

2016年北京房山区初三一模英语试卷

单选

1. My sister is a teacher. _____ works in No.10 Middle School.

- A. I B. Her C. She D. My

答 案 C

解 析 考查代词。根据句意，空格处指代的是my sister，且在句子中做主语，应使用代词she，因此选C项。

2. —Alice, when do you get up every day?

—I usually get up _____ six o'clock. I'm never late for school.

- A. at B. to C. on D. in

答 案 A

解 析 考查介词，具体到时间点时，应使用介词at，因此选A项。

3. —Dose your brother like to read cartoon stories?

—Yes, _____ he doesn't have much time for them.

- A. and B. but C. for D. so

答 案 B

解 析 考查连词。根据句意，这里指的是他爱看卡通故事，但是没有太多时间可以看。这里表示的是转折关系，应使用连词but，选B项。

4. Which film is _____, Zootropolis or Kungfu Panda?

- A. interesting B. more interesting C. most interesting D. the most interesting

答 案 B

解 析 考查原级，比较级与最高级。根据句意，这里询问的是两部影片中哪部更有趣，应使用比较级，因此选B项。

5. —Doctor Wang, I'm feeling much better. Must I go on taking the medicine?

—No, you _____. You'll get well soon.

- A. can't B. may not C. needn't D. mustn't

答 案 C

解 析 考查情态动词。can't表示不能；may not表示可能不；needn't表示不需要；mustn't表示禁止。根据句意应选C项。

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6. —You come to school early every day. _____ is it from your home to school?

—It's only about one kilometer.

- A. How far B. How old C. How many D. How much

答案 A

解析 考查特殊疑问句。句意为：你每天都早早到学校，你家离学校有多远？How far对距离进行提问；How old对年龄进行提问；How many询问的是可数名词的多少；How much询问的是不可数名词的多少。根据句意应选A项。

7. My grandma _____ dinner when I got home yesterday.

- A. cooks B. will cook C. is cooking D. was cooking

答案 D

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意及提示词when I got home yesterday，可知这里指的是对过去某一时刻发生的事情，应使用过去进行时，因此选D项。

8. Mr. Green _____ in China since ten years ago.

- A. has lived B. was living C. lives D. lived

答案 A

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意及提示词since，可知应使用现在完成时，因此选A项。

9. The window _____ ten minutes ago, and the room is bright now.

- A. is cleaning B. is cleaned C. will clean D. was cleaned

答案 D

解析 考查动词时态。根据提示词ten minutes ago，可知这里指的是过去某个时间发生的动作，应使用一般过去时；窗子是被打扫，应使用被动语态。因此选D项。

10. —What did the teacher say to you just now?

—She asked _____ yesterday.

- A. why was Mike not here B. why is Mike not here
C. why Mike was not here D. why Mike is not here

答案 C

解析 考查宾语从句。宾语从句一般使用陈述语序；根据提示词yesterday可知从句应使用一般过去时。因此选C项。

完型

11.

Wallet Back

This is a story about a learning experience. It had a big effect on the way I live my life. The 1 in the story did not give me tests or even grade me on my work. I was taught by one of the most effective methods of teaching, one that only people with lots of love can do.

"My wallet! Where is it?" were my first words before I found my wallet was missing. I 2 my memory for a few good seconds, then realized that I had left my wallet in the library's public restroom! Because the library was now closed, I had to wait until the next morning to look for it. When I got there the next day, all I found was a clean 3. This was the first time I could remember ever hating to see a clean restroom. As I walked out, I looked at myself in the mirror and shook my head at the 4 girl in front of me.

I asked the librarian if a wallet had been found in the restroom yesterday. "No." That was the answer. I walked off with a sense of sadness.

I 5 what I would do if I had found a wallet with sixty dollars, a phone card and other personal things. 6, I accepted the fact that my wallet was gone.

A week later, I received a package in the mail. It was my wallet! And most amazingly, nothing was 7! But there was a letter in one of the wallet pocket that had not been there before. I took out the letter slowly and 8 something like this: "When we continue to help people around, we will live in a larger and more rewarding world."

This person didn't even leave a return 9. So I couldn't admire whoever it was. But from that day on, I 10 myself that I will follow this example and help others and make them as careful as I was when I received my wallet.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. leader | B. friend | C. classmate | D. teacher |
| 2. A. searched | B. practiced | C. developed | D. recorded |
| 3. A. lab | B. gym | C. restroom | D. classroom |
| 4. A. grateful | B. curious | C. forgetful | D. nervous |
| 5. A. described | B. wondered | C. discovered | D. expressed |
| 6. A. Finally | B. Quietly | C. Slowly | D. Quickly |
| 7. A. left | B. missing | C. broken | D. changing |
| 8. A. read | B. printed | C. explained | D. wrote |
| 9. A. reason | B. letter | C. address | D. wallet |
| 10. A. supported | B. suggested | C. improved | D. promised |

答案 D A C C B A B A C D

- 解析
- 考查名词。根据上下文，可知这里指的是这次学习过程中的老师没有给我考试甚至成绩。应选D项。
 - 考查动词。search表示搜索、搜寻；practice表示实践、练习；develop表示开发、进步；record表示记录、记载。根据句意应选A项。
 - 考查名词。根据前文，作者想起了自己是把钱包落在了图书馆的休息室，可知这里指的休息室，应选C项。
 - 考查形容词。grateful表示感谢的、令人愉快的；curious表示好奇的、有求知欲的；forgetful表示健忘的、疏忽的；nervous表示紧张的、不安的。作者把钱包落在了休息室，因此认为自己是疏忽大意的人，应选C项。
 - 考查动词。句意为：我想知道如果我捡到了一个装着六美元、一张电话卡和装有其他个人物品的钱包，我会怎么做。根据句意应选B项。
 - 考查副词。根据上下文，这里指的是作者最终接受了自己钱包丢了的事实。应选A项。
 - 考查动词。根据上下文，这里指的是钱包里的东西都没丢，应选B项。
 - 考查动词。这里指的是作者读信的内容这个动作，应选A项。
 - 考查名词。根据句意，这里指的是那个人甚至没有留下回信地址，应选C项。
 - 考查动词。support表示支持、支撑；suggest表示提议、建议；improve表示改善、增进；promise表示许诺、允诺。根据句意应选D项。

阅读理解

Dream School

We spend hours in school. But how perfect do you think your school is? Imagine you could design your dream school. What would it be like? Here are some designs from four children of different countries.

Ma Lin, China

My dream school would have an Olympic-size swimming pool two Football fields and a golf course. My school has none of these. I think there should be more enjoyable things for students to do while they are studying.

Sonia, Italy

I'd like a computer room. We can go and play computer game and chat with friends. Some older students in the school have this but I think there should be a place for everyone when they want to get relaxed from the lessons.

Rebecca, Australia

My dream school would be big and have a computer for ever person in the school. I'd also like to have a music room, and we can just listen to music or play instruments when we want.

Richard, USA

I think it would be great to have 3 days off every week---Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Then we can have a long weekend every week. I also think school should start later at about 10 o'clock and finish earlier. What fun!

(1) Who wants to have an Olympic-size swimming pool?

- A. Ma Lin B. Sonia C. Rebecca D. Richard

答案 A

解析 细节题。根据表格第一行My dream school would have an Olympic-size swimming pool two Football fields and a golf course.可知应选A项。

(2) Sonia wants a room to ____ .

- A. play sports B. play instruments
C. play football D. play computer game

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据表格第二行中的I'd like a computer room. We can go and play computer game and chat with friends.可知应选D项。

(3) Rebecca comes from ____ .

- A. China B. Australia C. Italy D. USA

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据表格第三行可知Rebecca来自澳大利亚，应选B项。

(4) Richard wants to have ____ off every week.

- A. one day B. two days C. three days D. four days

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据表格第四行中的I think it would be great to have 3 days off every week可知应选C项。

The Wall

Gary and Gavin were twin brothers who worked in a department store owned by their father. After their father had passed away, they took over the store. Everything went well until the day a twenty-dollar bill disappeared. Gary had left the bill on the cash register (收银台) . But when he returned, the money was gone.

Gary then asked his brother Gavin, "Did you see that twenty-dollar bill on the cash register?" Gavin said that he had not. But Gary did not let it go and kept quarrelling. "Twenty-dollar bills can't get up and walk by themselves! Surely you must have seen it." There was anger in Gary's voice. His voice began to rise and anger grew. "I said I didn't see it!" Gavin raised his voice.

The quarrel divided the young men and they could no longer work together. Later, a wall was built in the center of the store. For twenty years, they never said a word to each other.

One day, a strange man came to the store. He walked in and asked Gary, "How long have you been here?" Gary replied that he'd been there all his life. "Then you are the person I'm looking for, since I must tell you the truth," the customer said emotionally. "Twenty years ago, I was totally broke and hungry. I entered this store from the back door and saw a twenty-dollar bill on the cash register. And I took it. All these years I hadn't been able to forget that. I had to come back and ask for your forgiveness (宽恕) . "

The stranger felt very surprised. When seeing tears come to the eyes of the middle-aged man in front of him. "Would you please go next door and tell the same story to the man in the store?" Gary asked. Then something surprised the stranger even more—after hearing his story, the two middle-aged men hugged each other and cried together in the front of the wall of the store.

After twenty years, the wall of anger that set them apart finally came down.

(1) After the twin's father died, the department store was managed by ____ .

- A. the twins B. a stranger C. Gary D. Gavin

答案 A

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段前两句话, 可知应选A项。

(2) What happened to the twin brothers after they quarreled with each other?

- A. They still did business together. B. They still loved each other.
C. They didn't work together any longer. D. They were as good brothers as before.

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段第一句话The quarrel divided the young men and they could no longer work together.可知应选C项。

(3) Who took the twenty-dollar bill on the cash register?

- A. his neighbor B. a stranger C. Gavin D. nobody

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据文章第四段, 可知拿走那二十美元的是一个陌生人, 应选B项。

(4) The writer wanted to tell us at the end of the story that ____ .

- A. the wall in the center fell down by itself.
B. the wall was pulled down by the stranger
C. the twin brothers kept quarreling with each other.
D. the twin brothers didn't hate each other any longer.

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。根据文章, 在听到陌生人的解释后, 两兄弟冰释前嫌, 应选D项。

14.

C

Are you ready to take action to protect Planet Earth? You may think it impossible, but you can begin by taking some small, but important, first steps. Many children and their classes in the USA are taking action.

Children Campaign Against Waste

Children are paying attention to the packaging of the things they buy. Packaging includes all the things you throw away when you unwrap (打开) anything new. One third of all rubbish is packaging. Mrs. Perez's 4th grade class decides to make their school and neighborhood know the waste in packaging. They want people to think before they buy. They also want to let people who make products know that they want less waste in packaging. So they start a campaign to help people change how they shop.

Class Project: Campaign Waste

- ♦Find out the facts. Use the websites to find out how much waste comes from packaging.
- ♦Go on a trip to the shops. Take notes about products, such as CDs, are packaged. Report on how much will be thrown away.
- ♦Say no bags. If we don't need one, we don't use one.
- ♦Make posters to tell others what they can do.
- ♦Talk to our families and friends about what we learn.
- ♦Write class letters to people who produce our favorite products. Ask them to reduce packaging.

Children Save Water

Another class decides to help save water. Here's how they got started.

Miguel Salazar lives in Meriden, Texas. Every day he walks home from school and passes Carrollton River. The river is filled with rubbish. But the river was not always this way. Miguel's grandfather remembers flowers and plants grew along it. Many people fished there. So Miguel's class decides to clean up the river. They make a plan.

Class Project: River Clean Up

- ♦Write a letter to the mayor (市长) asking her to let us have a clean-up day at Carrollton River. Ask her for garbage cans to keep rubbish.
- Make posters inviting others to help.
- ♦Ask parents to come along and help on Clean-Up Day
- ♦Choose a day for the big Clean Up

If one person can make a difference, think how much more can get done if people work together to care for Planet Earth.

(1) The children in Mrs. Perez's class start the campaign against ____ .

- A. water B. fishing C. shopping D. waste

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据文章第二段, 可知Mrs. Perez的班级在为减少浪费现象而努力, 应选D项。

(2) Miguel's class project is to ____ .

- A. stop packaging B. go on a trip
C. clean up Carrollton River D. talk to families and friends

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章中的So Miguel's class decides to clean up the river.可知应选C项。

(3) What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Helping to protect Planet Earth. B. The problems of pollution in the city.

C. Helping children with their project.

D. How children make their class project.

答案 A

解析 主旨大意题。根据文章内容特别是文章第一段，可知这篇文章主要在讲大家一起帮助保护地球。应选A项。

15.

D

Otoliths

Fish have ears. Really. They're quite small and have no opening to the outside world carrying sound through the body. For the past seven years, Simon Thorold, a university professor, has been examining fish ears, small round ear bones called otoliths.

As fish grow, so do their otoliths. Each day, their otoliths gain a ring of calcium carbonate (碳酸钙). By looking through a microscope (显微镜) and counting these rings, Thorold can determine the exact age of a young fish. As a fish gets older, its otoliths no longer get daily rings. Instead, they get yearly rings, which can also be counted, giving information about the fish's age, just like the growth rings of a tree. Ring counting is nothing new to fish scientists. But Thorold has turned to a new direction. They're examining the chemical elements (元素) of each otolith ring.

The daily ring gives us the time, but chemistry tells us about the environment in which the fish swam on any given day. These elements tell us about the chemistry of the water that the fish was in. It also says something about water temperature, which determines how much of these elements will gather within each otolith ring.

Thorold can tell, for example, if a fish spent time in the open ocean before entering the less salty water of coastal areas. He can basically tell where fish are spending their time at any given stage of history.

In the case of the Atlantic croaker, a popular saltwater food fish, Thorold and his assistant have successfully followed the travelling of young fish from mid-ocean to the coast, a journey of many hundreds of miles.

This is important to managers in the fish industry, who know nearly nothing about the whereabouts (行踪) of the young fish for most food fish in the ocean. Eager to learn about his technology, fish scientists are now lending Thorold their ears.

(1) What can we learn about fish ears from the passage?

A. They are quite small soft rings.

B. They are not used to receive sound

C. They are openings only on food fish.

D. They are not seen from the outside.

答案 D

解析 推理判断题。根据文章第一段中的描述，只有D选项正确。

(2) Why does the writer compare the fish to tree?

A. Trees gain a growth ring each day.

B. They both have growth rings.

C. Their growth rings are very small.

D. Trees also have otoliths.

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据文章第二段中的Instead, they get yearly rings, which can also be counted, giving information about the fish's age, just like the growth rings of a tree.可知应选B项。

(3) Why is it important to study the chemistry of otolith rings?

A. The elements of the otoliths can tell the history of the sea.

B. Chemical elements of otoliths can tell how fast fish can swim.

C. We can know more about fish and their living environment.

D. Scientists can know exactly how old a fish is from the elements.

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段, 研究otolith rings的化学成分的意义在于帮助我们了解鱼类的生存环境, 应选C项。

(4) What does the underlined sentence "... fish scientists are now lending Thorold their ears." mean?

- A. Fish scientists are very interested in Thorold's research findings.
- B. Fish scientists want to know where they can catch more young fish.
- C. Fish scientists lend their fish to Simon Thorold for chemical studies.
- D. Fish scientists wonder if Thorold can find growth rings from their ears.

答案 A

解析 猜词题。根据文章, 这里指的是Thorold的研究具有重要意义, 现在许多鱼类科学家都对这一研究领域感兴趣。应选A项。

信息匹配

16.

A Zoo Job

One day an out of work actor is visiting the zoo and wanted to earn some money as a street performer. As soon as he started to draw the crowd, a zoo keeper pulled him into his office. 1, a gorilla, their zoo's most popular attraction, had died suddenly and the keeper was afraid that visitors at the zoo would fall off. He offers the actor a job to dress up as the gorilla until they could get another one. The actor agreed.

2 Then he entered the cage before the visitors came. He had to do a lot of things to make him look like a real gorilla. 3 However, a few weeks later people were bored with him little by little. He began to notice that the people were paying more attention to the lion in the cage next to him. In order to catch the visitors' attention, he tried to climb to the top of the lion's cage jumping up and down. 4 but the crowd loves it.

At the end of the day the zoo keeper was very happy and praised him for being such a good attraction. Well, this went on for some time, the actor kept taunting (戏弄) the lion, more visitors came. Then one terrible day when he was hanging over the angry lion he fell into the cage.

The actor was so scared that he began to run round and round the cage with the lion close behind. 5 But the lion hit him down onto the ground, and said in a small voice, "Shut up! Do you want to get us both fired (解雇)?"

- A. But course, this made the lion very angry.
- B. The zoo keeper explains to the mimic.
- C. Finally, he started crying, "Help! help!".
- D. Such as sleeping, playing and making fun of people.
- E. So the next morning the actor puts on the gorilla suit.

答案 1. B

2. E

3. D

4. A

5. C

解析 1. 空格处前面讲到动物园的管理人员把这个演员拉进了办公室, 可以推知后面会继续介绍管理员做了什么, 应选B项。

2. 前一段讲到这位演员答应扮演大猩猩, 空格处讲了第二天演员开始穿上猩猩的戏服扮演大猩猩, 应选E项。

3. 空格处讲到演员做了很多模仿大猩猩的动作，空格处进行了进一步的解释，应选D项。
4. 空格处前面讲到演员跳到狮子的笼子上面又蹦又跳，这样当然会激怒狮子，应选A项。
5. 根据前文，扮演大猩猩的演员这时候非常害怕，大喊救命，应选C项。

任务型阅读

17.

Flocabulary

Hip hop or rap (说唱) music, as it is also called, started on the street and in the clubs of the New York City in the 1970s. But today many countries have their own kind of hip hop music. This kind of music comes from reggae, disco and funk music. Rapping means speaking to the rhythm of the music, and it is an important part of the music. People rap to express how they feel about their lives and problems.

Rapping in class.

Would you like to rap in class? Well, actually, hip pop music is played in more than 10,000 schools in the USA. Why? There is a new school program called "Flocabulary" in which teachers use texts and hip hop CDs to help teach different school subjects. The words of the songs are just what students are studying. This makes learning easy and fun. Students and teachers are excited about the good results it has had on exam marks. Mr. Lee, a teacher in a high school, said, "I've used hip hop songs in class, and I have never seen my students so crazy about history! You can't imagine how well they remember what I teach! We even try to write our own songs."

Whose idea was Flocabulary?

Blake Harrison, a high school student, was the first person to come up with the idea of Flocabulary. The word "Flocabulary" comes from the word "flow" and "vocabulary". "Flow" is a rap word for "style", or the way a rapper says the words of a song. "Vocabulary" means the words you have to learn in a language. How did he get the idea? Well, he realized he could remember the words of a hip hop song very easily.

So, why not make lessons into songs? Today together with Alex Rappaport, a song writer, Blake produces hip hop songs for math, science and literature (文学). They are now used in schools with great success.

(1) Did Hip hop or rap music start on the street and in the clubs ?

答案 Yes.

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段第一句话Hip hop or rap music, as it is also called, started on the street and in the clubs of the New York City in the 1970s.可知答案是肯定的。

(2) What do people want to express when they rap?

答案 Their lives and problems.

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段最后一句话People rap to express how they feel about their lives and problems.可以得到答案。

(3) How many schools is hip pop music played in the USA ?

答案 More than 10,000.

解析 细节题。根据文章第二段第二句话Well, actually, hip pop music is played in more than 10,000 schools in the USA.可以得到答案。

(4) Who was the first person to come up with the idea of Flocabulary?

答案 Blake Harrison.

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段第一句话Blake Harrison, a high school student, was the first person to

come up with the idea of Flocabulary.可以得到答案。

(5) What is Flocabulary?

答案 The word "Flocabulary" comes from the word "flow" and "vocabulary".

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段可以得到答案。

书面表达

18. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据中文和英文的提示，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。

题目一

假如你叫李华，最近和你的美国笔友Tom通过邮件谈论彼此的家乡，请你根据他的问题回复邮件，向他介绍一下你家乡的情况。

提示词语：the capital of, the Palace Museum, the Great Wall, Beijing roast duck, friendly, beautiful, long history, love.

1. Where is your hometown?

2. Can you introduce something about your hometown to me? (interesting places, delicious food, people...)

3. What do you think of your hometown?

Dear Tom,

I'm glad to hear from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目二

假如你叫李磊，你的英语外教Mr. Black上个月回国工作了。请你用英文给他写一封邮件以示感谢。谈谈他对你有哪些帮助，你有哪些变化，你想他学到了哪些好的品质。

提示词语：thank, remember, difficult, give up, encourage, make a great progress, kind....

提示问题 1. Why do you thank him?

2. How did your life/study change?

3. What can you learn from him?

Dear Mr. Black,

Best wishes to you!

Yours,

Li Lei

答案 略。