

丰台区 2017 年初三统一练习（二）

英 语 试 卷

2017.6

听力理解（共 30 分）

一、听对话，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。

每段对话你将听两遍。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）



A.



B.



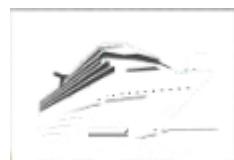
C.



A.



B.



C.



A.



B.



C.



A.



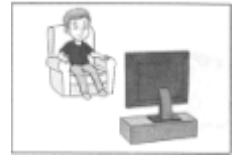
B.



C.



A.



B.



C.

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或者独白的内容，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。（共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分）  
请听一段对话，完成第 6 至第 7 小题。

6. What's wrong with the man?

A. He is too busy.

B. He is too weak.

C. He is too heavy.

7. How long should the man exercise?

A. About 30 minutes.      B. About 45 minutes.      C. About 60 minutes.

请听一段对话，完成第 8 至第 9 小题。

8. Where is the man now?

A. In Britain.      B. In China      C. In Canada.

9. What will the man send to the woman?

A. Some photos.      B. Some presents.      C. Some postcards.

请听一段对话，完成第 10 至第 11 小题。

10. Which film will the speakers watch?

A. *War Games*.      B. *Forever Young*.      C. *Midnight Moon*.

11. When will the speakers meet at the cinema?

A. At 4:30.      B. At 6:00.      C. At 6:30.

请听一段对话，完成第 12 至第 13 小题。

12. What do Americans usually do when they receive a gift?

A. They open the gift immediately.  
B. They accept it with both hands.  
C. They put it away and open it later.

13. What is the woman interested in?

A. Birthday gifts.      B. Western cultures.      C. Chinese traditions.

请听一段对话，完成第 14 至第 15 小题。

14. What is the relationship between the speaker and the audience (听众) ?

A. Doctor and patients.  
B. Teacher and students.  
C. Parent and children.

15. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. How to remember important things.  
B. How to relax the body and the mind.  
C. How to prepare for the coming exams.

三、听对话，记录关键信息。本段对话你将听两遍。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分) 请

根据所听到的对话内容和提示词语, 将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

Gino's Restaurant Reservation (预订) Form	
Name	____16____ Foster
Phone	6354- ____17____
Reservation	a table for 8 in the ____18____ Light Room
Time	At 7:00 next ____19____ evening. ____20____ 3 <sup>rd</sup>

### 知识运用 (共 25 分)

#### 四、单项填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 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。

21. My brother fell off \_\_\_\_\_ bike yesterday and hurt himself badly.

A. his                    B. her                    C. its                    D. their

22. --- When was the Belt and Road Forum (一带一路高峰论坛) held in Beijing?

--- \_\_\_\_\_ May 14 and 15.

A. At                    B. On                    C. In                    D. To

23. --- \_\_\_\_\_ is this bag?

--- 150 yuan.

A. How much            B. How many            C. How often            D. How long

24. Tian'anmen Square is one of \_\_\_\_\_ squares in the world.

A. large                    B. larger                    C. largest                    D. the largest

25. --- Must I hand in my homework now, Mr. Smith?

--- No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. can't                    B. shouldn't                    C. needn't                    D. wouldn't

26. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine when her father got home.

A. is reading                    B. was reading                    C. will read                    D. reads

27. She \_\_\_\_\_ as an animal trainer since 2010.

A. works                    B. worked                    C. has worked                    D. will work

28. Mike had a bad cold, \_\_\_\_\_ he had to stay at home.

A. or                    B. but                    C. because                    D. so

29. Today Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ by more and more people around the world.

A. speak                    B. spoke                    C. is spoken                    D. was spoken

30. --- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

--- At 8 o'clock.

A. when did she come back                    B. when she came back

C. when will she come back                    D. when she will come back

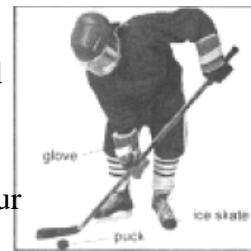
五、完形填空 (共 15 分, 每小题 1.5 分)

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四个选型中, 选择最佳选项。

### There's No "I" in Team

I love hockey (冰球). I mean I r-e-a-l-l-y love hockey. I love the feeling when I  
\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ in and out of players on the ice. I love taking the risk to score even if I  
miss.

At the end of the year, the team had a dinner party and  
the coaches handed out \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. I was pretty sure I was  
going to get one because I was one of the lead scorers on our  
team. They handed out five prizes but none of them was for  
me. I was so disappointed. It took everything within me not  
to cry, I tried really hard to \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ and be happy for my teammates who did get  
one. When we got home I had a long talk with my mom and told her how I felt before  
bed. I fell asleep with a crying headache.



When I woke up in the morning there was a card waiting for me on the kitchen  
table.

Dearest Adam:

I just wanted to write you a note of encouragement because I know you felt  
\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ about not getting a prize tonight. Do you remember how I told you that  
everything happens for a reason? And, how most of the time, when we think it is

\_\_\_35\_\_\_. We don't have the full picture? In the end, it is best to say "It is what it is" and choose to be happy anyway.

You are smart and kind. And you don't need a prize to tell you how great you are. Don't ever stop \_\_\_36\_\_ or believing that dreams come true, because they do! Just not always with the timing we think they should!

Love you so, so, so, much!

Mom and Dad

This year at our tournament (锦标赛) when I was coming out of the change room, my coach stopped me and told me that he never \_\_\_37\_\_ our games by the goals that were scored. He told me that he liked that I could play defensively (防守) and set up plays.

When I thought about what he said later on, I realized that he was \_\_\_38\_\_\_. Last year I kept the puck to myself, but this year I had given a lot of effort to passing and working as a \_\_\_39\_\_ player. In that moment, I knew why I hadn't won a prize, but more than that, I realized that there is no "I" in team.

I'm so happy that I learned that \_\_\_40\_\_\_.

31. A. jump	B. swim	C. ride	D. skate
32. A. notices	B. prizes	C. grades	D. presents
33. A. smile	B. shout	C. lie	D. nod
34. A. excited	B. amazed	C. worried	D. disappointed
35. A. unsafe	B. uncertain	C. unfair	D. undoubted
36. A. changing	B. dreaming	C. sharing	D. giving
37. A. played	B. created	C. judged	D. watched
38. A. right	B. patient	C. careful	D. strong
39. A. key	B. hockey	C. game	D. team
40. A. skill	B. lesson	C. reason	D. experience

## 阅读理解 (共 50 分)

六、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 30 分，每小题 2 分)

### A

#### Free Resources for Academic (学业的) Success

##### Math Center

**Where:** Room 22C

**When:** Wednesdays: after school

Teachers will provide students with homework help, test corrections, extra practice, time-management skills and so on.

**Teacher:** Susan Wilson

[swillison@conejosusd.org](mailto:swillison@conejosusd.org)

##### Science Center

**Where:** Room 43N

**When:** Tuesdays: after school

Teachers will help students with any science related task including homework help, organization, strategies or test preparations.

**Teacher:** Amy Kirksey

[akirksey@conejosusd.org](mailto:akirksey@conejosusd.org)

##### Writing Center

**Where:** Room 42F

**When:** Tuesday – Friday: during lunch

Students may receive help from teachers as well as other students who are good at writing. Students should book their visits with Ms. Martha Ott one day before they go to the Writing Center.

**Teacher:** Martha Ott

[mott@conejosusd.org](mailto:mott@conejosusd.org)

##### Khan Academy

**Where:** Room 32C

**When:** 7:00 am – 4:00 pm every weekday

Khan Academy offers online resources such as practice exercises, instructional videos, and personalized learning. Learners can study at their own pace. Lessons for

math, science and social studies are offered in various languages.

Students must take their own library cards so that they can use the computers in the library to visit [www.khanacademy.org](http://www.khanacademy.org) to get all the learning resources from Khan Academy.

**Teacher:** Moira Simpson

[msimpson@conejoisd.org](mailto:msimpson@conejoisd.org)

41. The Math Center is open to students after school on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tuesdays      B. Wednesdays      C. Thursdays      D. Fridays
42. Teachers will help students with any science related task in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Room 22C      B. Room 32C  
C. Room 42F      D. Room 43N
43. Students should book with \_\_\_\_\_ before going to the Writing Center.  
A. Susan Wilson      B. Amy Kirksey  
C. Martha Ott      D. Moira Simpson
44. Students must take \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can use the computers in the library.  
A. their own library cards      B. the instructional video  
C. the practice exercises      D. their school textbooks

## B

### **The Boy Who Always Won**

Allan liked nothing more in the world than to win. He loved winning at whatever it may be: football, cards, video games ... everything. And because he couldn't stand losing, he had learned to cheat in practically every situation, even in video games or playing alone. He could win without ever being caught.

He won so many times that almost no one wanted to play with him. He was just too far ahead of everyone. One person who did play with him was Reggie, who was a bit younger. Allan really enjoyed himself, always making Reggie look stupid.

But Allan ended up getting bored with all this. To find excellent players to play against, he decided to take part in the national video games competition. He was eager to show his skills in the competition. But when he tried using all those cheats

he knew from a thousand different games, none of them worked. The competition judges had prevented any of the cheats from working.

He felt deeply ashamed: he was a good player, but without his cheats, he couldn't beat a single player. He was soon out, and sat there sadly. Finally, they announced (宣布) the name of the winner. It was Reggie. The one he had always beaten!

Allan realized that Reggie had been much cleverer than him. It hadn't mattered to Reggie if he lost and got a good beating. He was learning from each of his failures. And from so much learning Reggie had become a real master and won the competition.

From then on, the boy who had loved winning gave up wanting to win all the time. He didn't cheat any more, because he was no longer afraid of losing. In fact, he was quite happy to lose sometimes, because that was when he would learn how to win in the really important situations.

45. What did Allan love best at the beginning?

- A. Playing football.
- B. Watching video games.
- C. Collecting cards.
- D. Winning at everything.

46. Why did Allan decide to enter the national video games competition?

- A. Because no one wanted to play with him.
- B. Because Reggie made him look stupid.
- C. To find excellent players to play against.
- D. To show all the cheats that he had learned.

47. What made Reggie a real master and win the competition?

- A. Getting a good beating.
- B. Learning from failures.
- C. Giving up wanting to win.
- D. Playing different games.

48. What has Allan learned from his experience?

- A. You will never regret being kind.
- B. For it is in giving that we receive.
- C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- D. Real winners are not afraid of losing.

# C

## Humans' Love of Sugar

It is quite fair to say that our ancestor (祖先) were responsible for our sweet tooth.

Millions and millions of years ago, our ancestors lived on sugar-rich fruit. They liked fully-grown fruit because it had more sugar and supplied more energy. And sugar helped them store fat, too. Early humans often had very little food, so their bodies learned to be very good at storing sugar as fat. In this way, they had energy stored. When there was no food, their body burned the stored fat to get energy to live on. At that time, hanging on to fat was an advantage, not a health risk.

But today, most people have more sugar than enough. The average sugar intake (提取量) in the U.S. is 22 teaspoons a person a day, which is four times the amount that the World Health Organization (WHO) suggests is healthy. So the very thing that once saved us may now be killing us. One-third of adults worldwide have high blood pressure, and up to 347 million have diabetes (糖尿病). Why? "Sugar is one of the causes, if not the main cause," says scientist Richard Johnson.

And many scientists believe our love of sugar may actually be an addiction. When we eat or drink sugary foods, the sugar enters our blood and affects parts of our brain that make us feel good. Then the good feeling goes away, leaving us wanting more. In this way, it is addictive.

So what should we do? It's obvious that we need to eat less sugar. But the answers are not so easy. In today's world, it's really difficult to avoid sugar. From breakfast bread to after-dinner cookies, our foods are increasingly filled with it. Some food producers even use sugar to replace taste in foods that are advertised as low in fat. This may make the food appear as healthier, but large amounts of sugar are often added.

But there are those who are fighting back against sugar. Many schools are offering healthier food with less sugar. Many other schools are building sports facilities (设施) so students and others in the community can exercise. The fight has not yet been lost.

49. Millions of years ago, our ancestors liked sugar-rich fruit because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it was sweet and delicious
- B. it was low in fat and healthy
- C. it supplied energy to live on
- D. it affected parts of their brain

50. According to WHO, it's healthy for a person to have \_\_\_\_\_ teaspoons of sugar a day.

- A. 5.5
- B. 7.3
- C. 11
- D. 22

51. What does the word “**addiction**” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. A health risk.
- B. A strong need.
- C. A main cause.
- D. A difficult task.

52. What is the best title for Paragraph 5?

- A. How Much Is Too Much
- B. How to Avoid Sugar.
- C. A Solution: Low in Fat.
- D. No Easy Answers.

## D

### Are Introverts (内向的人) Given a Hard Time?

If you had to guess, what would you say Barack Obama, J. K. Rowling and Steve Wozniak had in common? They are famous. They are leaders. And they are introverts, according to Susan Cain, writer of the book *Quiet: The Power of Introverts In a World That Can't Stop Talking*.

They might not immediately stand out as introverts. That is because, different from popular opinion, introverts are not necessarily shy. They just prefer environments that are not too stimulating (刺激的). And they get energy from quiet time careful thinking, while extroverts (外向的人) need to be around other people and have much stimulation to get energy.

Cain argues that although a third of the population are introverts, most workplaces and schools are in favor of (有利于) extroverts. Whether it is job advertisements using words such as “people person and team spirit”, practices like open-plan offices or brainstorming, the ability to put yourself out there is the great value of the age. It is similar in schools. Most teachers value speaking up in class, group work and “show and tells”. These make introverts try to act like an extrovert.

For example, Mark Dykeman, an IT businessman, found it difficult to voice an opinion in meetings when he first began to work. But he soon realized that he needed to speak up and make points.

“But research shows there is no connection between the most talkative person in the room and the best ideas,” Cain says. “Introverts are often undervalued or misunderstood.” In fact, introverts often get better grades than extroverts. They are also usually more knowledgeable and win more prizes than extroverts, even when their IQ scores are similar. They make better politicians (政治家). In politics it doesn’t pay to show all of your cards too quickly. And introverts are more willing to stand back and listen and take extra time to come up with a conclusion.

Cain doesn’t think being introverts is necessarily better than being outgoing. She just wants to speak in support of introverts in a world that often doesn’t. She also wants to encourage them to be quiet but not silent. As a matter of fact, the two types of people need each other and many successful companies benefit from effective teamwork between careful introverts and confident extroverts.

53. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?

- A. To lead in the topic of introverts.
- B. To present an amazing discovery.
- C. To introduce some famous leaders.
- D. To increase interest in Cain’s book.

54. Which of the following may be a hard time for introverts?

- A. Getting energy from both quiet time and careful thinking.
- B. Speaking up in class and being active in “show and tells”.
- C. Standing back and taking extra time to draw a conclusion.
- D. Trying to get better grades, be smarter and win more prizes.

55. Susan Cain probably agrees that introverts should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. try to act like an extrovert
- B. improve their own abilities
- C. be brave to be themselves
- D. be silent to have great ideas

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能用一次。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

### **International Dining Etiquette (礼节)**

The country you are visiting may have very different dining etiquette rules than what you are used to. Depending on the country, be prepared to sit on the floor, eat with your hand, not eat with your hands, or try some usually foods. 56.

#### **Asia**

In many countries in Asia, you will be expected to eat with chopsticks. Try to use them if you can. Rest chopsticks on your plate or a chopstick rest when not using them. 57. You may use your rice bowl as a safety net, holding it close to your mouth as you eat.

#### **Africa**

Africa is so huge and so different that it is difficult to say much about a shared dining etiquette across the continent. But in many countries, you will be expected to eat with your hand. 58. It is considered unclean to eat with your left hand.

#### **Europe**

In Europe, table manners are much like those in the United States. 59. For example, Europeans eat using a different style. When using this style, hold your fork in your left hand and your knife in your right. You then eat with your fork still in your left hand. The fork and knife should remain in your hands at all times. And keep both hands above the table at all times.

Knowing these basic rules is not enough. 60. And it's always a good idea to watch the locals and follow their lead.

- A. But there are still a few differences
- B. Remember not to eat with your left hand
- C. Never rest the chopsticks in or across a rice bowl
- D. So you need to learn more rules to avoid surprises
- E. You'd better review the following rules before travelling

八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

### Rico the Collie (牧羊犬)



Like dog owners everywhere, Witold Krzeslowski and Susanne Baus were sure their dog Rico could understand words. When Rico was ten months old, Susanne Baus had a shoulder operation. She could not move around, so she spent her time with Rico. She began teaching him the names of toys and other objects.

At first he learned just three or four names. By the time he was 9 years old, he had learned more than 200 names of different objects. On command (命令) he would go and get the correct object.

When Rico appeared on a European television show, the audience was amazed. Two scientists saw the program and asked to study Rico. They went to Rico's house. To test if Rico could understand certain words, they put ten objects in a room. Next they told Rico to get one. Rico came back with the correct object 37 times out of 40. Then he was told to put the object in a box or take it to a person he knew. He did exactly as he was told.

Later, to test how smart Rico was, the scientists laid something Rico had never seen before six of his toys. Using a name he had never heard, they told him to get the unfamiliar (不熟悉的) object. At this point Rico probably needed to do what you would do if you were given the same task. You would need reasoning skills to think, *Not this one. Not this one. It must be that one.* Rico could not choose without going through a similar process. Seven times out of 10 he brought back the correct toy. A month later, the dog correctly remembered the name of the new toy in three out of six.

The ability to realize that new words are more likely to refer to unfamiliar objects is called “fast mapping” and is used by children learned new words in many ways, while Rico learned only through treats for successfully getting an object.

61. Did Susanne teach Rico the names of toys and other objects?

62. How many names of objects had Rico learned by the age of 9?

63. Who asked to study Rico?

64. Why did they use a new name to tell Rico to get the unfamiliar object?

65. What abilities did Rico seem to have according to the tests?

### 书面表达 (共 15 分)

#### 九、书面表达 (15 分)

66. 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。所示提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

##### 题目 1

假如你是李华, 你们学校将开展“非物质文化遗产进校园”活动, 让学生体验剪纸艺术。你知道你校交换生Peter对此很感兴趣, 你打算邀请他参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件, 告诉他活动的时间和地点, 活动的内容, 以及需要为此做什么准备。

提示词语: listen to a talk, learn paper-cutting, a notebook, colour paper

提示问题: When and where is the school going to hold the activity?

What are you going to do at the activity?

What do you advise Peter to prepare for the activity?

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

Our school is going to hold an activity for students to experience non-material cultures. I'm writing to invite you to take part in it.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 题目 2

假如你是李华，你得知某英文报纸正在进行主题为“开卷启智，常闻书香”的读书分享活动，邀请读者谈谈自己的读书经历。请你用英语写一篇短文投稿，介绍在过去的一年你读了多少本书，读了哪些方面的书，以及你为什么选择读这些书。

提示词语：books about .., famous people, be interested in, be good for

提示问题：How many books did you read last year?

What kind of books did you read?

Why did you choose these books to read?

I like reading very much and I often do some reading when I'm free.

## 丰台区 2017 年初三统一练习（二）

### 英语参考答案

2017 年 6 月

#### 听力理解

一、 1~5 BACAB

二、 6~10 CBBAC 11~15 BACBC

三、 16. Bill 17. 629 18. Green 19. Monday 20. July

#### 知识运用

四、 21~25 ABADC 26~30 BCDCE

五、 31~35 DBADC 36~40 BCADB

#### 阅读理解

六、 41~45 BDCAD 46~50 CBDCA 51~55 BDABC

七、 56~60 ECBAD

八、

61. Yes./ Yes, she did.

62. More than 200.

63. Two scientists.

64. To test how smart Rico was.

65. Understanding certain words and fast mapping.

#### 书面表达

九、

66. 题目 1

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

Our school is going to hold an activity for students to experience non-material cultures. I'm writing to invite you to take part in it. It will be held at the school hall from 2:00 to 4:00 next Thursday afternoon. First, we are going to listen to a talk about it. And then we are going to learn paper-cutting. If you would like to come, you can

take a notebook to take notes and some colour paper to make beautiful papercuts.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 题目 2

I like reading very much and I often do some reading when I'm free. I read about 20 books last year. I mostly read books about famous people in history. I chose these books to read because I am interested in history and I respect famous people in history. Their stories encourage me to be brave and smart. I think reading books is good for us.