



顺义区 2019 届初三第二次统一练习

英语试卷

(2019.5)

学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考生须知	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 本试卷共 10 页，共五道大题，39 道小题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写姓名、学校、和准考证号。3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。5. 考试结束，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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知识运用 (共 14 分)

一、单项填空 (共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Lily is a very kind girl. We all love _____.
A. you B. him C. them D. her
2. My mother is a teacher. She works _____ No. 5 Middle School.
A. in B. to C. of D. on
3. — _____ do you see a film, Mary?
— Once a week.
A. How much B. How often C. How long D. How far
4. I was very tired last night, _____ I went to sleep earlier.
A. but B. or C. so D. for
5. — Peter, what will you do next Sunday?
— We _____ our grandparents.
A. visit B. visited C. is visiting D. will visit
6. — Mike, _____ you answer this question?
— Of course I can. It's so easy.
A. can B. may C. must D. need
7. — Tom, which subject do you like _____, math or English?
— Math.
A. well B. better C. best D. the best



8. — What did you do after school yesterday?
— I _____ basketball with Peter.
A. play B. will play C. played D. has played
9. — How does your father go to work every day, David?
— He usually _____ to work by bike.
A. goes B. is going C. will go D. went
10. It's nice to see you again. We _____ each other for a long time.
A. didn't see B. haven't seen C. won't see D. didn't see
11. A new sports center _____ in our community next year.
A. builds B. will build C. is built D. will be built
12. — Could you please tell me _____ yesterday?
— In a shop near my home.
A. where you buy the dictionary B. where do you buy the dictionary
C. where you bought the dictionary D. where did you buy the dictionary

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

Father in Need

I quietly placed my ear against the kitchen door. Mom had a male 13! I peeked (从缝隙偷看) around. Sitting there was a gentleman, the most handsome man I'd ever seen.

Mom was a young widow (寡妇) then with three children. My sister was ten, my brother four and I six. I 14 having a daddy. And I knew he was the one. Then I marched right into the kitchen.

“Hi! I'm Patty. What's your name?”

“George.”

15 towards Mom, I asked, “Don't you think my mom's pretty?”

“Patty!” Mom scolded (责备) with embarrassment. “Go and check on Benny.”

George leaned forward and whispered, “Yes, I do. I'll see you later, Patty. I think we'll be good friends.”

George started 16 on Mom more often. He always seemed happy to see me and never grew tired of my endless questions.

Soon they entered into a marriage. But one evening was especially bad. Benny was crying on the kitchen floor. Annie was complained 17 it wasn't her place to look after that spoiled child. And I spilled (使溢出) a whole pot of butter milk. With an empty look, George muttered, “I must have been 18 to marry a woman with



three kids.”

Mom flew to their bedroom in tears, and George walked out. I hurried to the porch (门廊). “I’m sorry. I’ll be more careful next time. Please don’t 19!”

Gently wiping my tears, he said, “We’re friends, and friends never abandon (抛弃、遗弃) the people they love.” Then he went to comfort Mom.

Over the years, George has always been there for me, through many ups and downs. I still turn to him with my 20 though he’s already 85.

- 13. A. volunteer B. supporter C. challenger D. visitor
- 14. A. kept B. missed C. spent D. minded
- 15. A. Looking B. Checking C. Turning D. Speaking
- 16. A. working B. calling C. taking D. living
- 17. A. loudly B. quietly C. carefully D. gently
- 18. A. talented B. brave C. mad D. excited
- 19. A. laugh B. worry C. relax D. leave
- 20. A. suggestions B. experiences C. problems D. achievements

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

三、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。(共 26 分，每小题 2 分)

A

First Aid, Learn It by Yourself

When we are injured or suddenly feeling unwell, what we need to do is to treat it in the right way. How can we do that? First aid (急救) is here to help.

First aid is the first steps you can take to care for someone who’s injured. It includes keeping safe, helping someone feel better and staying calm. It also includes getting help, either by telling an adult or calling 120.

Sept 14 is World First Aid Day. It’s time for us to learn about this useful life skill.

<p>Nosebleed</p> 	<p>Ask the person to lean (倾斜) forward and pinch (捏) his/her nose for five to six minutes. Do not move the head backward, as the blood can run into their mouth or even lungs.</p>
<p>Choking</p>	<p>Stand behind the choking (因噎住而窒息) person, put your arms around their waist and lean him or her forward. Make fists with your hands and thrust (猛烈施压) your fists into their stomach. Do</p>

	<p>this up to five times. You can also do back blows – firmly slap (拍打) their back with your hand. If the object still doesn't come out, call 120.</p>
<p>Broken bone</p> 	<p>If the bone is broken, keep it still. You can support it with your hands or clothes to stop movement. Then, find an adult or call 120 for further help.</p>
<p>Burn</p> 	<p>Quickly cool the burned area with cold running water. You should do this for at least 10 minutes. Then, call an adult for help or go to the hospital. Do not use ice. It can make the injury even worse.</p>

21. First Aid is the first step you can _____.
- take to care for someone injured
 - treat it in the helpful way
 - try the useful skill
 - keep safe
22. If someone is choking, you'd better _____.
- keep the person still
 - cool the area for 10 minutes
 - slap the person's back with your hand
 - ask the person to lean and pinch his/her nose
23. When somebody gets burned, you should not _____.
- move the head backward
 - use ice to cool the area
 - support it with your hands
 - put your arms around their waist

B

A Special Card

“Attention, everyone!” Miss Dalrymple looked at her class of ten-year-olds. “Today we are going to create a special card for Father’s Day, which falls on this weekend.” Then she busied herself handing out the paper and art materials to her noisy pupils.

They were a mixed bunch. Some came from the rich side of the town, but the majorities (大部分) were from parents who struggled to get jobs. So she had not been eager to carry out this activity.





“Think about all the things that your dad does that makes him special,” she said loudly as she came up to the last table. “You can write a poem or short story that makes your dad special. The written part of this activity should be completed before you start to decorate your card.”

Andrew looked at the blank page. He had never met, spoken to, or been hugged by his dad, so how could he write about him? Once when he was looking in his grandma’s photo box, he had seen an old black and white photo but it was badly creased (弄皱) and difficult to recognize any clear features (特点). Grandma had quickly taken it from him and buried it deeply among the rest, never to be found again. After thinking for a while, he wrote:

Dear Dad,

You are a person I do not know and would probably not recognize as I only saw an old photo of you a long time ago. I think and wonder about you often, especially when I have no one to talk to. One day when I grow up I will do an Internet search to find you, but I am not sure whether I will be successful as several efforts by the Child Support Agency have not been successful.

Happy Father’s Day, Dad.

*Love,
Andrew*

24. Miss Dalrymple asks her students to _____.
- A. make a special card for their fathers
 - B. hand out the paper and the art materials
 - C. carry out a school activity on this weekend
 - D. try a celebration plan for the coming Father’s Day
25. Andrew had difficulty in finishing the task because _____.
- A. he and his grandma didn’t like his father
 - B. he forgot all the things his father did
 - C. his father was not a real person
 - D. he had never seen his father
26. What can we learn from Andrew’s letter?
- A. Andrew is eager to meet his father.
 - B. Andrew’s father has been dead.
 - C. Andrew is sure of finding his father.
 - D. Andrew’s father can’t recognize him.



C

Human, Don't Come too Close

When we see babies or pets, we can't help gently touching them to show our love. And they give us happy feelings back. But a recent study shows that it's different for plants.

A study, published in *The Plant Journal* shows that plants don't "like" to be touched. That's because touching changes their genes (基因) and, even worse, can slow their growth

Professor Jim Whelan of the La Trobe Institute in Australia gave an explanation. "The lightest touch from a human, animal, insect, or even plants touching each other in the wind, leads to a huge gene change in the plant," *Science Daily* reported.

In order to test the theory, the scientists did an experiment on plants. They grew a number of plants to the age of four weeks. Then they touched them with a paintbrush every 12 hours over a 36-hour period.

They found that as a response to the touch, the mitochondria (线粒体) in the plants had been partly destroyed. The mitochondria, as *Science Alert* noted, are the "powerhouse of the cell (细胞)". The mitochondria produce energy for the rest of the cell in both animals and plants.

If this "powerhouse" is weakened, the plants will lose a large amount of energy that should have supported their growth. Whelan further explained to *Science Daily*, "If the touching is repeated, then plant growth is reduced by up to 30 percent."

Although the process does have a strong effect on plants, usually the plants survive. Touching changes the plants, but it's not necessarily a bad change.

According to *Science Alert*, frequent touching or moving plants will make them grow shorter than other ones. The researchers believe this change, in some way, could be helpful. It may help plants fight threats to their health such as insects and bad weather.

The new research findings have led to a deeper understanding of the plants'



Frequent touching from humans may change plants' genes and slow their growth.

response to touching. And the research might “open up new ways to reduce sensitivity (敏感性) and improve growth in the future”, *Science Alert* reported.

27. Why did the scientists do the experiment?
- A. To test if touching can change the genes of plants.
 - B. To show that plants' and animals' genes are different.
 - C. To tell when touching has effect on plants and animals.
 - D. To find out why some plants grow more slowly than others.
28. What did the scientists find in their experiment?
- A. Repeated touching shortened the plants' life by four weeks.
 - B. Touching slowed down plant growth by reducing energy for growth.
 - C. Repeated touching made plants die sooner than they were expected to.
 - D. Mitochondria in the plants couldn't produce energy because of touching.
29. What do the scientists think of the fact that touch makes plants become shorter?
- A. The plants will be more likely to be attracted by insects.
 - B. The plants will be more easily harmed by bad weather.
 - C. The plants will be less sensitive to being touched.
 - D. The plants will be better at fighting dangers.

D

Books Bring Success



People growing with more books



According to German novelist Heinrich Mann, a house without books is like a room without windows. Mann simply stated the value of books, but some researchers have found evidence that people with books in their homes really do gain a window on the world.

are more likely to be successful.

A new study in the journal *Social Science Research*, published in October, suggests that people who grow up with more books are more likely to have educational advantages, and to achieve more in life, than people who grow up without them.

In the study, over 160,000 adults from 31 countries and regions were asked about the number of books there were in their homes when they were 16 years old. They were then given tests in literacy (读写能力), numeracy (计算能力) and information communication technology.

The research shows that the number of books for each household varies greatly from country to country. For example, the number of books is 27 in Turkey, 143 in the UK and 218 in Estonia. But “the total effects of home library size on literacy are large everywhere”.

The researchers found that people who had only lower levels of secondary education but had a large number of books at home got a similar score as university graduates who grew up with only a few books.

The Guardian newspaper commented that “bookish adolescence makes for a good deal of educational advantage.”

“Adolescent exposure to books can **compensate for** shortcomings not only in adult literacy but also numeracy: its impacts are equal to additional years of education,” Sikora told Science Alert.

Apart from the educational benefits, growing up with more books also plays an important role in adult success.

Through analyzing their personal information, researchers found that people surrounded by books in adolescence are on average more successful in adulthood than those who had only few books at a younger age.

“Early exposure to books in the parental home matters because books are an basic part of routines and practices that enrich lifelong cognitive competencies (认知能力)”, Sikora told Science Alert. These competencies are important to future development.

Without doubt, the fact that we are moving toward a digital era could weaken the importance of printed books. For now, however, “they still seem to maintain quite a large positive benefit, which shows no sign of abating (减弱)”, researchers wrote in the paper.



30. What's the study mainly about?
- A. Reading habits of different countries.
 B. The benefits of growing up with more books.
 C. How reading books brings educational advantages.
 D. The impacts of books on people of different ages.
31. How many books do an average British family own, according to the study?
- A. 27. B. 32. C. 143. D. 218.
32. The underlined phrase “**compensate for**” probably means _____.
- A. make up for B. result in C. prepare for D. draw attention to
33. According to the study, people who read more books in adolescence are likely to _____.
- a. have better literacy
 b. achieve more in adulthood
 c. have better communication skills
 d. achieve more pleasant personalities
- A. ac B. bc C. cd D. ab

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

A Rose unlike Any Other



The National Museum of Qatar, which opened on March 28, looks like a desert rose.

These “roses” are actually crystallized (结晶的) sand, found just under the desert's surface. “It's surprisingly complex and poetic,” the designer Nouvel told UK-based design magazine *Dezeen*.

This pioneering design also makes the building energy-efficient. They form a sunscreen and cast (投射) protective shadows when the sun hits the building from east or west. “I want to build a structure that keeps in line with the condition of the place, to ensure that it offers maximum (最大化的) protection from the sun and save energy,” Nouvel said.

You may think of museums as dusty collections of old objects, but modern museums are different. They are landmarks and showcases of local culture, offering visitors insight (视角) into the past.

The National Museum of Qatar, which opened on March 28, 2019, is the latest example.

The building's interlocking structure of steel, glass and fiber concrete makes people think of the petals (花瓣) of a desert rose.



Apart from its unique shape, the museum also includes Qatar's tradition of both nomads (牧民) and fishermen. It's committed to preserving and showing the wooden dhows that were once Doha's lifeblood. These boats enabled fishing, trading and the collection of precious pearls. And visitors can see over 1.5 million of them on the hand-embroidered Pearl Carpet of Baroda, the most extravagant (奢侈的) carpet ever, in the museum.

The museum also seeks to redefine (重新定义) the role of cultural institutions. It's hoped that visitors will not only observe the exhibitions but also immerse (沉浸) themselves in Qatar's history. For this purpose, it features a multilayered, 360-degree environment. For example, on the path to the gallery of *Life in Qatar*, viewers see open markets, camels carrying goods, and wealthy pearl traders drinking tea and doing business.

"It creates a dialogue between the past and future," according to a museum press release. "The scheme will give a voice to Qatar's heritage (文化遗产) while celebrating its future."

34. When did the National Museum of Qatar open?
35. What does the National Museum look like?
36. Does the design make the building energy-efficient?
37. Apart from its unique shape, what other features does the museum have?
38. What does the writer think of the museum?

书面表达 (共 10 分)

五、文段表达 (10 分)

39. 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, 下周你们学校将要组织学生开展“父亲节活动计划”分享活动, 你打算先分享给你们班交换生 Peter, 希望听听他的看法。请用英语写一封电子邮件, 告诉他你的计划是什么, 你为什么这么做, 并表达你渴望得到他建议的心情。

提示词语: gift, love, opinion

- 提示问题:
- What's your plan for Father's Day?
 - Why do you do so?
 - What do you want Peter to do?

Dear Peter,
How is it going?



We will share the plan for Father's Day next week. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

环境保护人人有责，如果我们每一个人都能珍爱美丽地球 保护自然资源，相信我们的家园会越来越美好。

某英文网站正在开展以“Going Green”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈我们面临的主要环境问题是什么，为改善环境我们能做什么，以及你的期望。

提示词语： pollution, protect, save, recycle, take action

提示问题： ● What are the main environmental problems we have?

● What can we do in our daily life?

● What's your wish?

Now there are many environmental problems. _____

