## 2019 初三上英语红岭中学期中考试

#### 第二卷 选择题(60分)

III. 词汇选择。(15分) i)下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换画线部分的最佳选项。(共 8 小题,每小题 1 分) ) 14. —I want you to tell me the truth rather than a lie so that I can help you. -Well. I will tell you what happened. A. fact C. answer B. decision ) 15. —It seems that everything is ready. ( -Yes. We are just waiting for the beginning of the party. B. appears C. remains A. feels ) 16. —How about asking Tony and Jerry to help us with the task? ( -They're very busy. I don't suppose they have time to do more work. B. wonder C. think A. suggest ) 17. —Professor Tang will give people a lecture about fire safety tomorrow afternoon. ( -What good news it is! It's important for us to know how to use fire safely. C. question A. test B. talk ) 18. —He looks foolish. ( -Don't laugh at him. This is his first performance on stage. A. make fun of B. look forward to C. stay away from ) 19. —Do you know Roger Federer? -Of course. Although he is 36 years old, he is still ahead of most of the other tennis players. A. earlier than B. proud of C. better than ) 20. —You're happy with the result, aren't you? -Yes, I am. I feel proud of my students. They did a good job. A. satisfied with B. strict about C. worried about ) 21. —Where did you find your little brother just now? ( -Behind the door. He hid himself there and kept still so as not to be seen. A. didn't move B. kept alive C. kept silent ii)根据句子意思,从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出恰当的词语完成句子。(共7小题,每小 题1分) ) 22. Someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ has good manners and behaves in a way that is socially correct ( and not rude to other people. A. patient B. successful C. polite ) 23. —Why did you lend so much money to Mr. Li? ( -He is a man who always keeps his promise. I him. C. respect A. trust B. forgive ) 24. —Have you watched the grand military parade (阅兵式) on TV on Oct.1st? —Yes, of course. I feel proud of the all ethnic groups (民族) have made. A. comment B. agreement C. achievement

) 25. —Has the concert started yet? (

-Yes. You are supposed to and keep quiet after entering the hall.

A. take a walk B. take a break C. take a seat

) 26. —I John yesterday. He told me that he had got used to the life in America in the ( email.

-I'm glad to hear that.

A. heard from B. listened to C. woke up

) 27. —Why did the old woman suddenly in the street?

-Because she was so poor that she hadn't eaten anything for two days.

A. stay away B. pass out C. pass away

) 28. —I why she decides to give up the valuable chance.

-Me either. Maybe she doesn't want to go abroad.

A. have no excuse B. have no idea C. have no dream

### IV. 完形填空(15分)

(

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各小题的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。(共10小题,每小 题 1.5 分)

Music has always played a large part in our lives. We can get a lot when we hear music: it brings back old memories, causes us to calm down, and can even give us hope. Music also helps society like nothing else can. Here is such a 29

World War II was considered to be the bloodiest battle (战斗) in recorded history. 30 he was surrounded by more deaths than expected, the soldier was able to use music as a way to 31 .

On a muddy evening two weeks after D-Day, Jack Leroy Tueller and his men were waiting anxiously for the last German sniper (狙击手) that was watching them to be 32 . Feeling stressed, Tueller pulled out his trumpet to calm down.

33 that the sniper was feeling just as scared and alone as they were, he decided to play out a famous German love song to try and free 34 sides from suffering. The following morning, as <u>35</u>, a truck drove up to their camp carrying some recently captured prisoners, one of which was the <u>36</u> sniper. After asking about who the trumpet player was, he 37 his family back home in Germany. He could not bring explained that the song made him himself to fire after hearing it. 38 , he gave up.

You see? How great music is! It not only recalls memories, but comforts the stressed mind.

( )	29. A.	reason
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- ) 30. A. Although (
- ) 31. A. communicate (
- ) 32. A. saved (
- ) 33. A. Discovering
- ( ) 34. A. on
- ) 35. A. known (
- ) 36. A. last
- ) 37. A. think about
- ) 38. A. However

- B. result
- B. Because
- B. compare
- B. killed
- B. Hoping
- B. both
- B. planned
- B. only
- B. hear from
- B. Instead

- C. case
- C. Unless
- C. compete C. found
- C. Believing
- C. all
- C. expected
- C. next
- C. wait for
- C. Besides

### V. 阅读理解(30分)

阅读下列短文,从下面每题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5)

People always think about the relationship between money and happiness. We may think we can use money to buy happiness. It's not true. But you can spend money increasing it. A happiness shopping list might go like this.

Δ

#### Buy better relationships

Sometimes the key to happiness is how you deal with your relationships with others. Use money to attend a college party or a friend's wedding (婚礼). This is especially important to younger adults as they need to attend a social life. Young adults often experience a period of searching for life partners and more social circles.

#### Buy experiences

The usual advice is "buy experiences, not things". A bicycle can provide an experience, and a new camera can keep one. So buy experiences, especially with other people, but also think about buying things that allow you to have experiences or keep good memories.

Buy for your interests

Someone who mostly eats out should not spend much money buying an expensive set of kitchen knives. What about someone that loves to cook? Maybe he can bring himself happiness in this way. It reminds us that beautiful tools make work a joy. If you are interested in something, you can spend more on it.

### Buy self-discipline(自律)

Do you want to improve your health or diet but have trouble doing it? That might mean choosing a cheap gym, and it's more convenient to you, or even you could hire a personal trainer. At the supermarket, it could mean buying healthy food that is more convenient. Sometimes, you can spend some money joining a sports club or buying some home sports machines.

### ) 39. What does the writer think about the relationship between money and happiness?

A. Money has nothing to do with happiness.

- B. We will make more money if our life is filled with happiness.
- C. Only money can bring happiness to us.
- D. We can increase happiness by spending money.
- ) 40. A person who loves can spend some money on expensive kitchen knives to find

happiness.

A. eating out

(

- B. cooking
- C. doing housework
- D. making tools
- ) 41. If you want healthy diets, but you don't have time, what should you do? (
  - A. Never eat breakfast.
  - B. Order take outs every day.
  - C. Often have meals in restaurants.
  - D. Buy healthy food in the supermarket.

- ( ) 42. What's the passage mainly about?
  - A. Happiness comes from small things.
  - B. How to spend money wisely.
  - C. Money is so important to us.
  - D. How to buy happiness.

В

Once, a group of schoolchildren were taking a trip. Almost all of them were playing soccer except Monty, who seemed kind of silly. Sometimes the children kicked the ball at him, but he would not say anything. He didn't care about how they treated him. When one child hit him again, he finally knocked the ball back and it ended up in a little cave (洞穴). The children ran to get the ball and found an old book which was giving off magical light. The children ran to give the book to the teacher.

The book was called *The Great Gifts*, and it had wonderful stories about great inventors, artists, writers, and explorers. The children kept reading the book until they finally reached the last page of the book. The teacher read, "There's a place called the fountain of hearts, where each heart is given its special gifts and the place makes a person who owns the heart special and different from everyone else. Some children may seem strange. However, when their special gift is discovered, their achievements will come along as well." "If you get a pig's heart for transplant (移植), will you take on a pig's qualities?" Monty asked seriously. Everyone wanted to laugh, but, looking at Monty, they understood that he was exactly one special boy. They felt sorry for everything that they had done to him.

From that day on, never again did they try making fun of Monty. Instead, they all worked together to try to help him discover his special gift. His gift turned out to be a surprising artistic talent. In the end, Monty became the most famous painter of his time.

- ) 43. Why did Monty never fight for himself on the trip?
  - A. Because he was really silly.
  - B. Because he was too weak.
  - C. Because he might have cared little.
  - D. Because he was afraid of other kids.
- ( ) 44. What could the magic book tell according to the passage?
  - A. Every child loves special gifts.
  - B. Almost all children seem strange.
  - C. Any child might have his great gift.
  - D. Some children like to make fun of others.
- () 45. How did Monty become a famous painter?
  - A. Completely with his own gift.
  - B. With much help of his classmates and his own gift.
  - C. By reading that magic book.
  - D. With his teacher's and parents' help.
  - ) 46. What's the best title for the passage?

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A. Great gifts B. Silly children

C. A scary book

D. A famous painter

I.M. Pei, one of the most known architects (建筑师) of the 20th century, died on May 16, 2019.

I.M. Pei was born in 1917 in China. He was the oldest son of a rich banker. He received a good education at the best schools in Shanghai. In 1935, Pei went to the United States to study architecture.

World War II had started before he graduated. Pei's father told him it was safer to stay in the United States. Pei stayed in the United Sates and worked for a building company in New York City. During this time, he designed many buildings. Some of them became famous. In 1960, I.M. Pei started his own company. He designed many buildings for M.I.T. He also designed the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. He was known for his ability to <u>combine</u> old and new architecture. And he was also well-known for creating buildings that looked like the things around them. This was very unusual.

Later he visited China and designed a hotel in Beijing. He also designed the Bank of China building in Hong Kong. This is one of the tallest buildings in Asia.

One of his best-known and most disputed (有争议的) works was built 30 years ago. Pei created a new entrance for the world-famous Louvre Museum in Paris. Pei first spent four months studying the museum and French history. He then drew plans for a 21-meter-tall steel and glass pyramid, with three smaller pyramids nearby. It was a very futuristic style of work for the 12th-century building.

I.M. Pei was someone that had truly influenced the modern world. He was very successful among architects.

() 47. How old was I.M. Pei when he died?

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- A. 92 years old. B. 100 years old. C. 101 years old. D. 102 years old. ) 48. What does the underlined word "combine" in the third paragraph mean? A. Separate. B. Mix. C. Change. D. Describe. ) 49. Which of the following is the CORRECT order of Pei's experiences? 1)He designed a hotel in Beijing. 2)He started his own company. 3He received a good education in Shanghai. (4) He worked for a building company in New York City. A. (4)(3)(1)(2) B. 3412 C. 3421 D. (4)(3)(2)(1)) 50. What is the best title for the passage? A. I.M. Pei's family background.
  - B. I.M. Pei's most famous works.
    - C. I.M. Pei's attitude towards design.
    - D. I.M. Pei's life experiences.

#### D

Recently, garbage sorting has been a popular topic. As one of the 46 Chinese cities chosen to require garbage sorting, Shenzhen recently took action to ask residents to throw away their garbage in designated places and then asked workers to watch the sorting process at fixed times and places.

In fact, in 2017, Shenzhen gave the country's first guidance (指导) on household garbage sorting. In the guidance, there are nine kinds of garbage. Ordinary household garbage has four types, that is, glass, metal, plastic and paper waste, food waste, dangerous waste and other waste. According to this sorting rule, it's not necessary for residents to distinguish (区分) between wet garbage and recyclable or dry garbage.

"Shenzhen residents know about the types of glass, metal, plastic and paper waste. However, they don't know much about the different types of food waste," said a staffer from Shenzhen Yuanchuang Environmental Technology Company. He added that some residents wrongly threw polluted paper and plastic take-away boxes into recycling bins for glass, metal, plastic and paper waste. In fact, they are considered "other waste". Residents shouldn't throw food waste away along with plastic bags. Also, they shouldn't put toothpicks and napkins into food waste bins.

One resident said that although her community hadn't begun garbage sorting, she supported it. She said. "I know dangerous waste and recyclable waste, <u>but I will feel confused (困惑的) if the</u> <u>garbage is sorted too carefully."</u>

At present, more than 2, 700 government staffers are responsible for watching garbage sorting process. Shenzhen residents pay for garbage collection according to the amount of water used by each household now. However, in the future, they need to pay according to the number of garbage bags thrown out.

- ( ) 51. When did Shenzhen give the country's first guidance on household garbage sorting?
  - A. Two years ago. B. Three years ago.
  - C. Four years ago. D. Five years ago.
- () 52. Where should people throw plastic takeaway boxes according to Paragraph 3?
  - A. In the bins of wet garbage.
  - B. In the bins of dry garbage.
  - C. In the bins of glass, metal, plastic and paper waste.
  - D. In the bins of other waste.
- () 53. What does the resident mean by saying the underlined sentence?
  - A. She sorts garbage carefully in Shenzhen.
  - B. She doesn't know any kinds of garbage at present.
  - C. It's difficult for her to distinguish between some garbage.
  - D. She has no idea about when to sort garbage.
- () 54. Why did the writer write the passage?
  - A. To encourage us to carry out garbage sorting all or over the world.
  - B. To tell us something about garbage sorting in Shenzhen.
  - C. To tell us the reason why we should carry out garbage sorting.
  - D. To tell us the advantages of garbage sorting.

#### Ε

There seems to be a lot of misunderstanding about *artificial intelligence* (AI) (人工智能). Many people are worried that AI and robots are going to take all of our jobs. Now, we need to understand the answer to a simple question: What is AI?

The starting point is easy. To put it simply, AI is a field of computer science. Its goal is to enable the computers or robots to do things normally done by people.

It turns out that people have very different goals of building AI systems. For some, the goal is to build systems that think exactly the same way that people do. Others just want to get the job done and don't care if the computation has anything to do with human thought. And some are in-between, using human reasoning as a model that can inform and encourage but not as the final goal for *imitation* (模仿).

The work whose purpose is to improve human reasoning can be called "strong AI" in that any result can be used to not only build systems that think but also to explain how humans think as well. The work in the second camp, trying to get systems to work, is usually called "weak AI". While we

might be able to build systems that can behave like humans, the results will tell us nothing about how humans think. One of the examples of this is IBM's Deep Blue, a system that was a master chess player, but certainly did not play in the same way that humans do.

Somewhere in the middle of strong and weak AI is the third camp (the "in-betweens"): systems that are informed or encouraged by human reasoning. This goes to the place where most of the more powerful work is happening today. These systems use human reasoning as a guide, but they are not driven by the goal to perfectly model it.

- ( ) 55. The writer divides Al into three parts according to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. the jobs Al robots can do
  - B. the reasons AI robots are built
  - C. the fields of science AI systems belong to
  - D. people's purposes of building Al systems
- () 56. What's the main difference between strong AI and weak AI?
  - A. Whether the systems can think.
  - B. Whether the systems do things like humans.
  - C. Whether the systems know how humans think.
  - D. Whether the systems are encouraged by human reasoning.
- () 57. What can we learn about IBM's Deep Blue?
  - A. It is a kind of strong Al.
  - B. It doesn't have human thought.
  - C. It can play chess like a human.
  - D. It stands for the more powerful work.
- ( ) 58. What's the writer's purpose in writing the text?
  - A. To explain what Al is.
  - B. To tell us how Al work.
  - C. To tell us what Al can do.
  - D. To explain why we need Al.

#### VI. 语法填空(10分)

阅读下面的短文,在空格处填入一个恰当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。将答案填写在答题卷相应的答题区内(共10小题,每小题1分)

Among the many Danish friends that I have made during my seven (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (month) study as an exchange student in Denmark are several who have (60) \_\_\_\_\_ (real) surprised me with their great interest in and deep love of Chinese culture.

Troels Jeppesen, who majors in Chinese studies in Copenhagen University, is (61) \_\_\_\_\_\_ huge fan of Shaolin martial arts. He (62) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (practice) kung fu for three years since he graduated from high school.

"I've never been to Shaolin Temple, (63) \_\_\_\_\_ I have a Danish master who had studied martial arts at the temple many times. So he is very good at kung fu, and passed on the teachings (64) his Danish students." he said.

He said that in the later (65) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of Shaolin Kung Fu, people also started imitating weather, water, thunder, and fivers. I feel sorry that a foreigner knows so much about Shaolin martial arts, while a native Chinese like (66) \_\_\_\_\_\_ (I) —born and brought up in the country—knows little about this important part of Chinese culture.

In the upcoming term, he plans (67) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Chinese for five months at Beijing International Studies University as an exchange student and he said he would surely go to visit Shaolin Temple in Henan Province in (68) \_\_\_\_\_ (center) China.

# VII. 书面表达(15分)

假如你是校刊心理咨询栏目的编辑,以下是你收到的一封读者来信,这位叫 Rose 的女孩遇到了一些问题,来信向你求助。

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C	Dear Ms X, I have a problem with my family. I share a room with my younger sister and she bothers (打扰) me a lot. When she bothers me, I usually keep calm in the beginning. However, she'll keep on bothering me until I get angry. However, when I tell her to stop, she starts crying and then my mum always punishes me. She thinks I am older and I'm the one that causes the problems. This happens nearly every day before bedtime and it is really annoying. What can I do? Rose
请你	根据她的来信内容,写一封 80 词左右的回信。回信要包含以下要点:
	↑析对方遇到的问题;
	出建议。(至少三条)
	词汇:attitude 态度;equal 平等的;spoil 宠坏 <sup>-</sup> Rose,
Dear	Ruse,

		2019 秋季初三英语红岭中学测试分析表		
题型	题号	考点	分值	难度
	14	truth = fact	1	*
	15	seem = appear	1	*
	16	suppose = think	1	*
	17	lecture = talk	1	*
	18	laugh at = make fun of	1	*
	19	ahead of $=$ better than	1	***
选	20	be happy with = be satisfied with	1	*
择	21	end = be over	1	*
题	22	polite	1	*
	23	trust	1	*
	24	achievement	1	**
	25	take a seat	1	**
	26	hear from	1	*
	27	pass out	1	**
	28	have no idea	1	*
	29	上下文结合	1.5	**
	30	逻辑关系题	1.5	**
	31	上下文结合	1.5	*
	32	上下文结合	1.5	*
完型	33	上下文结合	1.5	*
填空	34	逻辑关系题	1.5	*
	35	上下文结合	1.5	**
	36	上下文结合	1.5	*
	37	上下文结合	1.5	**
	38	逻辑关系题	1.5	**
阅读	A 篇	话题:金钱与快乐 题型:39,40,41为细节题,42为主旨题(全文主旨)	6	**
理解	B 篇	话题:故事 题型:43,45为细节题,44为推测题,46为主旨题(标题)	6	**

	C 篇	<ul><li>话题:人物传记(贝聿铭)</li><li>题型:47(计算题),49(排序题)为细节题;48为猜词题;</li><li>50为主旨题(标题)</li></ul>	6	*
	D 篇	话题: 垃圾分类 题型: 51, 52 为细节题, 53 为猜词题, 54 为推测题	6	**
	E 篇	话题:人工智能 题型:55,56,57为细节题,58为推测题	6	***
	59	名词所有格	1	**
	60	形容词变副词	1	*
	61	冠词	1	*
	62	一般现在时	1	**
语法	03	连词	1	**
填空	64	介词	1	*
	65	动词变名词	1	*
	66	代词	1	**
	67	非谓语动词	1	**
	68	名词变形容词	1	*





## 2019 秋季初三英语红岭中学期中考试真题参考答案

一、客观题(除听力部分)

	题号	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	答案	A	В	С	В	А	С	A	Α	С	А
	题号	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	答案	С	С	А	В	В	С	А	А	В	С
	题号	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	答案	В	С	А	А	В	D	В	D	D	С
	题号	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	答案	С	В	А	D	В	С	D	А	D	С
	题号	54	55	56	57	58					
	答案	В	D	D	С	А					
二、主观题											
语法填空											
59 months' 60 really 61 the						F	32 has n	racticed	63 h	ut	

59. months'	60.really	61. the	62. has practiced	63. but
<mark>64.</mark> to	65. development	66. me	67 <mark>. to</mark> study	68. central

陆金桥老师:

本套试卷题量和中考一致,难度中上,对于学生的综合能力有较高的要求。

选择题方面主要考查九上词汇(学而思英语暑假内容),容错率不高,错题超过两个的要好好 反思自己词汇基本功的问题。完型填空方面,难度偏难,需要学生们充分结合上下文,仔细斟酌,小 心做题,多用代入法。

阅读理解方面,难度中上,题材及热点都靠齐中考标准,但E篇难度远超中考难度。综合考查 了学生们对最新话题的素材积累,对学生推理及通过细节提取信息的能力要求很高。尤其是部分细 节题,选项干扰性强,需要严谨的思维和细致的做题方法。最后一篇阅读如错误较多也不要沮丧, 要锻炼出应对难题的做题方法和心理素质

语法填空方面, 难度适中, 要求学生在学习词汇时重点掌握其词性转换、短语搭配等拓展内容, 平时的积累是制约此题得分的重要因素。

写作难度不大,但要求学生运用正确书信格式书写,避免丢分;提出建议时,要运用正确的连 词,使用不同的建议句型;同时也需要注意时态,谓语动词单复数等,否则很容易丢分。

综合评定:此套试卷难度中上,82分以上为不错,87分以上为优秀,92分以上非常优秀! 虽难度 不低,但在抱怨之余也要利用好每一次考试带来的经验和新的知识,让自己不断的成长和进步!