



昌平区 2019 年初三年级第二次模拟练习

英语试卷笔试部分

2019. 5

考 生 须 知	1. 本试卷共 8 页，五道大题，39 个小题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 请在试卷上准确填写学校名称、姓名和考试编号。 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。 4. 在答题卡上，选择题、作图题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 5. 考试结束后，请交回答题卡、试卷（草稿纸，如有）。
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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。

- Dad's birthday is coming. Mum and I will make _____ a cake.
A. her B. him C. you D. them
- My sister will go to shanghai on business _____ June.
A. on B. in C. at D. from
- _____ do you visit your parents, Lisa?
— Once a week.
A. How many B. How long C. How often D. How soon
- Last night, the shop was closed, _____ she didn't buy and food.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
- Must we leave the museum before 5 o'clock?
— No, you _____. You can stay here until 5:30.
A. can't B. shouldn't C. needn't D. wouldn't
- During the rush hour, maybe it's _____ to go by bike than by bus.
A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. the fastest
- We _____ for a picnic if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
A. will go B. went C. have gone D. go
- What were you doing when we were playing football yesterday afternoon?
— I _____ the classroom.
A. clean B. cleaned C. is cleaning D. was cleaning
- Our teacher, Miss Chen, _____ us the song the day before yesterday.
A. teaches B. taught C. was teaching D. will teach
- Mr. Wang _____ in this factory for 30 years already.
A. works B. is working C. has worked D. will work
- A science show _____ in our school every year.
A. holds B. held C. is held D. will be held



12. — Do you know _____?

— The day after tomorrow.

- A. when we visited the museum
- B. when we will visit the museum
- C. when did we visit the museum
- D. when will we visit the museum

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。

Young Scottish brothers take on a list of 500 adventures



For Ollie and Harry Ferguson, life is an adventure. For the past four years, the brothers have been working to _____ 13 _____ a list of 500 challenges and experiences.

“The idea came about actually from the boys,” their father, MacNeill Ferguson, said. “The boys were just asked one day if they could _____ 14 _____

some cool things for us to do as a family. They put forward some impossible ideas firstly, like going on a trip to Mars, International Sausage Day and all kinds of _____ 15 _____ kids requests. They built the list to a hundred, then kept finding new things we wanted to go and try ... until it got up to 500.” They’re all listed on the brothers’ Facebook page.

So far they have built an igloo, explored the wilderness, and sent their Lego men to the depths of the ocean and into outer space. Perhaps their biggest _____ 16 _____ is playing out right now on the high seas. Last year, Ollie and Harry launched(使下水) a toy ship from the Scottish coast. The ship named “Adventure” sailed across the North Sea to Scandinavia. It then began a ride on a Norwegian boat and was launched _____ 17 _____, this time off the coast of west Africa. It’s equipped with a tracking device(跟踪器), allowing the brothers to _____ 18 _____ every step of the sailing. But the battery(电池) on the tracking device is becoming weak, so Harry and Ollie hope a passing ship _____ 19 _____ their boat and is able to recharge(充电) its battery, allowing the adventure to continue.

“Harry, where would you like the boat to go?” Ferguson asked. “Without (a) _____ 20 _____, that would be China because we all love China.” Harry answered. He thought that even there are so many difficulties, the boat will reach China.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 13. A. finish | B. choose | C. check | D. change |
| 14. A. hear of | B. keep off | C. come up with | D. get used to |
| 15. A. shy | B. strange | C. useless | D. traditional |
| 16. A. memory | B. journey | C. invention | D. adventure |
| 17. A. yet | B. again | C. even | D. ever |

18. A. cancel B. take C. copy D. follow
 19. A. sells B. leaves C. notices D. protects
 20. A. doubt B. trust C. mistake D. surprise





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

Your Complete Guide
The Palace Museum

Facts about the Palace Museum

- Most outstanding feature: It's the largest imperial palace in the world.
- Things to see: imperial living and governing quarters, valuable artworks, and traditional gardens
- Time needed: at least 2 – 3 hours
- Location: the center of Beijing, north of Tian'anmen Square
- Open: 8:30 am – 5 pm April – October or 8:30 am – 4:30 pm November – March; closed on Mondays
- Entry: An adult: 60 yuan April – October; 40 yuan November – March
 Students: 20 yuan
 For free: Disabled visitors and children under the age of 6

Numbers to Describe the Palace Museum

1. The Forbidden City took **14 years** to build (from 1406 to 1420).
2. It was built by over **1,000,000 workers**, including more than 100,000 craftsmen.
3. It was the home of **24 emperors (皇帝)** — 14 of the Ming dynasty and 10 of the Qing dynasty
4. It has **980 buildings** in over 70 palace compounds, with over 8,700 rooms.
5. It is surrounded by a **10-meter-high wall**, which is 3.4 km (2 miles) long.
6. It hosts **14 million visitors** per year, a maximum of 80,000 visitors per day.

21. When is the Palace Museum open in November?

- A. 4 pm. B. 5 pm. C. 6 pm. D. 7 pm.

22. Who can visit the Palace Museum for free?
A. Doctors. B. Disabled visitors.
C. 10-year-old children. D. Healthy and strong men.
23. _____ emperors lived in the Palace Museum ever.
A. 14. B. 24. C. 25. D. 70.



B

“I’m going to make a time capsule(胶囊),” Anna told her parents at the breakfast table.

Dad looked up from his coffee cup and smiled. “Sounds interesting.”

“Dad, I’m building a time capsule – it’s like a memory box. I watched my teacher dig one up from our school yard yesterday. Some students buried(埋) the capsule thirty years ago. It had a lot of old things in it, so we could see what life was like back then.”

After breakfast, Anna looked around in the garden and found an old coffee can. What should she put in the can?

With her cat Kitty following close behind, Anna looked through her things. She grabbed her favorite book, her yo-yo and some photos. She put them in the can. She pulled off her watch and placed it in the can too.

“What else should I put into it?” she asked Kitty.

“Meow.” Kitty pushed a ball toward the can.

“Sure, Kitty, I’ll include your ball.” Anna put Kitty’s ball in the can.

Anna put the top on and closed the can. On the front, she wrote ANNA AND KITTY’S TIME CAPSULE and then buried it in the garden. “All done,” she told Kitty.

After a few minutes, Anna sighed. What should she do next? She couldn’t yo-yo. Or read her favorite book. She’d buried those. Now, she missed them.

“Meow.” Kitty looked at her.

“Do you miss your ball?” Anna asked. “Don’t worry. I’ll get it for you.” So Anna dug up their time capsule.

Kitty pounced on the ball. And Anna pulled on her watch and read her book while yo-yoing under a tree in the garden.

24. When did Anna begin to build a time capsule?
A. In the morning. B. At noon.
C. In the afternoon. D. In the evening.
25. What did Anna put into a time capsule?
A. A yo-yo, photos and her skirt. B. A book, a watch and her dress.
C. A book, a watch and the cat’s ball. D. A yo-yo, photos and the cat’s bell.
26. At last, Anna dug up the can because _____.
A. her cat lost its ball B. her cat needed a can
C. she had nothing to do D. she would put more into it

C

The biggest influence that technology has on family time is the change of it. People used to spend more time with their family members before. Nowadays, with children (and the parents, too) spending more time texting, watching movies and television, playing video games, and listening to music, when will the family find time to bond (培养感情) and create lasting memories together?

Far too often we don't pay more attention to making time for members of our own family. By the end of a long day at work or school, members of the family want to relax. And now that technology use is widespread across the country, normally our "relaxing" is also known as spending time on smart phones.

Not only is the amount of family time affected (影响) by technology, but also the quality. Technology can affect the quality in different ways. For example, family members can be distracted (使分心) by their phones while trying to play a board game together, which wouldn't have happened if the phone didn't exist in the first place.

If "family time" means everyone sitting in the same room while playing online, what value is there? Personal interaction is key to time well spent with loved ones. Families don't even need to have something to do while together. If they simply ask each other how their day is and play a simple game together, family bonds will get better.

When technology becomes a focus, quality(有质量的) time for families goes down, which in turn affects everyone's life. Lack of family interaction causes the family's unity to weaken, and each of the family will be influenced in different ways. Children are more likely to develop unhealthy habits when they fail to interact with their parents. Meanwhile, parents who put work before family or pay less attention to their children's growth are more likely to face bad parent-child relationship. 67 percent of American teens say they want to spend more time with their parents, which is rather sad. Therefore, this passage is meant to show how technology has negatively influenced families.

27. According to Paragraph 3, we can know that technology_____.

- A. makes us put work before family B. affects the quality of family time
C. brings us convenience and happiness D. affects the family time in the same way

28. What's Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. Simple games are helpful for family bonds.
B. Families don't need to do anything together.
C. Personal interaction is important for family time.
D. Staying in the same room is necessary for family.

29. What's the writer's attitude towards the technology influence?

- A. Puzzled. B. Worried. C. Surprised. D. Satisfied.

D

When I was in school, our classes were always divided into smaller groups for reading guidance. These reading groups were named after animals. The high-achieving readers were

known as the birds, and the kids with the most difficulty were the mice.



I was a bird, and my best friend Bobby was a mouse. I can still remember how uncomfortable it was to hear Bobby read sentences out and he could only read several words in the sentence.

This is how we usually think of a reading “problem” — the inability to decode symbols(解码) and change them into spoken language. Kids with this problem are hard to miss. But there may be many other kids in the classroom who are also poor readers, but in a very different way that’s often **invisible**. These kids read correctly and fluently from the page — they might even be birds — but they don’t understand most words from their mouths.

Charles Hulme and his team of York University have been exploring this hidden reading problem, and they’ve come to believe that it may be at its heart a spoken language problem.

In one study, they found 8- and 9-year-old children who had reading comprehension(理解) problems. Then, some got help in reading and understanding written text, and others got only help with spoken language and still others got a mix of both. They all got 90 minutes of help every week for 20 weeks, after which their skills were tested. They were also tested again almost a year later, to see if any improvements existed.

All three groups showed improvements in comprehension soon after the training, but those trained only in spoken language showed great improvements into the following year — much more than the others. What’s more, the improvements from the spoken language training and the less improvements from a combined (融合的) way appeared to come from improvements in vocabulary. In other words, the spoken language training seems to have resulted in a generalized improvement in the kids’ ability to understand language.

Reading comprehension is important for success in life, more than ever in history. Reading difficulties create educational difficulties, which in turn lead to social and economic disadvantage, including joblessness. Kids won’t be asked to read out loud in the real world, but they will be expected to know what they’ve read.

30. _____ are called “**mice**” in the writer’s class.

- A. Students who like animals
- B. Students who have good scores
- C. Students who are in small groups
- D. Students who do worst in reading

31. What does the underlined word “**invisible**” probably mean?

- A. Cannot be tried.
- B. Cannot be seen.
- C. Cannot be hidden.
- D. Cannot be taught.





32. What does the result of Charles Hulme's research tell us?
- A. Scientists should observe long-term influence.
 - B. A hidden reading disability have been explored.
 - C. Reading difficulties create educational difficulties.
 - D. Speaking training improves comprehensive ability.
33. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. Is language training meaningful?
 - B. Is language training easy or not?
 - C. Is reading comprehension a hard problem?
 - D. Is reading comprehension a hidden disability?

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Englishmen are well known for the amount of tea that they drink. The average person in the UK drink around 1.9 kg of tea every year. That's around 876 cups of tea. Tea is drunk by the whole society. But tea is not native(本土的) to Britain. Most tea is grown in India and China. So, how did it become an important part of British culture?

Tea arrived in London in the 1600s. At this time, British ships were exploring the world and came across(偶然发现) the drink in China. It was not long before green tea could be bought. However, this could be only bought by the richer people in the UK.

At the beginning of the 1700s, the amount of tea arriving in Britain increased gradually. Black tea arrived at this time. At first people drank this tea exactly as it was in China. They soon discovered that tea tasted good with a little milk and sugar in it. That's just the special British characteristic(特征) about it.

In the 1800s, tea was still a product enjoyed only by people with money. At this time they began to have “**afternoon tea**”. This means drinking tea with snacks (零食) around 4 pm. Because it can help people to avoid feeling hungry between lunch and dinner. It is a tradition that is still going today but has become less popular in recent times.

In the late 1800s, the price of tea went down sharply as more tea began to arrive on ships from India and China. It was no longer a drink just for rich people and everyone could enjoy it. Tearooms — shops where you could buy and drink tea — started to appear across the country. People enjoyed drinking tea and socializing(社交) in these places. At the start of the 20th century, Englishmen began to make tea in their homes whenever they felt like it. Teapots became necessary in every kitchen.

34. Is tea native to Britain?
35. What is the British characteristic of tea?
36. What does “**afternoon tea**” mean?
37. When could everyone in Britain enjoy tea?
38. What is the passage mainly about?



书面表达 (共 10 分)

五、文段表达 (共 10 分)

39. 请从下面两个题目中**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, 六一儿童节即将到来, 你们班准备去儿童福利院开展志愿服务活动, 想邀请外教 Mr. Green 参加活动。请你给他写一封邮件, 告诉他集合的时间地点, 活动的内容, 以及该做哪些准备。

提示词语: Children's Home, clean, gift, volunteer work, outdoor game

提示问题: ● When and where will you meet?

● What are you going to do?

● What do you advise Mr. Green to prepare for it?

Dear Mr. Green,

I am happy to invite you to take part in our activity. _____

Looking forward to seeing you.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

人类正在经历信息革命, 网络已走入我国千家万户。新时代, 我们倡导开放、平等、协作、快速、分享的互联网精神。

为更好地指导学生使用网络, 学校正在举办“我与互联网”的征文活动。请用英文写一篇短文投稿, 你经常用互联网做什么事? 关于使用网络, 你有什么建议?

提示词语: Internet, convenient, helpful, chat, knowledge

提示问题: ● What do you often do on the Internet?

● What are your suggestions for using the Internet?
