

## 2016年北京朝阳区初三一模英语试卷

### 单选

1. --- Is this your mother's car?

--- No. \_\_\_\_\_ car is blue.

A. My                                      B. His                                      C. Her                                      D. Your

答案 C

解析 考查代词。根据句意“这是你妈妈的车吗？”“不，她的车是蓝色的”，所以答案为C。

2. The 24<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics will be held in China \_\_\_\_\_ 2022.

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

答案 B

解析 考查介词。at用于时间点之前，on用于具体时间之前，in用于年份之前，所以答案为B。

3. There's no bus that small village, \_\_\_\_\_ we have to walk there.

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

答案 B

解析 考查连词。根据句意“没有车到达那个小村庄，所以我们不得不走路去那”，两个句子之间存在因果关系，所以答案为B。

4. -- \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite teacher?

-- Ms. Zhang, my English teacher.

A. Who                                      B. When                                      C. What                                      D. Where

答案 A

解析 考查代词。根据答语“张老师是我最喜欢的老师，她也是英语老师”所以问句应该询问谁是你最喜欢的老师，进而答案为A。

5. Some students think math is \_\_\_\_\_ of all subjects.

A. hard                                      B. harder                                      C. hardest                                      D. the hardest

答案 D

解析 考查形容词最高级，根据句意“一些学生认为数学是所有学科中最难的”，只有D符合题意。

6. Tony and I \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis yesterday. He did much better than I.

A. play                                      B. played                                      C. will play                                      D. are playing

目录

单选

完形

阅读理解

信息匹配

任务型阅读

书面表达

答案 B

解析 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语yesterday可知，应该选用一般过去时，“托尼和我昨天打台球”所以答案为B。

7. -- What does your father do on weekends?

-- He often \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.

A. visits                      B. is visiting                      C. visited                      D. will visit

答案 A

解析 考查一般现在时。根据举重的关键词often可知应该选用一般现在时态，所以答案为A。

8. More and more trees \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing every year.

A. plant                      B. planted                      C. are planted                      D. were planted

答案 C

解析 考查被动语态。根据句意“在北京每一年越来越多的树被种植”“every year为一般现在时标志词”进而应该选用一般现在时的被动语态，所以答案为C。

9. -- Must I answer the question in English?

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

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

答案 C

解析 考查情态动词。must的否定回答为“needn't”，根据句意“我必须用英语回答这个问题吗？”“不，你不必”所以答案为C。

10. -- Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

-- Next week.

A. when we had a meeting                      B. when will we have a meeting  
C. when did we have a meeting                      D. when we will have a meeting

答案 D

解析 考查宾语从句。宾语从句用陈述语气；排除C选项。此外，根据答语下周，应该选用一般将来时态，所以答案为D。

## 完形

11.

### Ronny's book

Ronny looked like other kids in the first-grade classroom where I volunteered as the Reading Mum. However, Ronny stood apart from his classmates in other ways. He had a speech problem so he couldn't 1 like other kids in his grade.

I worked with all the students in Ronny's class one by one to improve their reading skills. On the days when it was Ronny's 2 . I'd give him a silent smile, and he'd fly out of his chair. He sat very close to me and

opened the book as if he was opening a treasure nobody had ever seen.

I watched his fingers move slowly under each letter as he struggled (努力) to read out. Every time he 3 to read a word with a strange pronunciation, the biggest smile would spread across his face and his eyes would shine with 4. It broke my heart each and every time.

A few weeks before the school year ended, I held an awards ceremony (颁奖典礼). I 5 Ronny with a book--one of those Little Golden Books that only cost \$ 5. Tears (眼泪) ran down his face as he held the book close to him and went back to his seat. I stayed with the class for the rest of the day. Ronny never let go of the 6, not once. It never left his hands.

A few days later, I returned to the school to visit. I 7 Ronny on a chair near the playground, the book open in his lap. His teacher said, "He hasn't put that book down since you gave it to him. Do you know that's his first book he's ever actually owned?"

Keeping back my tears, I walked towards Ronny, placed my hand on his shoulder and asked, "Will you read me your book, Ronny?" and then, for the next few minutes, he read to me more 8 than I'd ever thought possible from him. The pages were already dog-eared, like the book had been read thousands of times already. When he finished reading, Ronny closed his book and said with great satisfaction, "9 book!"

What a powerful contribution(贡献) the writer of that Little Golden Book he had made in the life of a disadvantaged child. At that moment, I knew I would get 10 about my own writing and do what that writer had done, and probably still does--care enough to write a story that changes a child's life, care enough to make a difference.

- |                |            |              |              |
|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. read     | B. copy    | C. write     | D. listen    |
| 2. A. team     | B. term    | C. turn      | D. tour      |
| 3. A. forgot   | B. decided | C. refused   | D. managed   |
| 4. A. fear     | B. pride   | C. promise   | D. silence   |
| 5. A. covered  | B. shared  | C. presented | D. compared  |
| 6. A. hand     | B. class   | C. book      | D. chair     |
| 7. A. noticed  | B. heard   | C. followed  | D. realized  |
| 8. A. coldly   | B. slowly  | C. clearly   | D. quietly   |
| 9. A. Small    | B. Good    | C. New       | D. Old       |
| 10. A. serious | B. nervous | C. worried   | D. surprised |

答案 A C D B C C A C B A

- 解析
1. A 本题考查动词, 根据后文内容 "improve their reading skills" 和 "he struggled to read out" 可确定
  2. C 本题考查名词, 根据前文内容 "I worked with all the students in Ronny's class one by one" 可知, 此处 "轮到" Ronny了。A为队伍, B为学期, C为次序, D为旅途
  3. D 本题考查动词, 根据后文内容 "the biggest smile would spread across his face" 可知, Ronny应该是成功地读出了一个单词, 短语 "manage to do sth" 意为做成某事。A为遗忘, B为决定, C为拒绝
  4. B 本题考查名词, 根据前文内容 "the biggest smile would spread across his face" 可知, Ronny的眼神中是带着自豪的。A为恐惧, B为自豪, C为承诺, D为寂静
  5. C 本题考查动词, 根据后文内容 "he hasn't put that book down since you gave it to him" 可知, 我是把这本书给了Ronny。A为覆盖, B为分享C为赠送, D为比较
  6. C 本题考查名词, 通过前后文, 我给了他一本书, 他一直抱着, 不离手。
  7. A 本题考查动词, 我再次回到那个学校, 我Ronny 坐在一个靠近操场的椅子上, 本题应该选一个跟看有关的词。A为注意到, B为听到, C为追随, D为意识到
  8. C 本题考查副词, 然后在接下来的几分钟, 他给我读, 而这时我一直认为不可能的。通过前问, 这孩子说话有问题, 而下一句是这些书的末页已经折角了, 好像这本书已经被翻了成千上万次了, 可见R已经读了很多次了, 因此是清楚地
  9. B 本题考查形容词, 前文说他非常满足的把书合上, 以及前文说Ronny一直随身带着这本书, 可见孩子对这本书的喜爱。



13.

B

### The Rise of Young Scientist

Hannah Herbst, a 15-year-old teenager from Florida, US has just become America's Top Young Scientist. She was given this award ( 奖赏 ) for her invention which turns ocean ( 海洋 ) energy into electricity for the developing world.

In fact, Hannah was just a middle school student before that. She came up with this idea because of a letter from Africa. Shortly after the school began in 2014, she received a letter from her 9-year-old pen friend, Rose, in Africa. In the letter, she told Hannah that her family didn't have enough fresh water or electricity. Hannah realized that Rose's situation was bad and in some developing countries some people were in the same situation. She really wanted to help them, so she decided to do something useful.

Hannah began to work on her invention called "BEACON" to produce electricity from ocean power. Luckily, her idea won the attention of Discovery Education 3M Young Scientist Challenge. She got the opportunity to work with a scientist to improve her invention. Thanks to this project, she won a prize of \$ 25,000. She offered to donate ( 捐赠 ) half of the prize to people in need of energy in developing countries and planned to keep working on BEACON to improve the real life situation.

Bill Goodwyn, the CEO of Discovery Education said, "It is always encouraging to see young people like Hannah use their skills to solve real problems and make changes for the better life of people." millions of American students have a "scientist dream", but Hannah was the few ones who could realize their goals. She wrote in her blog ( 博客 ). "It was so great to see my ideas come to life. I knew that it was hard to begin with, but I kept working and never gave up. After successfully creating BEACON, my love for science was discovered. I hope others will find their interests and make their dreams come true".

( 1 ) Hannah Herbst became America's Top Young Scientist when she was \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. 9 years old                      B. 15 years old                      C. 20 years old                      D. 25 years old

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据文章中第一段 "Hannah Herbst, a 15-year-old teenager from Florida, US has just become America's Top Young Scientist." 所以答案为B。

( 2 ) In the letter, Rose told Hannah that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. her situation was really good  
B. she decided to do something useful  
C. she got the award for her invention  
D. her family didn't have enough fresh water or electricity

答案 D

解析 细节题。"根据文章中第二段" she told Hannah that her family didn't have enough fresh water or electricity." 所以答案为D。

( 3 ) Hannah worked on her invention called "BEACON" to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. donate half of the prize to people                      B. receive more letters from her friends  
C. produce electricity from ocean power                      D. become Americas top young scientist

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章中第三段 "Hannah began to work on her invention called "BEACON" to produce electricity from ocean power." 所以答案为C。

( 4 ) Hannah's scientist dream came true because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. she won a prize of \$ 25,000 at last
- B. she wrote a lot of science articles in her blog
- C. she went to Africa to help her good pen friend
- D. she kept working on inventions and never gave up

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据文章中最后一段 “I knew that it was hard to begin with, but I kept working and never gave up. After successfully creating BEACON, my love for science was discovered. I hope others will find their interests and make their dreams come true” . “所以答案为D。”

14.

C

Few of us have heard of Nils Bohlin, but whenever we take a car journey his invention makes us safer. Found in almost every modern car, three-point seat belt reduces our chances of death or injury ( 伤害 ) by at least 50%. While feeling thankful to this engineer from Volvo, you may also wonder how he came up with such a great idea.

Having worked as a plane designer before, Nils knew clearly that the pilots were willing to put on anything to keep them safe in an accident, but to his surprise, most people in the cars just didn't want to be uncomfortable for even a minute, to improve the safety for people in the cars, he decided to find a perfect system which should be simple, effective and convenient. In the end, he invented the three-point seat belt, which has been considered as one of the greatest inventions in history.

Seat belts prevent in the cars from serious injury in five ways.

**Keep people inside.** People who are thrown out from a car are four times more likely to be killed than those who stay inside.

**Protect the strongest parts of the body.** Seat belts are designed to fix your body at its strongest parts. For an older child and adult, these parts are the hips ( 臀部 ) and shoulders.

**Spread out the force in an accident.** Seat belts spread the force of the accident over a wide area of the body. By putting less stress on one area, they can help you avoid serious injury. Seat belts also help keep your upper body away from the hard parts of the car if you stop suddenly or are hit by another car.

**Help the body to slow down.** A quick speed cause injury. With the help of the seat belts, your body can have more time to slow down in an accident.

Protect your brain and spinal cord ( 脊柱 ) . Seat belts are designed to protect these two key areas of the human body. Head and spinal cord injuries may be hard to see immediately, but they can cause death. Therefore, it's of great importance to protect these parts.

It takes only a few seconds to buckle up ( 系好安全带 ) once you get in the car, but this simple action could save your life. Why wouldn't you?

( 1 ) Three-point seat belts reduce chances of death or injury by at least \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

答案 D

解析 本题是细节题，需要根据题干关键词回原文进行定位。根据题干关键词 “ three-point seat belts ” 和 “ chances of death or injury ” 定位至文章第一段第二句 “...by at least 50%”

( 2 ) Nils Bohlin invented the three-point seat belt in order to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. take a car journey quickly
- B. show thank to the engineer
- C. keep the pilots safe in an accident
- D. improve the safety for people in the cars

答案 D

解析 本题是细节题，首先根据题干关键词进行定位，其次要注意题干中的 “ in order to ” 问的是目的。

根据题干中的“Nils Bohlin”定位至前两个自然段，其次我们要注意着两个自然段中关于Nils Bohlin发明“three-point seat belts”目的的相关表述，因此可以具体定位至文章第二段第二句“to improve the safety for people in the cars...”

(3) From the passage we can learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hips and shoulder aren't the older children and adults' strongest parts
- B. seat belts can keep your knees and feet away from the hard parts of the car
- C. the body has more time to slow down in an accident with the help of seat belts
- D. head and spinal cord injuries might be easy to see immediately and cause death

答案 C

解析 本题是细节题，需要我们逐一讲选项和原文进行比对，首先通过观察选项，我么不难发现，选项内容均与人体的不同部位有关，所以要特别留意文章相关内容，也就是第四至第七自然段的黑体字相关部分。A对应“protect the strongest parts of the body”部分中“for an older child and adult, these parts are the hips and shoulder”，A与之不一致，B对应“spread out the force in an accident”部分中“...keep your upper body away from the hard parts of the car...”，B与之不一致，D对应“protect your brain and spinal cord”部分中“head and spinal cord injuries may be hard to see immediately”，D与之不一致，C对应“help the body to slow down”部分中“with the help of the seat belts,your body can have more time to slow down in an accident”，C与之一致

(4) This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how seat belts are made
- B. how seat belts are used
- C. how seat belts save lives
- D. how seat belts develop better

答案 C

解析 本题是主旨题，需要注意文章各部分的大意。文章简要介绍安全带的发明历程，主题是介绍安全带的保护机制。

15.

D

### Eating Together

After my mother passed away and my brother went to study in New Zealand, the first thing that really felt different was the dinner table. My father and I began eating separately. We went out to dinners with our friends or just ate sandwiches in front our computers. Then, a few weeks before I was set to leave for university, my father walked downstairs. "You know, I think we should start eating together even if it's just you and me," he said, "Your mother would have wanted that."

It wasn't perfect--the meals we made weren't amazing and we missed Mom and my brother. But there was something special about setting aside time to be with my father. It was a comfortable moment to get away from busy days: an excuse to walk, to think about the day, and recent events. Eating together was small act, and it needed very little of us--any yet it was surely one of the happiest parts of my day.

Sadly, Americans hardly eat together anymore. In fact, most American families report eating a single meal together less than five days a week. It's a pity that so many Americans are missing out on the meaningful time with their loved ones, and it's even more than that. Not eating together also has negative ( 消极 ) effects both physically and psychologically ( 心理上的 ).

Children who do not eat dinner with their parents at least twice a week were 40% more likely to be overweight compared to those who do. And students who do not eat with their parents are more likely **to be truant at school**. Just the opposite, children who do eat dinner with their parents five or more days a week are less likely to run away from school without reason. They also report being closer with their parents than children

who eat dinner with their parents less often, according to a study conducted by the National Center at Columbia University.

Then how do we eat better, not just from a nutritional perspective ( 营养角度 ), but from a psychological one as well?

Perhaps seeing eating together as an opportunity to get away with stress, a chance to catch up with those whom we love could help our children do better in school, get in better shape, and be less likely to have problems. Eating together also leads children to report better relationships with their parents and surely relationships between adults can similarly benefit.

So try eating together, and you'll find it's totally worth it.

( 1 ) According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Most Americans share meaningful time with their loved ones.
- B. The writer likes going out to eat sandwiches with friends and parents.
- C. Eating together with parents is a big event and needs lots of preparation.
- D. Children who don't eat dinner with parents are more likely to be overweight.

答案 D

解析 本题是细节题, A,很多美国人和他们爱的人一起分享有意义的时光, 第三段第二行末尾给了我们答案, 很多美国人没有和他们爱的人一起分享。B, 作者喜欢和家人、朋友一起出门吃三明治, 从文章第一段可知, 作者并不爱吃三明治, 只是由于母亲不再, 作者不得和父亲出门吃饭, 或者在电脑前吃三明治。C, 与家人一起吃饭时大事, 需要很多准备工作。文章第二段第四行写一起吃饭是个小事, 成本很小。D, 出现在文章第四段。

( 2 ) The underlined part "**be truant at school**" probably means " \_\_\_\_\_ " .

- A. be absent from school
- B. be pleased at school
- C. be present at school
- D. be disappointed in school

答案 A

解析 本题是猜词题。定位到文章第四段, 所猜词语前“不和家长一起吃饭会...学校”, 后面写“just the opposite”, 学生和家長一起吃饭的一周里不太可能逃学, 所以可以推出, 不和家長一起吃饭的孩子会逃学。

( 3 ) The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. eating together doesn't have good effects on adults
- B. it's important for the young to eat together with parents
- C. it's totally worth spending much money in eating together
- D. people who eat together often are likely to have problems

答案 B

解析 本题是主旨题, 问作者同意哪个观点。A, 一起吃饭对成年人来讲没有好处, 错误, 文章一直在说一起吃饭对大家有好处。B, 年轻人和父母一起吃饭很重要, 正确, 因为对他们成长有好处。C, 在一起吃饭花很多钱是值得的, 文章没有提到钱, 排除。D, 人们经常在一起吃饭更可能有问题, 错误

## 信息匹配

16.

### Crystal ( 水晶 ) Shoes

"Hi, Jerry!" Kathy ran towards me with a bright smile, saying, "I'm going to have a dance performance ( 表演 ) tonight. I hope you'll come   1  , and don't forget!" Then she left in a hurry.

"What? Dance? Is that possible?" I ask myself   2  . She was a quite common girl. I had never seen her



wearing colorful clothes. In fact, she really did not know how to dress up. What a terrible thing!

"I should go. I must go!" I thought.

\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_, found my seat and sat down. Her performance was the seventh one. I knew I would have a hard time before her turn, for I had no sense of art. Time went slowly, I tried my best not to fall asleep.

Just then, came the words "Let's welcome the next exciting dance-Kathy!"

Hearing this, I opened my eyes as large as possible, I was afraid to lose anything. Wearing a golden and shining skirt, Kathy appeared. \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ looking like a pretty butterfly flying. I could hardly believe my eyes. \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ . I waited for her at the gate.

"Hi!" She stood in front of me with a big smile. "How do you feel?"

"Fantastic!" I answered.

"Haha. I knew you would be." She could not hide her excitement, laughing like a child.

At that time, I realized that every girl has a pair of special shoes which are like the crystal shoes of Cinderella (灰姑娘).

- A. Here is the ticket
- B. She danced with a sweet smile
- C. After all the performance ended
- D. I arrived at the hall with the ticket
- E. But Kathy was not such kind of girl

答案 1 . A  
2 . E  
3 . D  
4 . B  
5 . C

### 任务型阅读

17. People always have different feelings. Among them is shyness. It means feeling frightened when you are around other people. Some children were born shy. Some become very shy later because of life experience. In fact, everyone gets a little shy sometimes. It depends on how shy you are. If shyness doesn't stop you from doing something you want to do, being shy isn't a big problem.

According to scientists, shyness generally begins during childhood. Most of time, shyness is caused by people's worry about what other people think of them, so shy people often find it very different to meet new people. This fear has bad effects on their work life, social life and love life. The following suggestions may be helpful for shy people.

Find ways to relax when you go out. When you are old enough, consider drinking a glass of wine before heading out for the night. Talk with your friend or family member to help yourself calm down (平静).

Look best when you go out. Wear something that makes you feel confident and comfortable.

Listen carefully when people speak. Shy people sometimes think that meeting new people means having to do a lot of talking. You can ask simple questions and listen to the answer. People love to feel like other people are listening to them and sharing their point of view.

Build your confidence and change your attitude towards meeting new people instead of worrying about how they will think of you, and think about what are good points you hope to find in the new person you will meet.

Try these suggestions if you do feel very shy. Hopefully you can enjoy your life better.

( 1 ) What does shyness mean?

答案 It means feeling frightened when you are around other people.

(2) Is being shy always a big problem according to the passage?

答案 No, it isn't.

(3) When do scientists think shyness usually begins?

答案 According to scientists, shyness generally begins during childhood.

(4) Who can help shy people calm down?

答案 Your friend or family member to help yourself calm down.

(5) What is the passage mainly about?

答案 What shyness is, the causes of shyness, and the suggestions are helpful for shy people.

## 书面表达

### 18. 题目1

假如你是小华，学校英语社团下周将要组织中国传统文化体验活动。你打算邀请外教Jim参加。请你用英语写一封电子邮件，告诉他活动的时间和地点，活动内容，以及举办这个活动的原因。

提示词语：experience; make dumplings; drink Chinese tea; enjoy oneself; learn about

提示问题：1. When and where are you going to organize the activity?

2. What are you going to do there?

3. Why do you have this kind of activity?

Dear Jim,

How is it doing? I'm writing to invite you to our activity-- "Experience Chinese traditional culture".

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Xiao Hua

### 题目2

假如你是小华，初中生活就要结束了。最近的你和同学们经常谈论三年你最敬佩的人。某英文网站正在举行“A Person I Admire”的征文活动。请你写一篇短文参加此活动。谈谈你最敬佩的人是谁，他/她是什么样的人，以及你敬佩他/她的原因。

提示词语：kind; helpful; have some difficulties; encourage; solve the problems

提示问题：1. Who is the person that you admire?

2. What is he/ she like?

3. Why do you admire him/ her?

答案 We are going to organize the activity at school next Friday afternoon. we'll experience Chinese traditions, such as making dumplings, learning a dragon dance, drinking Chinese tea and so on. I hope we'll enjoy ourselves. I believe you can learn more about China and love Chinese traditions culture by having this kind of activity.

解析 题目一：本文属于应用文中的邀请信，邀请外教参加“中国传统文化体验活动”结合最近的热门话题---“传统文化”。

题目要求涉及三个问题：1. 活动的时间地点 2. 活动内容 3. 举办活动的原因。

首先，第一句交代清楚活动时间和地点 “We are going to organize the activity at school next Friday afternoon” 注意时态是一般将来时。

三句话交代活动内容有包饺子，学习舞狮子，喝茶等等，并且对于活动的期待。 “we'll experience

Chinese traditions, such as making dumplings, learning a dragon dance, drinking Chinese tea and so on. I hope we'll enjoy ourselves."

最后一句话到处活动的意义，会更加了解中国并且爱上中国文化。 " I believe you can learn more about China and love Chinese traditions culture by having this kind of activity."

题目二：The person I admire is my English teacher, Ms Liu. She is kind and helpful. She is very popular among us because she because she spends lots of time on lessons and has a good sense of humor. When we have some difficulties in our studies, she encourages us to work on and tells us how to solve the problems. She is common, but I admire and love her.