

2016年北京顺义区初三一模英语试卷

单选

1. — Jim, would you please pass _____ the newspaper?

— Here you are.

A. me

B. her

C. him

D. us

答案 A

解析 考查代词。根据句意，空格处指代的是“我”，且在句子中做宾语，应使用第一人称宾格me，因此选A项。

2. — When is the Earth Day?

— It's _____ April 22nd every year.

A. of

B. in

C. on

D. at

答案 C

解析 考查介词。日期前的介词，具体到某一天时，应使用on，因此选C项。

3. — Work hard, Tom, _____ you will not pass the exam.

— OK. I'll try my best.

A. so

B. and

C. but

D. or

答案 D

解析 考查连词。句意为：Tom，好好努力，否则你不会通过考试的。根据句意应选D项。

4. — Mum, _____ will the breakfast be ready?

— Five minutes.

A. how much

B. how long

C. how often

D. how many

答案 B

解析 考查特殊疑问句。how much对不可数名词的多少进行提问；how long对时间长短进行提问；how often对频率进行提问；how many询问可数名词的多少。这里询问的是早饭还要多长时间能够准备好，应选B项。

5. — That's a nice mobile phone.

— It is. My aunt _____ it for my last birthday.

A. buy

B. will buy

C. have bought

D. bought

答案 D

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意及提示词my last birthday，可知这里指的是过去某个时刻发生的事情，应使用一般过去时，因此选D项。

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6. — _____ you make a kite for me, Dad? I want to fly it in the park.

— Yes, I can.

A. Can

B. May

C. Need

D. Must

答案 A

解析 考查情态动词。句意为：爸爸，你能给我做一个风筝吗？can表示可以、能够，应选A项。

7. — Where is Miss Lin?

— She _____ my desk-mate with her lessons in her office.

A. helps

B. is helping

C. helped

D. will help

答案 B

解析 考查动词时态。根据对话，这里表示的是对话发生时正在进行的动作，应使用现在进行时，因此选B项。

8. — Is Jim in the classroom?

— No, he _____ to the dining ha

A. goes

B. will go

C. has gone

D. went

答案 C

解析 考查动词时态。根据对话，这里强调的是过去某个时刻发生的动作对现在产生的影响，应使用现在完成时，因此选C项。

9. Beijing is a nice city because more and more trees _____ every spring.

A. planted

B. are planted

C. will be planted.

D. plant

答案 B

解析 考查动词时态。根据句意及提示词every spring，可知这里指的是经常发生的动作，应使用一般现在时；树木是被种植，应使用被动语态。因此选B项。

10. — Could you tell me _____ yesterday?

— Because my bike was broken on my way here.

A. why you came late

B. why do you come

C. why you come late

D. why did you come

late

late

答案 A

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

完形

11.

The Magic of Waving

It began a year ago, around Christmas.

While driving around the corner of our townhouse sports center, I always noticed an old man sitting by his

front yard. He was usually smoking or drinking and looked grumpy (脾气不好) .

One day, while I was driving past him with my daughter, I decided to ____1____ at him with a lot of excitement. At the beginning, when he noticed me waving at him, he looked a bit shocked (震惊) . Then, I saw his ____2____ go up and he waved back.

"Why did you wave at him?" my daughter asked.

I told her that it was just an act of kindness that didn't ____3____ anything, and it gave both him and me a sense of joy. She responded by saying that she was a bit embarrassed (局促不安) to wave to a ____4____, but next time she would try it as well.

Lucky for us, we lived close to the old man, so we ____5____ him rather often. Whenever we drove by, both of us would wave at him and, pretty soon, the old man ____6____ waving at everyone who passed by his house.

One day, my daughter's friend came to visit and she told my daughter that she saw this strange old man near our home who waved at her very ____7____. She mentioned that she waved back at him, even though she didn't know him, and that it felt really good.

Upon hearing this, my daughter told her friend the story of how all the waving began.

Her friend responded, "Tell your mom that's really ____8____!"

Other friends made similar comments (评论), and this response taught my daughter just how much an act of kindness can be very natural and effortless, if you really want to do it. It showed us how giving happiness ____9____ both the giver and the receiver.

Inspired by all these positive effects, we're planning to give our elder waving neighbor a thank-you card, to express our thanks for the warmth that he communicated through his enthusiastic waves. And to thank him for ____10____ this simple joy with all who pass by his house.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. look | B. laugh | C. shout | D. wave |
| 2. A. leg | B. hand | C. foot | D. head |
| 3. A. cost | B. bring | C. break | D. hide |
| 4. A. smoker | B. stranger | C. manager | D. driver |
| 5. A. saw | B. asked | C. thanked | D. visited |
| 6. A. started | B. succeeded | C. guided | D. lasted |
| 7. A. slowly | B. gradually | C. excitedly | D. safely |
| 8. A. different | B. easy | C. cool | D. humorous |
| 9. A. attracted | B. controlled | C. reminded | D. benefited |
| 10. A. getting | B. sharing | C. following | D. keeping |

答案 DBABAACCD B

- 解析
1. 考查动词。look at表示看；laugh at表示嘲笑；shout at表示呵斥、大喊；wave at表示向某人挥手示意。根据下一句话中的提示，可知应选D项。
 2. 考查名词。根据上下文，这里指的是老先生抬起手向我挥手，应选A项。
 3. 考查动词。根据句意，这里指的是挥手这个动作是友好的表现，什么也不费，但是能给别人和自己都带来快乐。并且文章倒数第二段中的how much an act of kindness can be very natural and effortless再次重复了这一观点。应选A项。
 4. 考查名词。smoker指吸烟者；stranger指陌生人；manager指经理、管理人员；driver指司机。根据句意应选B项。
 5. 考查动词。根据上下文，这里指的是我们经常能够遇到那位老先生，应选A项。
 6. 考查动词。根据上下文，这里指的是老先生开始跟每个路过自己家的人挥手示意，应选A项。
 7. 考查副词。slowly表示缓慢地、慢慢地；gradually表示逐步地、渐渐地；excitedly表示兴奋地、激动地；safely表示稳定地。根据句意应选C项。
 8. 考查形容词。根据上下文，这里指的是女儿的朋友觉得我们的行为很酷，应选C项。
 9. 考查动词。attract表示吸引、引起；control表示控制、管理；remind表示提醒、使想起；benefit表示有益于。根据句意应选D项。

10. 考查动词。根据上文可知这里指的是将这种简单的快乐分享出去，应选B项。

阅读理解

12.

A

Children's Books Fair

MARS—The Red Planet

"MARS—The Red Planet!" is one of our Early Reader Space books. It has surprising facts and photos explaining Mars. For kids aged 7–10, it's an interesting way for readers to find out more about the red planet.



UP Faculty's Early Reader Books "The Weather" is one of our Early Earth books for boys and girls aged 13—15. This is a fun and easy way to learn more about the weather on our earth. It offers information in a fun way—mixing facts, photos, and even fun facts. It also includes a glossary and index to help explain more about the information in the book.

Horses

Kids Book of Fun Facts & Amazing Pictures on Animals in Nature — A Perfect Horse Book for Kids Aged 5—8.

The book written by Kate describes the noblest animal on the planet for early readers. The book is packed with fun facts to help your child to understand the (fun) facts about this animal. It also includes anatomy (解剖) of horses.



No other book on Earth science is packed with so much fun. It's for kids aged 9–12, overflow with dozens and dozens of enjoyable, educational, and easy-to-do activities that explain basic environmental issues. These activities show you all about the planet Earth.

(1) If your sister wants to know more about the space, she can choose _____ .

- A. MARS—The Red Planet
B. The Weather
C. Horses
D. The Earth Science Book

答案 A

解析 细节题。根据表格第一行中的“MARS—The Red Planet!” is one of our Early Reader Space books.可知应选A项。

(2) "The Weather" is one of our Early Earth books for boys and girls aged _____.

- A. 5—8 B. 13—15 C. 9—12 D. 8—13

答案 B

解析 细节题。根据表格第二行中的“The Weather” is one of our Early Earth books for boys and girls aged 13—15.可知应选B项。

(3) "Horses" is about _____ .

- A. the red planet B. the weather on our earth
- C. the easy-to-do activities D. the noblest animal on the planet

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据表格第三行中的The book written by Kate describes the noblest animal on the planet for early readers.可知应选D项。

(4) Which is **true** according to the ads above?

- A. The Weather is about the Moon.
- B. Horses is a perfect book for kids aged 7—10.
- C. The Earth Science Book was written by Dinah Zike.
- D. MARS—The Red Planet is about the noblest animal.

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。根据表格第四行中的图片,可知The Earth Science Book的作者是Dinah Zike, 应选C项。

13.

B

Lost in the Mountain

Teenager Jake Deham was skiing (滑雪) with his family in the USA when he fell over and lost one of his skis. His family didn't know that he had a problem. They kept on skiing. When they got to the foot of the mountain, there was no sign of Jake.

Jake couldn't find his ski anywhere. In the end, he decided to take off his other ski and walk down the mountain. But he couldn't work out the right way to go.

It was now getting dark and he was a long way from any place of safety. He knew that he might die that night in the cold temperatures. But Jake kept calm (镇定). At home, Jake watched a lot of programs about living in difficult situations. He remembered the advice from these programs and knew that he should build a hole in the snow. He made a hole and pointed it up the hill so the wind couldn't blow into it. Outside his hole, the temperature fell to a dangerous -15°C that night, but inside it Jake was safe from the cold.

But he had to get down the mountain. The TV programs always said, "If you are lost, you should find someone else's tracks (足迹) through the snow and follow them." "I wanted to live my life," remembers Jake. "So I got up and I found some ski tracks and I followed those." He walked and walked and finally he saw lights. Nine hours after he lost his ski, he found a team of worker who came to save him. He was safe!

His mum was very happy when she heard the news. Amazingly, Jake didn't even have to go to hospital. He got through the terrible experience without any injuries.

So, the next time someone says that watching TV is a waste of time, think of Jake. Sometimes TV can save your life!

(1) Jake's parents didn't know that he was missing until ____.

- A. they reached the foot of the mountain
- B. they began to ski down the mountain
- C. a team of workers found Jake
- D. Jake lost one of his skis

答案 A

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段,直到到了山脚下, Jake的父母才发现Jake不见了, 应选A项。

(2) What was the most important decision Jake made for his safety?

- A. To go skiing with his family in the USA.
- B. To search for the ski that he had lost in the snow.
- C. To take off his other ski and walk down the mountain.
- D. To build a hole in the snow to keep himself warm.

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段第六句话He made a hole and pointed it up the hill so the wind couldn't blow into it.可知应选D项。

(3) How did Jake get down the mountain the next morning?

- A. He followed his parents. B. He followed the workers.
C. He followed some ski tracks. D. He followed some light.

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章第四段中的So I got up and I found some ski tracks and I followed those.可知应选C项。

(4) 46. What was the correct order in which these events happened?

- a. Jake made a hole in the snow. b. Jake lost one of his skis.
c. Jake finally saw lights. d. He followed some tracks.
A. d-b-a-c B. a-b-c-d C. b-a-d-c D. c-b-a-d

答案 C

解析 推理判断题。根据文章中的描述，首先是Jake迷路了，接着当天晚上他挖了一个洞避寒，然后第二天早上Jake沿着别人的足迹下山，最后终于看到了光。因此选C项。

14.

C

A Smart Home

When you're not at home, many worries may start to crowd your mind. Did I turn the coffee maker off? Did I lock the door? Are the kids doing their homework or watching television? With a smart home, you can quiet all of these worries.

A smart home is a home with a communication network. This network connects devices (装置), such as lights and TV sets, and allows them to be controlled from far away through electrical wiring, mobile phone communication or WiFi over the internet.

More and more people may start to consider owning a smart home, because it makes life much more convenient. It can help keep your room at a certain temperature. It can record what happens inside the home and send the video to your phone. When you are on vacation abroad, you can use a smart home controller to switch on or off the electricity when necessary. Some smart homes can receive a visitor, allowing him to come in and offering him a drink. They can even feed the cat and water the plants.

Besides, smart homes are easy to fix. Most smart home technology and devices are wireless and can be set up with a minimum of tools, using only the guiding information. When a problem appears, you can deal with it yourself without paying a professional.

However, for home-users, the smart home technology is far from perfect. It can be rather expensive to own the technology and the devices. Also, because the smart home system allow its owner to get home information from anywhere, it leaves the home easy to be attacked by hackers (黑客), who may secretly use or change the information in the system.

Now, many scientists are excited at the future of smart home technology. Imagine being able to get fashion advice from your mirror, or receive food shopping suggestions from your refrigerator. While there are others who worry that those smart devices will make people lazier and lonelier. Whatever it is, one thing is for sure--- smart home technology will change the way we live and work.

(1) According to the passage, nowadays a smart home can lock the door through ____ .

- A. electric lights
- B. mirror technologies
- C. mobile phones
- D. shopping programs

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章第二段，可知应选C项。

(2) The third paragraph of the passage is mainly about _____ .

- A. the steps to use smart systems
- B. the prices of smart programs
- C. the advantages of a smart home
- D. the tools for setting up smart devices

答案 C

解析 细节题。文章第三段主要在介绍智能家居的好处，应选C项。

(3) What's the writer's opinion according to the passage?

- A. People will become less happy in the future.
- B. People's life style will be different in the future.
- C. Mobile phones are the most important in smart homes.
- D. Smart homes are much better than other smart systems.

答案 B

解析 写作态度题。文章主要介绍了智能家居的作用、好处等，作者认为未来智能家居将会给人们的生活带来很多改变。应选B项。

15.

D

Pictures That Don't Last

"YEARS ago when I was at the Grand Canyon, I remember someone coming up to the canyon's edge, taking a shot with their camera and then walking away, like 'got it – done', barely even glancing at the magnificent (壮观的) scene sprawling (展开) in front of them," Linda Henkel, a scientist at Fairfield University, US told Live Science.

Henkel was surprised by how obsessed (着迷的) people are with taking pictures these days – before dinner, during friends' birthday parties, on museum tours and so on. You know people just like that, don't you?

They keep taking pictures because they think that it helps record the moment, but as Henkel's latest study has just found out, this obsession may prevent their brains from remembering what actually happened, reported The Guardian.

In her study, Henkel led a group of college students around a museum and asked them to simply observe 15 objects and to photograph 15 others. The next day the students' memory of the tour was tested, and the results showed that they were less accurate in recognizing the objects and they remembered fewer details about them if they photographed them.

"When people rely on technology to remember for them – counting on the camera to record the event and thus not needing to attend to it fully themselves, it can have a negative effect on how well they remember their experiences," Henkel explained.

But there is also an exception: if students zoomed (缩放) in to photograph part of an object, their memory actually improved, and those who focused the lens (镜头) on a specific area could even recall parts that weren't in the frame.

So basically, this study is saying that constantly taking pictures can harm your memory. But shouldn't reviewing pictures we have taken help wake up our memories? This is true, but only if we spend enough time doing it.

"In order to remember, we have to access (接近) and interact with the photos, rather than just amassing them," Henkel told The Telegraph. However, previous research has shown that most people never take the time to look over their digital pictures simply because there are too many of them and they aren't usually very organized on their computers.

(1) The author mentioned Henkel's trip to the Grand Canyon at the beginning to ____ .

- A. complain about some tourists' bad habits
- B. give suggestions on how to enjoy one's tour
- C. describe the great view of the Grand Canyon
- D. point out people's obsession with taking pictures

答案 D

解析 细节题。根据文章第一段,作者讲述在Grand Canyon的故事,是为了说明一些人沉迷于拍照,甚至忽略了好欣赏美景。应选D项。

(2) Which of the following statements about Henkel's study is TRUE?

- A. Reviewing pictures always helps people bring back memories.
- B. Taking pictures in a museum tour helps students recognize objects better.
- C. Pictures that focus on the details of objects are likely to improve people' s memories.
- D. People should spend more time studying real objects than taking pictures of them.

答案 C

解析 细节题。根据文章第六段中的if students zoomed in to photograph part of an object, their memory actually improved可知应选C项。

(3) The underlined word "amassing" in the last paragraph probably means ____ .

- A. displaying
- B. collecting
- C. introducing
- D. remembering

答案 B

解析 猜词题。前一句话讲到,为了帮助记忆,我们应该接近照片,跟照片互动,划线词所在的句子跟上一句话表示的是相反的内容,可以推知划线词指的是收集照片。因此选B项。

(4) What is the article mainly about?

- A. Some skills to learn for taking pictures.
- B. People's obsession with taking pictures and its influence.
- C. How pictures remind us of our past.
- D. How to deal with pictures after taking trips.

答案 B

解析 主旨大意题。文章主要讨论了人们对拍照的痴迷,以及这种现象产生的影响。应选B项。

信息匹配

16.

Encourage Exercises

It's no secret that many students do not like to stay in classrooms and study all day. 1 : Quite a lot of them don't like outdoor PE classes either.

"Our three PE classes every week are all run, run and run. It's for our High School Entrance Examination (中考), said Li Liangjing, 15, a junior 3 student from Xiamen.

2 . Two months ago, the Shanghai University of Sport made a survey from over 110,000 students and

worked out teenagers' physical index (指数). For junior high school students, their physical health score is 94.1, which is quite good. But this doesn't mean they are active in sports, because their awareness (意识) and willingness (意愿) to do physical exercises only scores at 74.8. 3, reported the Paper News.

Because of that, the Shanghai Education committee decided to put more importance on the general physical quotient (体商) of teenagers. This means that schools should pay attention to not only students' health and sports test scores, but also their knowledge, skills and willingness to do exercises.

Thus, making PE classes more fun and growing students' interests in sports seems necessary, according to the deputy director (副主任) of the Shanghai Education Committee, Wang Ping. 4, such as throwing the handkerchief (手绢) and the eagle and the chickens. They also teach students different sports like tennis, swimming and martial art (武术).

"5, which can be good for all their lives," said Wang. And experts (专家) from the Shanghai University of Sport are planning to introduce the idea to more provinces.

- A. We want to see sports become a lifestyle for teenagers
- B. In other words, many teenagers are forced to exercise
- C. Li is not the only one
- D. But there is another truth
- E. Over 80 schools in Shanghai have already included some games into PE classes

答案 1. D
2. C
3. B
4. E
5. A

解析 1. 空格处前面介绍了一个事实, 后面又介绍了一个事实, 两者之间需要句子进行衔接, D选项意思符合。
2. 空格处之前介绍了Li Liangjing的看法, 后面介绍了调查显示许多中学生有同样的看法, 说明Li Liangjing不是唯一一个有这种想法的人。应选C项。
3. 空格处前面介绍了学生们锻炼的意愿比较低, 空格处进一步解释, 认为这项数据说明了很多青少年是被迫运动的。应选B项。
4. 根据空格处后面举出的丢手绢、老鹰捉小鸡等例子, 可以推知空格处指的是将游戏纳入到体育课当中。应选E项。
5. 文章最后一段总结了本文的大意, A选项符合段意。

任务型阅读

17. Creator of e-mail makes use of '@' sign

Does your class use e-mail? Have you ever tried to write a story for our newspaper and send it in by e-mail? E-mail is used for everything, and it makes life easier. But do you know where e-mail came from?

The man who invented it was Ray Tomlinson, a US engineer. He died early last month at the age of 74.

Back in 1971, Tomlinson was working on something that could send messages from one computer to another. Tomlinson tried to find a way to separate users' name from the names of their computers. He needed some kind of symbol (符号). However, it couldn't be a popular one, and it couldn't be one that computers might know in a different context (语境). It also needed to be on keyboard at the same time. The "@" sign was there, and pretty much no one used it. It was perfect.

"The '@' sign made the most sense," he told Wired in 2012. "It said where the user was...at." For example, by writing "Alex at 21st Century Teens" you can send a message to somebody named Alex who works at 21st Century Teens. This was the early form of email.

The interesting thing is that Tomlinson didn't remember what the very first test message he sent was. "Probably the first message was QWERTYUIOP or something like that," Yahoo reported, guessing the first row of

letters on the keyboard.

Tomlinson, the father of e-mail, changed the way the world communicates and more importantly saved the symbol "@".

Today, the "@" symbol is finding new life outside of our inboxes (收件箱). Most famously, social media like Weibo and Wechat use it at the beginning of user names. So even if we don't use e-mail some day, Tomlinson's contribution (贡献) will certainly live on.

(1) Who invented the e-mail?

答案 Ray Tomlinson.

解析 细节题。根据文章第二段第一句话The man who invented it was Ray Tomlinson, a US engineer. 可以得到答案。

(2) When did he invent the e-mail?

答案 In 1971.

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段, 可知Ray Tomlinson是在1971年发明了电子邮件。

(3) Why did he choose the symbol "@"?

答案 Because it was not popular and had just one meaning on the keyboard.

解析 细节题。根据文章第三段可以总结出答案。

(4) What does "@" sign tell us?

答案 It tells us where the user is (the place of the user).

解析 细节题。根据文章第四段第一句话"The '@' sign made the most sense," he told Wired in 2012. "It said where the user was...at."可以得到答案。

(5) What's the passage mainly about?

答案 It's about how Tomlinson invented the email and how important it is in the world communicates.

解析 主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了Tomlinson是如何发明电子邮件的, 以及电子邮件在沟通中的重要意义。

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①

假如你是李华, 你和同学们准备为小明举办一个生日聚会, 打算邀请你们的好朋友—

美国交换生Peter参加。请你用英语写一封电子邮件, 告诉他聚会的时间和地点, 活动内容, 以及需要准备什么。

提示词语: hold, activity, get together, sing, eat, game, gift, wish

提示问题: ● When and where are you going to celebrate Xiao Ming's birthday?

● What are you going to do at the party?

● What do you advise Peter to prepare for Xiao Ming's birthday?

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to Xiao Ming's birthday party.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

假如你是李华，你们学校正就“感恩父母，从我做起”这一话题开展大讨论。请你用英语写一篇短文给某英文网站投稿，谈谈为什么要感恩父母，你通常在业余时间帮父母做什么，以及你这样做的感受。

提示词语：think, bring up, work, make money, support, housework, cook, clean, wash, happy, proud

提示问题：● Why is it important for you to thank parents?

- What do you usually do for them in your spare time?
- How do you feel?

At my school, we are talking about what we can do to thank parents.

答案 题目1

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

I'm writing to invite you to Xiaoming's birthday party. This Sunday, we'll get together and hold a party in Xiao Ming's house.

If you want to join us, don't be late. The party will begin at 10 o'clock. At the party we are going to have many activities, such as singing songs, eating cakes, playing games and so on. The party will be over at 6:00 pm.

You'd better prepare a nice gift, but remember not too expensive. Just give the gift with your best wish. I think your arrival will make him very happy.

I'm looking forward your early reply. (87)

Yours,

Li Hua

题目2

At my school, we are talking about what we can do to thank parents. My classmates and I think we should do something for them. Because they bring us up. They not only work hard to make money but also look after us carefully.

To thank my parents, I always take some actions. First of all, I usually help my parents do some housework in my spare time. For example: help them clean the floor, wash the dishes on weekends and help them cook breakfast and so on.

My parents are proud of me because I can make them feel relaxed. I feel very happy too. (90)

解析 题目1

such as 比如、诸如

so on 等等

题目2

bring up 教育、养育

not only... but also... 不仅...而且...

take action 采取行动

spare time 空余时间

be proud of 因...而骄傲