



考生须知	1. 本试卷包括答题纸共8页，满分60分。考试时间90分钟。 2. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。
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一、单项选择（共6分，每小题0.5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. Zhang Yining is _____ favorite table tennis player.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
2. I met Lily _____ a bookstore yesterday.
A. on B. to C. in D. of
3. The music was too loud, _____ I turned it down.
A. so B. because C. but D. or
4. — _____ did you go to the park yesterday?
— I went there by bus.
A. What B. How C. Why D. Who
5. — _____ we leave the library before 5 o'clock?
— No, you needn't. You can stay here until 5:30.
A. Must B. May C. Can D. Could
6. — Who sings _____, Lily or Jane?
— Jane, of course.
A. well B. better C. best D. the best
7. Look! The kids _____ about the park.
A. run B. ran C. are running D. were running
8. Jack _____ a good rest as soon as he finishes the exam.
A. has B. had C. is having D. will have
9. They _____ each other for more than 5 years.
A. have known B. knew C. will know D. know
10. —What were you doing when your mother came back yesterday?
—I _____ an interesting novel.
A. was reading B. was looking C. am reading D. am looking
11. The Great Wall _____ all over the world.
A. knows B. knew C. is known D. was known
12. Mr. King didn't know _____ yesterday evening.
A. when does his son come home B. when did his son come home
C. when his son comes home D. when his son came home

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。



Every Saturday night Mama would sit down by the table and count out the money Papa had brought home. Mama would carefully divide big groups for the housing, and food, and one or two coins for Nels or me — Katrin to buy notebooks.

With 13 interest we would watch the money becoming less and less. At last Papa would ask, “Is that all?” When Mama nodded, we could relax a little. For Mama would look up and smile, “It’s good.” she’d say. “We do not have to go to the Bank.”

It was a wonderful thing, that *bank account* (银行账户) of Mama’s. We were all so proud of it. It gave us such a warm, 14 feeling.

When finishing school Nels wanted to go on to high. “It will cost a little money,” Nels said to Mama.

We gathered around the table watching a box in front of Mama. This was the “Little Bank” — used for unexpected situations. Nels had it all written out. So much for what he would need. Mama looked at the 15 for a long time. Then she counted the money in the Little Bank. There wasn’t enough.

“We do not,” she said to us gently, “want to have to go to the Bank.”

We all 16 our heads.

“I’ll work in Dillon’s shop after school,” Nels 17.

Mama smiled at him. Papa said, “It’s not enough.” Then he took his pipe out of his mouth. “I give up smoking,” he said. Mama 18 the table and touched Papa’s hand, but she didn’t say anything.

“I will mind the Elvington children every Friday night,” I said.

“It’s good,” Mama said.

We all felt very good. We had passed another *milestone* (绊脚石) without having to go downtown and draw money out of the bank.

So many things, I remember, came out of the Little Bank during the past 20 years. Even during the *Strike* (罢工), Mama wouldn’t let us worry too much. We all worked together so that the important trip downtown could be put off.

The day the Strike was over and Papa went back to work, I saw Mama stand a little straighter, as if to get a kind out of her back.

Last year I sold my first story. I hurried to Mama’s and showed her the check. “For you,” I said, “to put in your Bank Account.”

“There is no 19,” Mama said. “In all my life, I’ve never been inside a Bank.”

And when I didn’t — couldn’t — answer, Mama said 20, “It’s not good for little ones to be afraid — to not feel safe.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 13. A. endless | B. hopeful | C. breathless | D. doubtful |
| 14. A. comfortable | B. safe | C. easy | D. pleasant |
| 15. A. price | B. money | C. objects | D. numbers |
| 16. A. nodded | B. shook | C. lowered | D. raised |
| 17. A. decided | B. volunteered | C. suggested | D. mentioned |
| 18. A. reached across | B. sat beside | C. walked to | D. moved around |
| 19. A. account | B. need | C. good | D. check |
| 20. A. quickly | B. seriously | C. warmly | D. politely |

阅读理解 (共36分)

三、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。(共26分，每小题2分)

A

Tom Dyson tried to find out what his new machine could do. One day he put the small box to a flowering plant that was growing in a big pot. He didn’t say anything at all, but he began to think something bad about the flowers.

“I’m going to cut off these flowers. They’re getting old and no longer beautiful. So I’ll cut them off...”

The needle (指针) on the machine climbed quickly from zero to 8, then 10, 12, 15. It stopped at 17. The plant was in trouble! Something was worrying it. Was it afraid or sad? The thought of being cut? The flowers bent (弯下) their heads. They suddenly looked old and tired, and Tom felt sorry for them.

“No, no!” he cried. “I won’t cut you. You’re my friends. I just want you grow and be more beautiful. I’ll take you outside, into the sunshine. You’ll like that, won’t you?”

The flowers raised their heads slowly and seemed to smile at him. The needle returned to zero. Tom put away the machine, picked up the plant and walked outside. It was very nice in the garden that morning.

All plants enjoy their owner’s love and kindness. They know the sound of their voice. They also seem to understand people’s thinking. So if you have flowers of your own, think about them with love. They will return your kindness in the only way they can: they will grow strong and beautiful.

21. The needle turned back to zero when Tom _____.
- A. took the flowers into the sunshine
 - B. put away the machine
 - C. said something nice to the flowers
 - D. thought about the flowers
22. If you show love to your plants, they will give you their love in return by _____.
- A. raising their heads and smiling
 - B. growing nice and beautiful
 - C. turning the needle to zero
 - D. enjoying your kindness
23. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. the flowers didn’t like what Tom said and did
 - B. the flowers could understand what Tom was thinking about
 - C. the machine didn’t work well and should never be used again
 - D. Tom should go to see and talk to the flowers very often



B

Going viral

In 1968, the artist Andy Warhol predicted, “In the future, everybody will be world-famous for 15 minutes.” Today, it seems that his prediction is becoming true.

The tune (旋律) is simple, and the words don’t make sense. But in 2012, 13-year-old Rebecca Black’s song “Friday” became super famous. Rebecca recorded the song as a music video for a small record-company in 2011. The company posted it on YouTube. In its first month online, very few people saw it. The following year, a popular blogger wrote about the video. He called “Friday” the worst video ever.

Suddenly, the video went viral, which means it spread quickly online. Do you know why? Because everyone wanted to see if “Friday” was so bad! People often watched the video on Friday. Soon, other people posted similar music video, inspired by “Friday.” For example, a famous actor posted a video called “Thursday.” It had the same tune but different words. Its words didn’t make sense either, but they were very funny. By the end of 2012, “Friday” had over 200 million views. It was one of the most-watched videos on YouTube. Rebecca was famous.

In 21st century, the meaning of fame (名气) has changed. Online video-sharing websites like YouTube make it possible for ordinary people just like you and me—instead of movie companies or magazines, for example—to decide who is famous. However, this fame may not be based on any real talent. You could be famous for being a very bad singer or just doing something silly. For some people, this can mean that fame happens when we don’t expect it or even when we don’t want it.

However, your chances of becoming famous are still fairly small. In fact, 90 percent of videos viewed on YouTube are from people, like pop stars, who are already famous.

24. What does “going viral” mean?
- A. Posting a video widely.
 - B. Writing blogs carefully.
 - C. Spreading quickly online.
 - D. Recording a song creatively.
25. Why did “Friday” suddenly become famous?
- A. People enjoy watching silly videos.
 - B. People wanted to know if it was so bad.
 - C. People realized it was in fact a good video.
 - D. People liked Rebecca Black’s other videos.
26. What do you know about fame in Paragraph 4?
- A. It’s easy for ordinary people to become famous.
 - B. People don’t expect fame as much as before.
 - C. It may not be based on real talent any more.
 - D. Movie companies decide who gets famous.



C

Are you single or married? Are you a cat or a dog owner? Do you exercise, or are you a “couch potato”? These questions and many others are about your lifestyle.

People in the United States feel that they can choose their lifestyles and even shape their own identities (身份). The great variety of lifestyles leads to constant national discussion of choices that people make. This freedom of choice is fun and exciting, but it also creates stress and uncertainty. In newspapers, lifestyle issues are discussed in the features or style section. In *The Chicago Tribune* this section is called “Tempo”. People turn to this section for lively discussion on lifestyle choices they face with regard to their personal identities, their families, and their social lives.

Many American people believe that they can make their lives happy and satisfying despite their problems. If they lack confidence or tend to feel anxious, shy, angry, or depressed, they believe that they can change themselves. Self-help books, magazines, and feature articles are filled with advice from experts about steps to take to become a happier or more satisfied person and to improve one’s self-respect. Part of this research for self-improvement is a belief that even one’s own appearance can be controlled. This is why there are so many articles in the newspaper about looking young, wearing the latest fashions, and becoming physically fit.

Lifestyle choices also involve moral (道德的) and social issues. How should children be raised? How should people behave on a date? How should elderly people be treated? How can people stay happily married? All these kinds of issues are constantly discussed and are constantly changing. In the newspaper, feature articles discuss in detail the personal lives or public work of movie stars, authors, artists, and exceptional individuals (杰出人物) who are not stars. The lifestyle choices these people make contribute to the public discussion of all the issues that people think about.

A well-known advertising slogan is “Just do it.” In the culture of the United States, people believe that they can take action and become the kind of people they want to be and live the way they want to live.

27. The section “Tempo” in *The Chicago Tribune* mainly discusses _____.
- A. experts’ opinions on life
 - B. people’s opinions on self-respect
 - C. important affairs
 - D. lifestyle choices
28. According to the author, Americans are pretty sure that they can _____.
- A. control their own appearance
 - B. live a happy life in spite of their problems



- C. improve their life by following the elders' advice
D. solve all the problems in their life
29. Which is the best title for the passage?
A. Lifestyles in the United States B. Discussions on Our Lives
C. Choose the Way We Live D. Make Our Lives Happy

D

You Are What You Eat

Genetic (基因的) engineering is the scientific change of the genetic material in a living thing. It allows scientists to identify specific genes, to remove them from a living thing's chromosomes(染色体), improve them, analyze them, and possibly clone them, and to then reinsert the changed gene into the original living thing, or a completely different living things. Unlike traditional breeding (繁殖), where a desired quality would be bred within the same kind of living things, genetic engineering can insert desired ones into living things of different kinds. Wow ... did you catch that?

Genetic engineering creates many positive contributions to agriculture. For example, by genetically engineered (GE) foods, anti-cancer agents, minerals and vitamins can be increased. Improved taste, shelf life, and better transport are all possible. Also, GE plants can increase pest and bacterial resistance (抵抗力), therefore, making the food safe for the consumers.

But some argue that the possible negative effects outweigh the positives, and critics are starting to voice their worries. Unlike Europe, in the United States labeling (贴标签) is not required on genetically engineered foods or on foods that contain genetically engineered products. Most Americans do not realize that they are, in fact, eating GE foods.

The public is also concerned about the unknown health risks. With limited understanding of genes, scientists cannot predict possible effects. Because most genes introduced into GE plants come from sources not introduced into the human body, it is impossible to know if they will cause reactions. Moreover, due to the **lack of labeling**, if allergies (过敏) develop, it will be extremely difficult to find the origin of them.

There is also a major moral question in many minds. For many, the conflict is not if it is safe or not, but it disturbs them because it is unnatural and unnecessary. We are currently producing one and a half times the amount of food needed to feed the world, yet one in seven people are starving. So GE food is unnecessary, and fails to address the root of hunger. Many believe that the only people who will benefit are the corporations that produce it.

Scientists cannot foresee the possible effects of GE foods, yet we eat them every day without even knowing it. We already have enough food, so why create more that could be potentially harmful to us, to the Earth and to all wildlife? I think that the benefits are amazing, but until we know for sure how these foods will affect us, they are not worth the risk.

30. According to the passage, traditional breeding is different from genetic engineering because _____.
A. traditional breeding changes the genes in the same kind of living things
B. traditional breeding takes place within the same kind of living things
C. traditional breeding is more scientific
D. traditional breeding changes the genes in different kinds of living things
31. The underlined phrase "**The lack of labeling**" in Paragraph 4 implies _____.
A. it is impossible for customers to get the information about gene sources
B. it is currently possible to find the origins of some allergies
C. scientists try to hide potential dangers from customers
D. the US government is responsible for GE food
32. According to Paragraph 5, GE food is unnecessary because _____.
A. customers will benefit from GE food



- B. we're now producing more food than before
- C. it won't help solve the problem of hunger in the world
- D. there are obvious dangers in producing GE food

33. What is the writer's writing purpose?
- A. To introduce genetic engineering's positive contributions to agriculture.
 - B. To welcome genetic engineering and GE food.
 - C. To discuss the differences between GE food and other food.
 - D. To tell people to keep GE food off before their influence on us is clear.

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共10分，每小题2分）

This passage is about RealCine.

The technology behind RealCine is virtual reality (VR). Unlike ordinary cinema, RealCine excites all five of our senses: sight, hearing, smell, touch and even taste. RealCine works by making the viewers feel that they are actually in the film. To achieve this, special VR headsets (耳机) are made to help the viewers see a world of 3D and hear the sounds clearly all around them. Special gloves are also worn so that people and objects in the film can be touched. Both the headsets and the gloves are connected to the RealCine computer system. To add to the virtual (虚拟的) world of RealCine, smells are given out through small openings in the headsets. Special food and drinks are delivered into the viewer's mouth via a sensor.

In scientific studies it has been shown that VR can provide teenagers with another way to experience the world. For example, in one experiment, a teenager whose dream was to be a world-famous football star experienced a VR film where he played the role of the captain of the Brazilian football team.

Besides films, VR might also have some other uses. For example, firefighters could be trained using RealCine to avoid the risk of entering a burning building themselves. It could be used in the classrooms too. Teachers could bring history alive by placing students in a famous battle (战役) or they could teach biology by allowing students to be a whale or an ant for a lesson.

- 34. What is the technology behind RealCine?
- 35. What do viewers wear so they feel they are actually in the film?
- 36. How are smells given out?
- 37. Why do firefighters use RealCine?
- 38. What does the writer tell us about the RealCine?

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

假设你是李华，Peter是你的加拿大笔友，由于全球性的新冠肺炎疫情（NCP），他也开始了在家的线上学习。Peter给你写邮件来询问疫情期间的学习和生活状况，请用英语回复一封邮件，告诉他你的情况和感受，并对Peter提出一些居家学习和生活的建议。（如选择题目1，请将信的开头和结尾抄写到答题纸上。）

提示词语：livestreaming *n.* 网络直播课，courageous *a.*, protect, plan, do exercise

提示问题：• What do you think of your life during the NCP?

• What should Peter do to go through the special period?



Dear Peter,

I'm so glad to receive your letter, but I'm sorry to know that there is NCP in your country. _____

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Li Hua

题目②

冰川消融加速、濒危动物数量继续减少、南极气温首次突破20°C.....环境问题日益严峻，一家报社正在做网上调查：你所居住的城市最突出的环境问题是什么？引发这一问题的原因有哪些？你觉得人们应该怎样应对这一问题？假如你叫李华，请用英文写一篇短文向报社投稿。

提示词语： pollution, smoke, drive less, waste, sort

- 提示问题：
- What caused the most serious environmental problem in the city where you live?
 - What should we do to deal with the problem?

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交大附中初三零模测试英语答题纸（满分60分）

班级： _____ 分数： _____

一、单项选择（12*0.5）

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

二、完形填空（8*1）

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

三、阅读短文，选择最佳选项。（13*2）

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

四、阅读短文，根据其内容回答问题。（5*2）



- 34. _____
- 35. _____
- 36. _____
- 37. _____
- 38. _____

五、文段表达（10）请在所选择的题目后的括号内打勾√

题目① []

题目② []


