

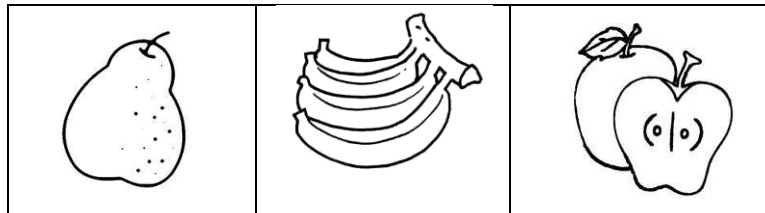
房山区 2015 年初中毕业会考练习

英语

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）

1.

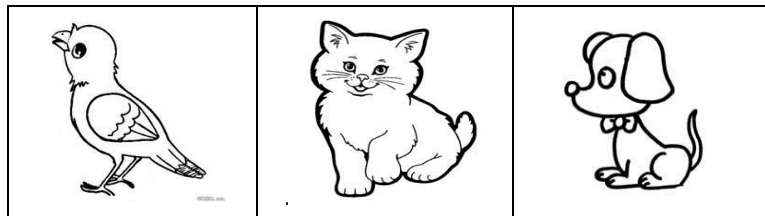


A.

B.

C.

2.



A.

B.

C.

3.



A.

B.

C.

4.



A.

B.

C.

5.



A. B. C.

二、听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，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. Where is the man going?

A. The Great Wall. B. Beijing Zoo. C. The Summer Palace.

7. How will the man go there?

A. By bike. B. By car. C. By bus.

请听一段对话，完成第 8 至第 9 小题。

8. What's wrong with the man?

A. He has a headache. B. He has a fever. C. He has a stomachache.

9. What does the doctor tell the man to do?

A. To do some exercise. B. To take some medicine. C. To have some vegetables.

请听一段对话，完成第 10 至第 11 小题。

10. What will the boy give his mother on her birthday?

A. A cake. B. A card. C. A clock.

11. Who is going to cook for Mum?

A. Jack. B. Mary. C. Dad.

请听一段对话，完成第 12 至第 13 小题。

12. What does NOT the woman mention in the talk?

A. Interests in China. B. History of China. C. The air of China.

13. What are they mainly talking about?

A. The skills of learning Chinese.
B. The difficulties of learning Chinese.
C. The importance of learning Chinese.

请听一段独白，完成第 14 至第 15 小题。

14. Who is the speaker speaking to?

A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Reporters.

15. What's the speaker doing?

A. Introducing The Voice.
B. Trying to sell The Voice.
C. Calling in volunteers for The Voice.

三、听对话，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。对话读两遍。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

| Complaint(投诉) Form | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Caller: | 16. _____ White |
| Phone Number | 17. _____ |
| Address: | 18. _____ Street. |
| Problem(s): | 19. too much _____ |

20. loud _____ in the shop.

知识运用

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. I love our teachers. _____ are always ready to help us.
A. They B. You C. We D. He
22. Beijing took its third CBA title _____ March 22nd, 2015.
A. at B. in C. on D. by
23. — _____ is your favorite pen, the red one or the green one?
— I like the red one.
A. What B. Which C. Where D. Who
24. Hurry up, _____ you will miss the beginning of the film.
A. or B. so C. but D. and
25. — Who is _____ in your basketball team?
— Li Ming.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
26. — Can you play table tennis?
— Yes, I _____.
A. will B. must C. may D. can
27. — I _____ my homework at eight last night. What about you?
— I was reading books.
A. am doing B. will do C. have done D. was doing
28. Marbury, the new MVP, _____ in Beijing since 2010.
A. lives B. has lived C. lived D. is living
29. More green parks _____ in my hometown in the future.
A. build B. are built C. will be built D. will build
30. — Do you know _____? He is wanted by the teacher.
— Sorry, I have no idea.
A. where Tom was B. where was Tom C. where Tom is D. where is Tom

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 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

In 1989 a strong earthquake almost flattened America, and over 300,000 people were injured in less than four minutes. Though the earthquakes had not ended completely, a father 31 to the school where his son was supposed to be, only to find that the building was as flat as a pancake.

After a moment he came to himself and remembered the 32 he had made to his son: "No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!" And tears began to fill his eyes. As he looked at the ruins(废墟), it looked 33, but he kept remembering his promise to his son. He rushed there and started digging in the ruins.

As he was digging, other helpless 34 arrived, saying: "It's too late! They're all dead! Come

on, face reality. There's nothing you can do!" To each parent he just replied, "Are you going to help me now?" No one helped. And then he 35 to dig for his son, stone by stone.

36 he went on alone because he needed to know for himself: "Is my boy 37 or is he dead?" He dug for 8 hours...12 hours...24 hours...36 hours...Then, in the 38th hour, he pulled back a large stone and heard his son's 38. He screamed his son's name, "ARMAND!" He heard back, "Dad! It's me, Dad! I told the other kids not to worry. I told them that if you were alive, you would save me and when you saved me, they'd be saved. You promised, 'No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!' You did it, Dad!"

"What's going on there?" The father asked anxiously.

"There are 14 of us left out of 33, Dad. We're very frightened, hungry, thirsty and thankful you're here. When the building fell down, it 39 a triangle (三角形), and it saved us."

"Come out, boy!"

"No, Dad! Let the other kids come out first, because I know you'll 40 me! No matter what happens, I know you'll always be there for me!"

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 31. A. walked | B. came | C. rushed | D. drove |
| 32. A. conversation | B. promise | C. dialogue | D. encouragement |
| 33. A. hopeless | B. homeless | C. careless | D. endless |
| 34. A. teachers | B. friends | C. parents | D. students |
| 35. A. stopped | B. continued | C. decided | D. started |
| 36. A. Seriously | B. Nervously | C. Dangerously | D. Courageously |
| 37. A. angry | B. alone | C. happy | D. alive |
| 38. A. voice | B. speech | C. laugh | D. suggestion |
| 39. A. saved | B. made | C. rose | D. drew |
| 40. A. get | B. join | C. see | D. leave |

阅读理解

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

Wildwood School Library Guide

This will offer you some information about our school library.

You can use this guide to help your kids use our library.

Service hours:

3:00 p.m.—5:30 p.m. on school days;

8:30 a.m.—11:00 a.m. on weekends.

On school days, your kids may borrow or return books during opening hours only when his classroom teacher allows him to. At the weekend, our library is open to both you and your kids.

Borrowing:



44. Bob wrote a letter to his boss because he _____.
A. didn't think Jackie worked hard B. thought he was better than Jackie
C. didn't think his boss valued him D. thought he worked hard for the company
45. The boss asked Bob to go to the market in order to make him _____.
A. know the watermelon seller well B. realize the difference between him and Jackie.
C. learn to sell watermelons later D. learn the way to be a successful person
46. Every melon weighs about _____.
A. 10 kilograms B. 12 kilograms C. 15 kilograms D. 58 kilograms
47. At last Bob decided to _____.
A. leave the company B. go back to school
C. look for a new job D. learn from Jackie

C

Usually, when your teacher asks a question, there is only one correct answer. But there is one question that has millions of correct answers. That question is "What's your name?" Everyone gives a different answer, but everyone is correct.

Have you ever wondered about people's names? Where do they come from? What do they mean?

People's first names, or given names, are chosen by their parents. Sometimes the name of a grandparent or other member of the family is used. Some parents choose the name of a well-known person. A boy could be named George Washington Smith; a girl could be named Helen Keller Jones.

Some people give their children names that mean good things. *Clara* means "bright"; *Beatrice* means "one who gives happiness"; *Donald* means "world ruler"; *Leonard* means "as brave as a lion".

The earliest last names, or surnames, were taken from place names. A family with the name *Brook* or *Brooks* probably lived near brook (小溪); Someone who was called *Longstreet* probably lived on a long, paved road. The Greenwood family lived in or near a leafy forest.

Other early surnames came from people's occupations (职业). The most common occupational name is *Smith*, which means a person who makes things with iron (铁) or other metals. The ancestors (祖先) of the Baker family probably baked bread for their neighbors. The Carpenter's great-great-grandfather probably built houses and furniture.

Sometimes people were known for the color of their hair or skin, or their size, or their special abilities. When there were two men who were named John in the same village, the John with the gray hair probably became John Gray. Or the John who was very tall could call himself John Tallman. John Fish was probably an excellent swimmer and John Lightfoot was probably a fast runner or a good dancer.

Some family names were made by adding something to the father's name. English-speaking

people added *-s* or *-son*. The Johnsons are descendants(后裔) of John; Irish and Scottish people added *Mac* or *Mc* or *O*. Perhaps all of the MacDonnells and the McDonnells and the O'Donnells are descendants of the same Donnell.

48. According to the passage, a girl is named Helen Keller Jones because _____.

- A. her family live near Helen Keller
- B. she loves Helen Keller
- C. her parents admire Helen Keller
- D. she looks like Helen Keller

49. An English couple whose ancestors lived near a leafy forest, their family name is probably _____.

- A. Smith
- B. Carter
- C. Longstreet
- D. Greenwood

50. The surnames in the passage do NOT cover_____.

- A. places where people lived
- B. people's education
- C. talents that people owned
- D. people's occupations

51. According to the passage, Jack Speaker is probably _____.

- A. a person who runs fast
- B. a person who listens more
- C. a person who has black hair
- D. a person who is talkative

D

Have you wondered why you have two eyes and why they are set close together on the front of your face? The reasons are simple and important.

Your eyes are like two small cameras. A camera catches an image (影像) of an object and records it on film. Similarly, when you look at something, each eye takes in what it sees and sends this image to the back of the eyeball. Because your eyes are set close together, they see the world from about the same height but from a little different angles(角度). While your right eye sees an object a little to the right, your left eye sees the same object a bit to the left. Working as a team, the eyes send the images to your brain, then your brain puts them together and you see a single image in the centre.

Seeing in stereo means seeing with two eyes working together, which is called stereoscopic sight. This allows you to see the world in 3-D. Seeing depth (深度) helps you to judge how far it is between you and the objects you see, and then adjust (调整) to the changing angle so that you can see something clearly when you move closer or farther away. If images are coming from only one eye, however, height and width (宽度)—can be **perceived**. So if you see with one eye, you will get a 2-D image, as in a photograph.

Now consider why your two eyes are on the front of your face. Think of other animals just like you. They are all hunting (猎杀) animals, like lions and tigers. This provides a field of sight about 180 degree wide, which is called binocular sight. On the other hand, animals that are hunted have eyes on the sides of the head, which provides nearly 360-degree field of sight. However, they don't have stereoscopic sight. It is difficult for them to judge how far a danger is.

With both stereoscopic and binocular sight, humans and hunting animals share the ability to see

- | |
|---|
| D. She also offered one to Diana, but Diana refused it E. From then on, Diana, Jane and I have been best friends |
|---|

八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Doctors say anger can be very dangerous. We have to learn how to deal with it. They warn that anger can lead to heart disease, stomach problems, headaches, emotional problems and possibly cancer.

Anger is a normal emotion that we all feel from time to time. Some people express anger openly in a peaceful and reasonable way. Some people are so angry that they shout or cry to show their anger. But other people keep their anger inside. They can not or will not express it. This is called repressing(压抑性的) anger.

In the past many doctors thought that repressing anger was more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it. They said that when a person is angry, the brain produces the same hormones(荷尔蒙). Their hearts beat faster, blood pressure goes up. In general the person feels excited and ready to act.

Some doctors say that both repressing and expressing anger can be dangerous. They believe if you express anger with strong emotion, you may develop heart disease, and they believe if you keep the anger inside, you may face a greater danger of high blood pressure.

Doctors say we have to learn how to deal with anger. They say the first step is to agree that you are angry and to recognize the real cause of the anger, then decide if the cause is serious enough to get angry about. If it is, they say, "Do not express your anger while angry. Wait until your anger has cooled down and you are able to express yourself peacefully and reasonably. "

Doctors say that best way to deal with anger is to find humor in the situation that has made you angry. They said that laughter is much healthier than anger.

61. Do doctors say anger is very dangerous?
62. Why do some people shout or cry?
63. What may happen to you if you express anger with strong emotion?
64. What is the best way to deal with anger?
65. What is the passage mainly about?

九、文段表达（15 分）

根据中文和英文提示，写一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的回信。信的开头和结尾已给出，其词数不计入所要完成的回信内。所给英文提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

66. 假如你叫王宏，最近和美国笔友 Tom 通过邮件谈论各自的同学。他了解你钦佩哪个同学。请你根据他的问题回复邮件。

提示词语： admire , study, help, like

- Who do you admire most in your class?
- What is he/ she like?
- Why do you admire him/her?



To: Tom
From: Wang Hong
Subject: The classmate whom I admire most

Hi! Tom,

*I'm glad to hear from you.*_____.

This isDo you want to know him/her?

Yours,

Wang Hong