

初三上期中考前练习 (五)

一. 单选

1. ---Excuse me. Is that your bike?
---No, it's not _____.
A. his B. hers C. yours D. mine
2. I usually get up _____ seven o'clock every morning.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
3. ---Would you like to play basketball with us?
---I'd love to. But I must finish _____ my room first.
A. clean B. to clean C. cleaning D. cleaned
4. Lingling's English is much _____ than any other student's in her class.
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
5. Chinese _____ at many high schools in that country today.
A. is taught B. is teaching C. will teach D. was taught
6. We _____ a football game with Class 2 yesterday.
A. have B. had C. will have D. are having
7. ---What does your mother do to keep healthy, Tom?
---She usually _____.
A. swims B. swam C. will swim D. is swimming
8. ---Listen! My sister _____ the violin.
---What beautiful music! I like it very much.
A. plays B. played C. is playing D. will play
9. We didn't enjoy the tour _____ the weather was terrible.
A. when B. if C. though D. because
10. ---Could you tell me _____ the Bamboo Garden?
---The day after tomorrow, I think.
A. when will we visit B. when did we visit
C. when we will visit D. when we visited

二. 阅读理解

A

It's hard to believe how times have changed since the first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece, on 6th April 1896. Over one hundred years ago, there was very little reliance (dependence) on modern technology. There were no landing mats(海绵垫), no stopwatches and no

photo finishes. In fact, cameras and stopwatches were not used until the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the USA.

Today technology has completely revolutionized (changed) sports. Take sports equipment(装备)for example. Starting blocks are now equipped with electronic pressure sensors(传感器), which provide exactly correct race time and also help to catch runners who “jump the gun”. As athletes cross the finishing line, special digital cameras can also easily decide the winner. The clays of “dead heats” are gone.

Athletes have also benefited (受益) from technological developments. Body-hugging suits, which reduce(减少)wind drag, can help cut up to one-tenth of a second from runners’ race times. Top athletes are even provided with tailor-made sports shoes. These shoes are made to fit the athlete exactly—and there are even air compartments in the shoes that can be filled to meet each runner’s individual needs.

Technology has also changed the way that many sports are performed. Take one example—the pole vault(撑杆跳). The inclusion of a landing mat obviously made a big difference to the vaulting style(方式)as athletes no longer needed to worry about hurting themselves as they fell. Without these worries, athletes could obviously jump higher. These days, pole-vaulters do not even need to worry about the crossbar as the uprights are now fitted with light-emitting diodes (LEDs) that measure(测量)how high the athlete vaulted. Technology has even been to the advantage of swimmers. New pools have been designed to reduce wave interference and sports scientists have even developed a new style of swimming that increases buoyancy and reduces drag in the water.

The increasing importance of these technological developments has led many sportsmen to suggest that the “Olympic spirit” is being lost in a rush to break records and win medals. Many developing countries say that technology has become too important in sport and that athletes from developing countries that cannot afford such technology are disadvantaged. There are no easy answers but one thing is sure—we cannot turn back time. Technology cannot go backwards.

1. The underlined phrase “dead heats” means “_____”.
 - A. sports equipment which was out of date
 - B. runners who jumped the gun while running
 - C. diseases which killed runners in hot weather
 - D. races in which runners finished at the same time
2. What can be inferred from the fourth paragraph?
 - A. LEDs can measure the speed of swimming.
 - B. The pole vault was not quite safe in the past.
 - C. Pole-vaulters jump higher with landing mats.
 - D. New pools have changed the style of swimming.
3. The purpose of the writer in writing this article is _____.
 - A. to suggest we should keep up with the times
 - B. to show us the future of modern Olympics

- C. to prove that the athletes have done better
- D. to introduce high-tech sports equipment

B

The story happened during the Second World War. An old man lived in a small town of Germany. He had three sons and they all worked in the same factory where he had worked. After the war had begun, his sons were all made to join the army one after another and they all died in the fights. The old man was very sad. He didn't have enough food and was often hungry. And nobody helped him and he didn't know how to go on living.

It was a very cold winter night. The old man couldn't go to sleep. He had been hungry for two days and it was so cold in his room that ice could be seen. He had to get up and began to run in the room until he lay down on the floor. The next morning he had to beg from door to door. He

had been to a lot of cities and knew a lot.

Once he came to a village, but the villagers were all poor and couldn't give him anything. He was too hungry to go to another village. He thought hard and found a way. He came to a police station and called out, "Hitler is a foolish pig!"

Out came an old policeman at once. He took the old man into a room, gave him some bread and a cup of tea. Then he said, "Don't say so in our village, sir!"

"I'm sorry, sir," said the old man. "I don't know it's Hitler's home town." "No, no, sir," the policeman said in a hurry. "It's pigs' hometown!"

4. The old man's sons joined the army because _____.
 - A. they were all strong
 - B. they loved their country
 - C. they wanted to be full
 - D. they had to do so
5. The old man was sad because _____.
 - A. his three sons had to join the army
 - B. his three sons lost their lives during the war
 - C. he lived in the small town alone
 - D. he had neither food nor clothes
6. The villagers didn't give the old man any food because _____.
 - A. they weren't kind-hearted
 - B. his sons were in the army
 - C. they were also hungry
 - D. they hated him
7. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The old policeman would send the old man into prison.
 - B. The old policeman hated Hitler, too.
 - C. The old policeman thought Hitler was better than pigs.
 - D. The old man found a friend at the police station.
8. The policeman thought _____.
 - A. Hitler was more foolish than pigs
 - B. the old man insulted(侮辱) their hometown
 - C. the old man had to say sorry to him
 - D. the old man had to fight with Hitler

三. 五选五

It is learnt from the experiences that kids get much more than just keeping fit when they play sports. Many people think that sports will waste time, and kids will not concentrate on their studies. 1. Exercise improves memory, learning and concentration, which can give active kids an advantage in classrooms.

2 They start learning the importance of working together. 3, and how much one should struggle (努力) to reach that goal. Playing sports builds confidence and a positive attitude within kids.

4, and help them to be more social. This practice makes them mentally and physically strong, which keeps their mind healthy. Martial arts (武术) can teach kids patience. 5, and it makes them stronger mentally.

- A. Children also learn from sports how to set a goal in life
- B. However, kids who play sports do better in school
- C. Swimming can make their shoulders very strong
- D. Children who play sports learn more about team work.
- E. Besides, sports help kids to make new friends

四. 任务型阅读

Peer pressure (同伴压力) can come to you in many shapes and sizes. We feel it from our peers to do certain things, dress certain ways, use certain words, eat certain foods, and on and on. No matter how old you are, there will always be peer pressure, but it can be a problem in high school. Though peer pressure can sometimes result in positive (积极的) results, usually it is used to describe a negative (消极的) influence.

Give in to Peer Pressure

Although everyone will probably give in to peer pressure at some time in their lives, unluckily, there are people who are more likely to give in to negative peer pressure. They are the ones who show:

- Little or no self-confidence
- Loneliness

Common Activities Connected with Peer Pressure

The activities that your peers may pressure you to do are:

- Putting off school work to have fun
- Allowing others to cheat by copying your homework or exams
- Drinking and smoking
- Teasing (嘲弄) or bullying (欺侮) others

Defeating Peer Pressure

It takes courage! You need to develop the self-confidence, self-acceptance and self-love that will allow you to stay comfortable with your dreams and interests. The following suggestions can be helpful:

- Join groups whose members believe in the same things as you.
- Develop friendships with people who do not pressure you.

- Think about where you stand on issues so that you can give your own opinion.
 - Discuss your opinions and future plans with your parents in order to get support.
- Unfortunately, dealing with peer pressure seems to be part of being a teenager. Know yourself, love yourself and be yourself, and don't let anyone tell you differently!

1. Does peer pressure have negative influence?

2. What kind of teenagers is most likely to give in to peer pressure?

3. Will the negative pressure lead you to study harder or drink and smoke?

4. Why is it better for teenagers to talk to their parents?

5. What does the passage mainly talk about?
