因，以及你将如何补上这节课。

提示词语: speech competition, borrow, notebook, homework

- 提示问题:
- Why will you miss the class?
 - What will you do to make up for it?

Dear Mr. Green,

I'm writing to you to ask for a leave this afternoon. _____

Thank you for your understanding.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

初中三年，你一定遇到过很多帮助你成长的老师，某英文报社以“感谢老师”为话题展开征文活动，请你用英文写篇短文给报社投稿，谈谈你最想感谢的老师是谁，并说明感谢原因。

提示词语: patient, trouble, encourage, confidence

- 提示问题:
- Which teacher do you want to thank most?
 - Why do you want to say thanks to him/her?

A lot of teachers help us as we grow up. _____

