

# 2021 北京通州初三（上）期中

## 英 语

2021 年 11 月

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_



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知

1. 本试卷共 10 页，共五道大题，39 道小题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 请在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、姓名。
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，请将答题卡交回。

### 第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

#### 一、 单项填空(每题 0.5 分，共 6 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. —Is this your ruler, Mary?

—No. It's not \_\_\_\_\_. I think it's Lily's.

- A. hers                  B. yours                  C. mine                  D. its

2. Tom got a letter \_\_\_\_\_ his pen friend yesterday.

- A. from                  B. in                      C. into                  D. at

3.—Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ did you take this photo?

—In Beijing. I went there with my uncle last summer holiday.

- A. when                  B. where                  C. who                  D. why

4. —Would you like to go to the Universal Beijing Resort with me?

—I'd love to, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm afraid I have no time.

- A. because              B. and                      C. but                      D. or

5. The Changjiang River is \_\_\_\_\_ river in China.

- A. long                      B. longer                  C. longest                  D. the longest

6. —Kate, \_\_\_\_\_ you help me with my gardening this Sunday morning?

—Of course I can, Mom.

- A. need                      B. can                      C. must                      D. should

7. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, the sports meet will be put off.

- A. rains                      B. rained                      C. will rain                      D. was raining

8. —What were you doing at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ to music.

- A. listen            B. listened            C. will listen            D. was listening

9. Jenny is my English teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ English for 25 years.

- A. teaches            B. has taught            C. taught            D. is teaching

10. Please be quiet. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ an online class.

- A. is having            B. had            C. was having            D. will have

11. The Palace Museum is famous all over the world. It \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of years ago.

- A. built            B. builds            C. is built            D. was built

12. —Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ for Shanghai?

—At 8:30 tomorrow morning.

- A. when will the latest train leave            B. when did the latest train leave  
C. when the latest train will leave            D. when the latest train left

## 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。

### Beginner's Mind

When Helen chose to go to Taekwondo camp, she was really excited about her summer. However, when she was here, she felt differently. She was interested in Taekwondo for many years but had never \_\_13\_\_ before. Many of the campers here had come to this camp for several years.

Helen \_\_14\_\_ a group of laughing girls on their way to the practice hall. They introduced themselves, told jokes and Helen laughed with them. At the door of the practice room, Jenny, a third-year camper, introduced herself as Helen's \_\_15\_\_. Jenny told Helen how partnering worked: "You'll take the place behind me, and follow what I do."

The campers took off their shoes, entered the big, bright space and \_\_16\_\_ lined (排成一队) up. The practice room was calm. Helen lined up behind Jenny, thankfully, in the very back row.

Miss Johnson, their instructor (教练), stepped to the front of the room and bowed. Everyone else returned the gesture.

"Welcome," said Miss Johnson. "We have a few \_\_17\_\_ with us, so let's recite (背诵) the rules first." As Helen recited them, she looked around and saw several other girls with beginner's belts (腰带). "I'm not the only beginner," she thought and felt \_\_18\_\_.



Miss Johnson demonstrated (示范) some stretches (伸展). Then the campers did them by themselves



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while Miss Johnson walked around and \_\_19\_\_ their positions. Helen kept her eyes on Jenny.

The stretching continued, and Helen started to feel more comfortable. All the campers were doing the same thing; she didn't feel out of place, just part of the \_\_20\_\_.

After the class, Helen followed the campers as they went out of the room. She was no longer worried about the summer ahead.

- 13. A. agreed            B. practiced            C. changed            D. feared
- 14. A. chose            B. invited            C. encouraged            D. joined
- 15. A. teacher            B. guest            C. partner            D. student
- 16. A. bravely            B. silently            C. carelessly            D. secretly
- 17. A. beginners            B. parents            C. reporters            D. volunteers
- 18. A. strange            B. nervous            C. relaxed            D. excited
- 19. A. copied            B. described            C. found            D. corrected
- 20. A. group            B. problem            C. show            D. story







三、阅读理解(每题 2 分,共 26 分)

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。

A

Reading is a good habit for everyone. Our club provides some books for you to read. If you have free time, which book do you want to read?

 <p><b><i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i></b></p>	<p>It is Mark Twain's classic story of a young boy with a free spirit for adventure along the Mississippi River in the mid-nineteenth century. Tom lives with his Aunt Polly on the banks of the Mississippi River. Although Tom is a good-hearted boy, he often finds himself in trouble.</p>
 <p><b><i>The Call of the Wild</i></b></p>	<p>It is a short adventure novel by American writer Jack London. It was first published in 1903. The central character of the novel is a dog named Buck. He is stolen from his home and sold into service as a sled dog in Alaska. He becomes wild in the harsh(严酷的) environment.</p>

 <p><i>Charlotte's Web</i></p>	<p>It is a novel by American writer E. B. White. It was first published in 1952. The story takes place on a farm and tells about a pig named Wilbur and his friend Charlotte, a spider. Charlotte manages to save Wilbur's life by writing about him in her web.</p>
 <p><i>Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone</i></p>	<p>It is a novel written by British writer J. K. Rowling. It is the first novel in the Harry Potter series. It was first published in 1997. In this book, we learn how Harry Potter grows up and becomes a young wizard (巫师) by the age of eleven.</p>

21. The writer of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Mark Twain
- B. Jack London
- C. E. B. White
- D. J. K. Rowling

22. *The Call of the Wild* was first published in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1997
- B. 1952
- C. 1903
- D. 1850

23. The book *Charlotte's Web* tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how a boy travelled along the Mississippi River
- B. how a dog becomes wild in the harsh environment
- C. how a spider manages to save her friend
- D. how a boy becomes a young wizard

B

No-Bake(烤) Cookies

David was disappointed (失望的). He came home from school and he was excited to eat his dad's famous chocolate cookies. David begged (恳求) his dad to make them for two weeks. Finally his dad had a day off, and he told David he would make the cookies.

Wouldn't you know that day, of all days, the oven would not heat up!



David was craving (渴望) chocolate cookies. Angrily, he sat down on the sofa. David's dad threw a cookbook to David. He told David to look and see if there was anything they could make without using the oven. David



was not interested in the idea but he thumbed (翻阅) through the cookbook anyway.

What do you know! David found a chocolate cookies recipe (食谱). It didn't need baking. The recipe was called "No Bake Cookies". David and his dad decided they could try the recipe.

David and his dad read the recipe together. Then his dad told David to get out a pan. David's dad got out the ingredients (食材).

David's dad told him to put 1/2 cup milk, 1/4 cup butter, 4 tablespoons cocoa, and 2 cups of sugar in the pan. David and he took turns stirring the mixture (混合物) on the stove (炉子) until the mixture boiled (煮沸) for one minute.

When the hot mixture was pulled off the stove, David's dad helped him add 1/2 cup peanut butter and 2 cups of oatmeal. David stirred. Then David dropped spoonfuls of the mixture onto waxed (上过蜡的) paper. David and his dad could not wait to try these interesting cookies!

The moment arrived. David and his dad each bit into a "No-Bake Cookies Delicious! David was actually kind of glad that the oven was broken! Now his dad and he had a new treat to make.

24. When David knew the oven would not heat up, he felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. excited      B. nervous      C. interested      D. angry

25. How did David get the No Bake Cookies recipe?

- A. His dad told him about it.      B. He found it in a cookbook.  
C. He read it in a newspaper.      D. He got it from the Internet.

26. David felt kind of glad that the oven was broken because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his dad finally baked chocolate cookies for him  
B. his dad decided they would buy a new oven  
C. he learnt how to make cookies without the oven  
D. he realized there were many kinds of cookies

C

### Communicating with Our Hands

We use our hands to communicate in many ways. The thumbs up sign shows agreement. A wave of the hand can be a gesture to mean hello. Many people make an O with their thumb and second finger to show that everything is OK.

While riding a bike, people use hand signals (信号) to communicate that they are going to turn left, turn right, or stop. Policemen wave traffic on or hold their hands up to direct drivers to stop. In classrooms, children often put up their hands for permission (许可) to speak. At concerts and large events, people clap their hands to show appreciation (赞赏) for a performance.

Some people use sign language (a system of hand gestures, facial expressions and body language) as their primary form of communication. Deaf people communicate through a system of sign language. Like different verbal (口头的) languages



are spoken around the world, different sign languages are used in different places. Each of these sign languages has been developed to facilitate (促进) communication and education of deaf people.

It has become common for parents to teach signs to little children. Babies can actually imitate (模仿) and use signs before they can speak clearly. This helps parents get to know what a child is in need of before the child is able to communicate his or her needs verbally(口头地).

Just as people study more spoken languages, an increasing number of people are choosing to study sign language in their free time. Each year, thousands of people learn sign language so they can more easily communicate with deaf people. Many companies are looking for workers with the ability to communicate through sign language. Many people learn sign language simply because they find it interesting and enjoy the challenge of learning a new skill. Sign language is growing in usage every day.

27. Paragraph 2 mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hand signals are taught in many places
- B. there are few hand signals in our daily life
- C. children use different kinds of hand signals
- D. people often use their hands to communicate

28. Parents teach signs to their little children because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their children want to learn them
- B. it helps them get to know what their children need
- C. it is a good way to communicate with deaf people
- D. they need to develop their children's communicating skills

29. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Companies should teach workers how to use sign languages.
- B. Sign languages need to be improved in many places.
- C. More and more people are interested in sign languages.
- D. Sign languages are much more difficult for young children.

D

What is a creative person like? Some people say creative person wants to be know it all. He wants to know about all kinds of things, because he never knows when these ideas might come together to form a new idea. It may happen soon or several years later.

I agree that people need knowledge to form new ideas. However, knowledge alone won't make a person creative. Many people know lots of facts but nothing creative happens. Their knowledge just sits in her minds because they don't think about what they know in any new ways. The real key to being creative lies in what you do with your knowledge.



Creative thinking requires you to search for ideas and **manipulate** your knowledge and experience. You try different ways, first one, and then another. Often you don't get anywhere. You try crazy and impractical (不切实际的) ideas as you are stepping stones to practical new ideas. By thinking about and making the best of what you know in different ways, you can make something new. The Nobel Prize winner Albert Szent-Gyorgyi said, "Discovery consists (由...组成) of looking at the same thing as everyone else and thinking something different."

Why don't we "think something different" more often? There are two main reasons. The first is that we don't need to be creative for most of what we do. For example, we don't need to be creative when we're riding bikes or doing some shopping. Another reason is that our own attitudes (态度) may stop us from being creative. Most of us have certain attitudes and they keep us thinking in the same ways. These attitudes are necessary for most of what we do, but they can get in the way when we're trying to be creative.

There are times, however, when we need to be creative and come up with new ways to complete our goals. By changing attitudes and taking advantage of our knowledge, we can make the ordinary (普通的) extraordinary.

30. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. Why knowledge makes people creative.
- B. When people should be creative.
- C. How people know creative ideas.
- D. What make people creative.

31. The word "**manipulate**" in Paragraph 3 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. accept something quickly
- B. talk about something often
- C. use something skillfully
- D. remember something deeply

32. Why does the writer use Albert Szent Gyorgyi's words in Paragraph 3?

- A. To explain why discoveries are very important for people.
- B. To show the importance of thinking in different ways.
- C. To suggest some possible ways of being creative.
- D. To tell how famous scientists made their discoveries.

33. What is the writer's opinion on being creative?

- A. People with more knowledge want to be creative.
- B. People should be creative for most of what they do.
- C. Being creative needs people to change their attitudes.
- D. There is some doubt about the reasons for being creative.

## 第二部分

本部分共 6 题,共 20 分。根据题目要求,完成相应任务。

### 四、阅读表达(每题 2 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。



Would you love for children to listen in awe (惊叹), generations from now, to words you write today? Would you like to have an ever-lasting influence on the world? A writer's reach can be eternal (永恒的).

Most young children find pleasure and wisdom (智慧) in stories. When children listen to stories, they can let their imagination fly as they hear about faraway places and attractive characters.

When students are in primary school, they start to write stories of their own. A lucky few become writers. But how does a writer become the next J. K. Rowling?



Inspiration (灵感) for the creation of a lasting piece of writing can come in many forms. To bring this inspiration to life, the writer must sit down, focus his thoughts and write. It may take a day, a week or a period of years to finish the first draft (草稿). The writing of a novel (小说) usually takes many years. Once the writer finishes the first draft, he usually revises (修改), asks his friends to read, and revises again. When you read a piece of writing it is likely that the writer spend nearly as much time in revision as in writing the first version (版本).

Once a novel or story finally makes it into print, the writer becomes a published (出版的) writer. Have you ever thought of becoming a writer when you grow up? It needs perseverance (坚持不懈) and dedication (奉献) to one's writing. Unlike other careers writing heavily depends on an ability: the ability to create words with words alone.

34. What do most young children find in stories?

35. When do students start to write stories of their own?

36. How long does the writing of a novel usually take?

37. Who does the writer usually ask to read his first draft?

38. What do you think of being a writer? Why do you think so?

#### 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

学校图书馆英文图书阅览室正招募志愿者。假如你是李华, 你想申请参加志愿活动, 请用英语给负责老师 Mr. Green 写一份申请, 内容包括: 你申请成为志愿者的理由, 以及作为志愿者你能做些什么。

提示词语: be good at, read, organize, help, clean

提示问题: ●Why do you want to be a volunteer?

●What can you do as a volunteer?



Dear Mr. Green,

I am writing to apply for the volunteer work. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I hope my application will be considered favorably. Thank you for your kindness and consideration.

Yours,

LiHua

题目②

学习中我们总会遇到些问题，解决问题的过程就是我们不断进步的过程。

某英文网站正在开展以“英语学习”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请你用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你在英语学习上有哪些问题，以及你打算如何解决。

提示词语: problem, remember, review, practice, solve

提示问题: ●What problems do you have when you learn English?

●What do you want to do to solve them?

English is a very important subject. \_\_\_\_\_



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