

2016年北京海淀区初三一模英语试卷

单选

1. Eric is _____ best friend and he often helps in art class.

- A. my B. your C. its D. her

答案 A

解析 考查代词。句意为：Eric私我最好的朋友，他经常在美术课上帮助我。根据句意应选A项。

2. -Where do you usually have lunch?

- _____ school.

- A. Of B. To C. At D. On

答案 C

解析 考查介词。地点前的介词。根据“大in小at”的原则，学校前应使用介词at，因此选C项。

3. I'll have an exam tomorrow, _____ I want to go to bed early.

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

答案 A

解析 考查连词。句意为：我明天有个考试，所以我想今晚早点睡。根据句意，这里表示的是因果关系，应使用连词so，选A项。

4. - _____ do you have PE?

-Three times a week.

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

答案 B

解析 考查特殊疑问句。根据对话，这里是对频率进行提问，应使用how often，因此选B项。

5. The air is getting much _____ than it was a few months ago.

- A. clean B. cleaner C. cleanest D. the cleanest

答案 B

解析 考查原级，比较级与最高级。根据句意及提示词than，可知应使用比较级，因此选B项。

6. - Must I hand in my paper now, Mr. Jones?

- No, you _____. You can hand it in tomorrow.

- A. needn't B. mustn't C. wouldn't D. shouldn't

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答案 A

解析 考查情态动词。needn't表示不需要；mustn't表示禁止；wouldn't表示不会；shouldn't表示不应该。根据句意应选A项。

7. – May I speak to Judy?

– Sorry, she _____ a speech in the hall now.

A. makes B. has made C. is making D. made

答案 C

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意及提示词now，可知这里指的是现在正在发生的事情，应使用现在进行时，因此选C项。

8. I _____ Beijing Opera since I was five years old.

A. learn B. learned C. will learn D. have learned

答案 D

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D项。

9. In 2022, the Winter Olympic Games _____ in Beijing and Zhangjiakou.

A. hold B. held C. were held D. will be held

答案 D

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意及关键词in 2022，可知这里指的是将来发生的事情，应使用一般将来时；冬奥会是举办，应使用被动语态。因此选D项。

10. – Jack, can you tell me _____ ?

– I want to study computer science.

A. what is your future plan B. what your future plan is
C. what does your future plan D. what your future plan was

答案 B

解析 考查宾语从句。宾语从句一般使用陈述语序；且根据句意应使用一般现在时。因此选B项。

完形

11. Justin was really good at basketball and he thought it was the only way out of his school. He could run with the 1 fast and beat any of the older boys at the court and the younger boys didn't have a chance.

One day, some boys from another school ran up and asked to 2 with Justin. The big one in the middle school said that he had heard Justin was the best and he wanted to see if it was true. Justin agreed. During the game, Justin was running all over the big boys and making his shots. Suddenly, a big boy 3 Justin. Justin went flying, fell on the ground and broke his leg. The doctor said Justin might never play again. Justin was so 4 .

The first six weeks, Justin just lay in bed watching TV everyday and ate potato chips until the bag was empty.

Justin put on too much weight. His once 5 future disappeared. When he lost himself in great hopelessness, Justin's sister, Kiki came home from university.

She was like sunshine, 6 exciting stories of college. Justin was attracted by the stories that Kiki told. "Justin!" She interrupted his daydream. "Let me see your progress report." Justin was 7. His grades had really fallen since he broke his leg. "Oh no, this won't do, Justin," she said. "We are going to improve the grades." So, while she was home on break, they studied, talked and worked together. Justin 8 better and he wasn't so upset.

After spending those weeks with his sister, Justin realized that he didn't want to feel bad for himself anymore, and he didn't want to give up. Basketball used to be his thing, and he was good at it, but now there was only 9, so he had to get good at that. Justin passed through all his classes. With the study skills he had learned from his sister, Justin scored 24 on the ACT.

Every university that he applied to (申请) accepted him. When the autumn came, Justin had his 10 in college. He decided to go to the sunniest university in Hawaii, and nobody could say that Justin made a bad choice.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. toy | B. ball | C. key | D. flag |
| 2. A. play | B. stand | C. eat | D. ride |
| 3. A. saw | B. met | C. pushed | D. followed |
| 4. A. brave | B. honest | C. safe | D. sad |
| 5. A. busy | B. quiet | C. bright | D. funny |
| 6. A. changing | B. receiving | C. forgetting | D. bringing |
| 7. A. moved | B. embarrassed | C. interested | D. pleased |
| 8. A. repeated | B. taught | C. felt | D. sounded |
| 9. A. schoolwork | B. sport | C. home | D. travel |
| 10. A. fact | B. choice | C. record | D. event |

答案 B A C D C D B C A B

- 解析
1. 考查名词。此题属于同义复现。根据前文中提到的Justin was really good at basketball可知，此处是描述他能飞快地带球奔跑。应选B项。
 2. 考查动词。前文提到Justin的篮球技能非常好，所以在学校中很有名气，在此句中，来自其他学校的男生找Justin一起打篮球。Play “玩耍、同...比赛”。因此选A项。
 3. 考查动词。根据后句中Justin went flying, fell on the ground可知，一个大男孩“推”了Justin，故选push，因此选C项。
 4. 考查形容词。本题可根据正负情感来解。前句中提到医生告诉Justin他也许不能打篮球了。听到这个消息，Justin的心情肯定是“悲伤的”，故选D项。
 5. 考查形容词。本题仍然是采用正负情感来解。空后的名词是附图热，空前还有个单词once，所填的单词需要修饰Justin的未来，而且是曾经的未来，也就是指他打篮球时为自己设计的未来，那是“光明的”未来，故选C项。
 6. 考查动词。空前说Justin的姐姐Kiki像阳光一样，空后是大学里令人激动的故事，应该是姐姐“带来”令人激动的故事，故选D项。
 7. 考查形容词。本题仍然是采用正负情感来解。前句说Kiki想要看下Justin的progress report，后句说他的成绩had fallen since he broke his leg，所以此句中Justin应该是感觉“尴尬的”，故选B项。
 8. 考查动词。前句交代说当Kiki在家时，总是陪着Justin一起学习，一起说话，所以Justin“感觉”好多了，不再那么伤心了。因此选C项。
 9. 考查名词。此句说Justin曾经擅长的是篮球，上段中主要是说学习的事情，所以说现在只有学业了，他要做好这件事，故选A项。
 10. 考查名词。前一句话说Justin申请的每一所大学都接受他了。本句中说当秋天到了，他在各个大学中做出了“选择”，故选B项。

阅读理解

12.

A

JOBS

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Support worker</u></p> <p>Can you understand how older people feel? Do you have good listening skills? Can you work weekends? If you have answered YES to the above, we would like to hear from you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free uniform - \$ 8.56 per hour - Excellent training <p style="text-align: right;">careers@golden-care.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Writers wanted</u></p> <p>Wowee Magazine is looking for its website. Pay is based on the number of paper who read your stories. This is a good chance to get great work experience. We want people who are skilled interesting creative</p> <p style="text-align: right;">info@wowee.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Trainee hairdresser</u></p> <p>You will work 40 hours a week. Monday to Saturday. Your responsibilities will include: washing hair, bringing coffee and tea to customers, and keeping the shop clean and tidy at all times.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">cathy@cut-above.brighton.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Calling all models</u></p> <p>Think you could be a model? If so, we'd like to meet you girls should be with a minimum (最低) height of 172cn and boy should have a minimum height of 182cm. If you are under 16,we would also like to meet you ,but you must bring a parent.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">info@top-mode-agency.uk</p>

(1) You can be a support worker if you can _____ .

- A. wash hair B. work weekends C. read stories D. write well

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据表格左上角中的Can you work weekends?可知应选B项。

(2) A trainee hairdresser will work _____ a week.

- A. 40 hours B. 20 hours C. 16 hours D. 10 hours

答案 A

解析 细节题。根据表格左下角中的You will work 40 hours a week.可知应选A项。

(3) If you want to be a model, you can write to _____ .

- A. careers@golden-care.com B. info@wowee.com
C. cathy@cut-above.brighton.com D. info@top-mode-agency.uk

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据表格右下角中的介绍，可知应选D项。

13.

B

Matt and Alice were waiting in the line to sign up (报名) for the High Flyer Competition. They carried their design and they couldn't wait to start building the kite. The line was long and filled with kids of all ages. Two teenagers stood in front of them. Matt looked at their designs and his eyes widened. "Their kites are a lot better than ours. Look! This kite looks like an airplane, and that one looks like a spaceship, but our kite is a boring diamond (菱形) !"

"What if we give it a cool-looking tail?" Alice suggested. They cheered up a little and worked together on their kite all the weekend. To make the kite look better, they added a tail with beads (珠子) and tiny mirrors.

On the day of the competition, Alice and Matt carried their kite to the starting place between the spaceship and the airplane. The rules were simple. The kite that flew the highest for the longest time won.

Round One began. Alice held the string (线) while Matt ran down the field with the kite. He lifted it in the air. The kite shook and fell to the ground, Round One was over for them.

Matt ran back to Alice. "It's the tail. The beads and mirrors are weighting it down."

"But they are so pretty," Alice said.

"Do you want pretty or do you want to win?" Matt asked.

Alice nodded. Matt pulled off the beads and mirrors. He finished just in time for the start of Round Two. As he ran with the kite, he could feel the wind picking it up. He let it go and ran back to help Alice. They let out the string as far as it would go, right past the spaceship and the airplane. Their kite flew the highest for the longest time.

"I guess looks don't mean a thing in kite flying," Alice said.

"Yeah," Matt said. "Simple is best."

(1) Matt and Alice were waiting in line to sign up for _____.

- A. a concert B. a club C. a camp D. a competition

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段第一句话Matt and Alice were waiting in the line to sign up for the High Flyer Competition.可知应选D项。

(2) To make the kite look better, Matt and Alice _____.

- A. added a tail B. cut a part C. drew a plane D. painted it red

答案 A

解析 细节题。根据文章第二段最后一句话To make the kite look better, they added a tail with beads and tiny mirrors.可知应选A项。

(3) In Round Two, Matt and Alice's kite _____.

- A. fell behind the other kites B. was too heavy to fly away
C. flew the highest for the longest time D. shook and fell to the ground

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章倒数第三段最后一句话Their kite flew the highest for the longest time.可知应选C项。

(4) What can we learn from the story?

- A. Practice makes perfect. B. Friendship comes first.
C. Looks mean a lot. D. Simple is best.

答案 D

解析 主旨大意题。文章中，作者通过讲述故事，主要是想告诉我们简单的才是最好的这个道理。应选D项。

14.

C

Health officials in Canada are very busy these days. They are placing chickens at fixed points all along their 2,500 km border (边境) with the United States of America.

It's not a joke, nor having the Canadians gone mad. They are using these chickens to see if the West Nile

virus (病毒) is still around. The virus infects birds, so the chickens have a chance of catching the virus and fall ill. The West Nile virus is spread among humans. It killed seven people in New York last year.

Countries around the world are realizing that it may just be possible to stop certain kinds of people from entering their land. However, it is very difficult to stop viruses traveling from one end of the earth to another. When they travel to new places, they get used to the environment very easily and sometime start destroying the local plant and animal life. These biological polluters are called smart polluters.

These smart polluters can be carried across borders of countries unknowingly. Just as we humans are traveling across the world more often than earlier, these biological polluters have also started journey much more. They slide into airplanes through their wheels. They dig into objects that travelers may be carrying from one country to another.

These are some good examples of how these polluters work. The water hyacinth (水葫芦) of South America is blocking lakes in China and Africa. Tree snakes from Papua New Guinea are busy eating up some birds in the country of Guam, which breaks its natural balance.

That's why the customs (海关) officials in many foreign countries prevent people from bringing in a small plant, or an object made of wood that is in its natural form. The customs officials have these rules because these varieties (多样性) of plants are special to certain places. The plants have the power to spread new illnesses among native plants and animals. Biological polluters always create problems in places where they do not belong. They could be special varieties of plants, bugs or even animals.

(1) Why are Canadian officials placing chickens along the border?

- A. To help clean up the border.
- B. To see if the virus is still around.
- C. To protect the chickens from falling ill.
- D. To make sure that the birds can find food.

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据题干中的关键信息place chickens along the border可定位到第一、二段，在第二段的第一句话中to see if the West Nile virus is still around, 可得出答案。

(2) Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. People find it difficult to travel from one place to another.
- B. Plants always create problems in places where they belong.
- C. Biological polluters may destroy the local plant and animal life.
- D. Viruses spend a long time getting used to the local environment.

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。A项根据第四段第二句Just as we humans are traveling across the world more often than earlier可推知此项错误；B项根据最后一段的Biological polluters always create problems in places where they do not belong.可知此项错误；C项根据最后一段中的The plants have the power to spread new illnesses among native plants and animals.以及第三段第三句可推知此项正确；D项根据第三段When they travel to new places, they get used to the environment very easily and sometime start destroying the local plant and animal life.可知此项错误。

(3) Customs officials in many countries prevent people from bringing in _____ .

- A. chocolates
- B. shoes
- C. pictures
- D. plants

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据题干中的关键词prevent people from bringing in可定位到最后一段第一句，得知被禁带的东西有小植物、木制品等。

(4) What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Land Pollution B. The West Nile Virus C. Smart Polluters D. The Water Hyacinth

答案 C

解析 主旨大意题。此题可采用中心词频率统计法。纵观全文，本文主要介绍的就是smart polluters，以及它的定义、传播方式和危害等。因此选C项。

15.

D

Living next to next is the principle (原则) of a neighbor. Good neighborliness is the ideal to be aimed at. As the saying goes, no man is an island; he has to live with his neighbors. To make life easy and pleasant, he must cooperate with his neighbors.

Whether one likes it or not, one cannot do without neighbors. Normally one may think he can do without neighbors because he can manage all comforts and services, so the services or the need for a friend may not happen. However, the sympathy (同情), admiration and appreciation which a neighbor may offer will have a great humanizing influence. To share one's view and sometimes even sadness, one needs some neighbors.

But all neighbors are not always keeping the friendly relationship. Stresses and tension (紧张) develop because of misunderstanding. Very often children may be the cause for tense feelings. The neighbor's son may pick a flower or a fruit from your garden and an argument may follow. Again he may throw his ball at your window breaking it. These are common cases so far as the younger one is concerned but it is for the elders to view them with calmness and make up for it. This may read easy on paper but not so in real life. But being broad-minded, one must be able to tolerate (容忍). Another reason for tension may be the animals. Your neighbor's dog may be a real trouble or his chickens would come into your garden and eat away your plants.

In all these cases to keep up good neighborliness, some understanding between the neighbors is important. **Small differences can be easily patched up or worked out.** Try to be friendly and the problem will not be difficult to solve. Care can at times play a good part and help the neighbors in a small or big way. Nobody is perfect and it is better not to speak ill of your neighbors. A cheerful word, a nod or a small talk will strengthen the feeling of good neighborliness.

Neighborliness is not only for people but it is also largely important between neighboring countries. History has got a lot to teach on this. Unless countries learn to live as good neighbors, there cannot be peace on earth. So children must be taught at home and in school to cooperate with the neighbors and be friendly with them. The basic rule is to give and take and to develop a sense that the other man has as much right as you do, and some degree of tolerance is very necessary.

(1) What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. One is often needed by his family. B. No one likes to be alone on an island.
C. Everyone has to live with his neighbors. D. Everyone lives an easy and pleasant life.

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。第一段主要论述了轻松愉快的生活状态是与和睦的邻里关系相联系的，故可推知大家的生活中都要有邻居相伴。因此选C项。

(2) Which of the following may cause misunderstanding?

- A. Hobbies and habits. B. Children and pets. C. Sports and games. D. Likes and dislikes.

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据题干中的关键词cause misunderstanding可定位到文章的第三段，引起误解的因素有children和pets，因此选B项。

(3) What does the sentence "Small differences can be easily patched up or worked out." in paragraph

4 probably mean?

- A. Praising others can help to be good neighbors.
- B. Unimportant disagreement can be easily solved.
- C. One can easily make good use of small arguments.
- D. Nobody can be perfect enough to speak ill of others.

答案 B

解析 猜词题。观察划线句，可联系后句中Try to be friendly and the problem will not be difficult to solve.得知，small difference means unimportant disagreement,而只要稍微友好一点，问题就能得以解决，所以说can be easily solved.因此选B项。

(4) In the passage, the writer tries to _____.

- A. show the importance of getting on with neighbors
- B. teach the basic rules of behaving well at home
- C. explain the reasons of learning teamwork
- D. introduce ways of being a better person

答案 A

解析 主旨大意题。本文是一篇议论文，可采用文章结构分析法来做，分析开头和结尾可得知，本文意在说明建立和睦邻里关系的重要性。因此选A项。

信息匹配

16. Chess has been around for a long time. 1. Chess is based on an even older game from India. The chess we played today is from Europe.

Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces, the other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. Each player has a piece called the king. 2. There are a few more rules, but these are the basics.

Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that it makes the mind stronger. 3. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of like exercise for the mind.

There is a kind of chess with short time limits called blitz chess. 4. The clock runs during each turn. If one runs out of time, he or she will lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on, they grew stronger. In 1977, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big. It took up a whole room. 5. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so?

- A. Good chess players use their brains
- B. By 2006, a cell phone could beat the best player in the world
- C. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes for the whole game
- D. People have been playing chess for over 500 years
- E. The game ends when a player loses his or her king

答案 1. D

2. E

3. A

4. C

5. B

- 解析 1. 本段主要介绍了国际象棋的发展历史，D选项符合段意。
2. 本段主要介绍国际象棋的规则，空格处前面讲到了国际象棋中双方各有一个国王，空格处进一步介绍在这个游戏中国王的作用，应选E项。
3. 空格处后面一句话出现了代词they，可以推知空格处介绍了某一类人，选项中只有A选项意思符合。
4. 本段主要在介绍国际象棋的一种形式，blitz chess，C选项符合段意。
5. 本段主要在讲不仅人可以下象棋，随着科技的发展，电脑等能够打败优秀的棋手。B选项符合段意。

任务型阅读

17.

Ready, Set, Jump!

For skydivers, the sky isn't the limit. It's just the beginning. Thousands of people try skydiving each year. Some only jump once, while others go on to experience lifelong adventures, flying and turning over through the air.

Skydiving is a method of leaving an airplane and returning to the earth with the help of gravity, then slowing down by using a parachute (降落伞). It may include more or less free-fall, a time during which the parachute has not been used and the body gradually accelerates (加速) to the highest speed.

There are three choices for the beginners. However, before you try skydiving, a ground course on safety is required. The first method is accelerated free-fall. You jump not out of the plane while being held by two coaches, one on either side. They hold onto you until you open your parachute. The second method is called static line. After jumping out, you will experience free-fall for a second or two. Then the weight of your body will pull the line tight, opening the parachute.

Tandem (串联) is the most popular because it is the easiest. You and the coach are tied together, the coach behind, with you in front. You jump out of plane together, and the coach takes care of opening the parachute.

For each of these three methods, the coaches give instructions in the air with hand signals (信号) or a radio. If you are eager to try something challenging and would love to feel the freedom of flying, skydiving might be an adventure for you. Who knows? With risk and excitement mixed together, skydiving might just change your life.

(1) Do thousands of people try skydiving each year?

答案 Yes./ Yes, they do.

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段第二句话Thousands of people try skydiving each year.可知答案是肯定的。

(2) How many choices are there for the beginners?

答案 3./Three. / Three are three choices.

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段第一句话There are three choices for the beginners.可以得到答案。

(3) Why is tandem the most popular?

答案 Because it is the easiest.

解析 细节题。根据文章第四段第一句话Tandem is the most popular because it is the easiest.可以得到答案。

(4) How do the coaches give instructions in the air?

答案 With hand signals or a radio.

解析 细节题。根据文章第五段第一句话For each of these three methods, the coaches give instructions in the air with hand signals or a radio.可以得到答案。

(5) What is the passage mainly about?

答案 What skydiving is and how beginners skydive./ The introduction of skydiving and the methods for beginners.

解析 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了跳伞以及新手开始跳伞的三种模式。

书面表达

18. 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

假如你是李华,你们学校组织下周六参观中国科技馆。你想邀请交换生Tom参加。请你用英语写一封电子邮件,告诉他集合的时间和地点,你们在科技馆将会看到或学到什么,以及在科技馆需要注意的事情。

提示词语: exhibition (展览), robot, machine, scientific knowledge, experiment

提示问题: 1. When and where are you going to meet?

2. What can you see or learn in the museum?

3. What is not allowed in the museum?

Dear Tom,

I'm writing to invite you to visit China Science and Technology Museum neat Saturday.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours.,

Li Hua

题目二

假如你是李华,你们学校开设了有关中国传统文化的综合实践课。请你用英语写一篇短文给某英文网站投稿,谈谈为什么有必要开这门课,在课上你通常做什么以及你的感受。

提示词语: show, make tea, learn, paper cutting, help, dumplings, proud

提示问题: 1. Why is it necessary to have classes about traditional Chinese culture?

2. What do you usually do in these classes?

3. How do you feel?

We have classes about traditional Chinese culture this term.

答案 题目一

Dear Tom,

I'm writing to invite you to visit China Science and Technology Museum neat Saturday. We are going to meet at our school gate at 8 am. In the museum, we can see many exhibitions and gain scientific knowledge. We can watch robots give performances and learn how the machines work. And we can also do some experiments by ourselves. When we are in the museum, we should talk in a low voice. Besides, eating or drinking is not allowed in the exhibition halls. Pease come and join us. I'm sure you will enjoy thetrip.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours.,

Li Hua

题目二

We have classes about traditional Chinese culture this term. I think it is necessary to have these classes because we can get to know more about Chinese culture. In the classes, we' ve learned a lot. The teachers show us how to make tea and tell us the history of tea. We also learn paper

cutting and I can cut some beautiful paper flowers now. Making traditional Chinese food is my favorite. We are trying to make dumplings and zongzis. It's really interesting. By having these classes, we not only have fun but also learn a lot. And I am proud of being a Chinese.

解析 题目一

talk in a low voice 说话小声一些

join us 加入我们

题目二

try to do sth. 试着做某事

not only...but also... 不仅...而且.....