

石景山区 2024 年初三统一练习

英语试卷

学校名称 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页，共两部分，38 道题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 请在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。
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。答题卡上的选择题用 2B 铅笔规范填涂，其他试题用黑色签字笔作答。
4. 考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

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. It is my father's birthday today. I have got a present for _____.
A. her B. him C. you D. me
2. There are a lot of visitors _____ the Palace Museum during holidays.
A. in B. on C. of D. with
3. — _____ do you clean your bedroom?
— Once a week.
A. How soon B. How many C. How often D. How long
4. — _____ you please pass me the salt?
— Yes, of course. Here you are.
A. Must B. Need C. May D. Could
5. I wanted to go climbing mountains _____ the weather was not good.
A. or B. so C. but D. because
6. After swimming for a year, I am much _____ than before.
A. fit B. fitter C. fittest D. the fittest
7. If the new restaurant _____ tomorrow, we will go and try some food.
A. opens B. opened C. will open D. has opened
8. Emma _____ *Harry Potter* when her grandmother called.
A. reads B. is reading C. was reading D. has read
9. Look! The children _____ kites over there.
A. fly B. are flying C. were flying D. flew
10. The 33rd Olympic Games _____ in Paris in July, 2024.
A. held B. is held C. will hold D. will be held

11. Tom _____ a lot since he decided to join in the English Speech Competition.
A. practices B. practiced C. is practicing D. has practiced
12. — Do you know _____ Shougang Park?
— Yes. Next month.
A. why we will visit B. why will we visit
C. when we will visit D. when will we visit

二、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 8 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。

When I first heard about the improv (即兴表演) classes, I was uncertain about whether to sign up. As a very shy person, I 13 getting on stage and acting in front of strangers. However, I knew I wanted to work as a science communicator after graduating, so it seemed like the perfect opportunity to improve my speaking ability and build confidence. I signed up, knowing the 14 would take me well outside my comfort zone.

During our first class, we learned an important idea of improv: “yes, and.” It means that we accept what other performers say. If someone says that monkeys are librarians, for example, then monkeys are librarians. We do not 15 the logic (逻辑); we say “yes” and continue with the scene (场景) as if nothing is wrong.

To do this effectively, our teacher warned us that we’d have to avoid second-guessing ourselves. Sometimes scenes go in unexpected directions. The best improv happens when performers stay open to 16 possibilities and say whatever comes into their minds.

I got a taste of the 17 when acting out my first scene. However, as weeks turned into months, I became more comfortable and even started to enjoy our classes. I also became better at listening, relating to my partners, and communicating clearly.

That training came in handy two weeks ago, when I was giving a speech about my science. A student surprised me with a question that came out of nowhere. Instead of getting nervous, I used the “yes, and” method—18 the question at face value and letting my mind focus on why it was asked. That helped me stay calm and finally find a proper answer.

The benefits of improv go beyond communication. Early on in school, I would get stuck when 19 data was produced in my experiments; my inner critic would suppose I had made a mistake. But now, after using the “yes, and” method, I no longer go into an experiment thinking that I already know the story my data are going to tell.

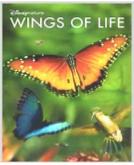
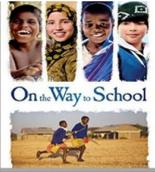
This lesson can 20 all scientists. If the data say monkeys are librarians, then it’s worth studying whether monkeys are, in fact, librarians. Our job as scientists isn’t to produce data that support a story that we already know. Our job is to say “yes, and.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. feared | B. tried | C. considered | D. regretted |
| 14. A. experience | B. service | C. experiment | D. treatment |
| 15. A. use | B. believe | C. understand | D. question |
| 16. A. real | B. different | C. serious | D. strong |
| 17. A. difficulty | B. success | C. loneliness | D. joy |
| 18. A. asking | B. repeating | C. accepting | D. improving |
| 19. A. unknown | B. unshown | C. unchecked | D. unexpected |
| 20. A. confuse | B. benefit | C. trouble | D. satisfy |

三、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

（一）阅读下列活动介绍，请根据人物喜好和需求为其匹配最适合观看的纪录片，并将纪录片所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

<p>A <i>Wings of Life</i></p> 	<p>Produced by Disney, this documentary (纪录片) shows the relationship between winged animals and flowers. It also tells the important roles they play in nature. The film takes a close look at butterflies, birds, bees and flowers and explains how important these relationships are. It also shows how they are endangered.</p>
<p>B <i>Apollo 11</i></p> 	<p>If you are interested in outer space, you'll find this documentary interesting. <i>Apollo 11</i> provides clear videos of a man walking on the moon for the first time. From the film we see what it must feel like to walk on the moon. History really comes alive in this film. Children of any age are likely to enjoy it.</p>
<p>C <i>Pick of the Litter</i></p> 	<p><i>Pick of the Litter</i> follows the life of five dogs at the Center of Guide Dogs for the Blind. Animal-loving kids will enjoy seeing the lovely dogs move in with their host families and grow up. But at the same time, children will learn about how much work it takes to train these dogs.</p>
<p>D <i>On the Way to School</i></p> 	<p>The subject of <i>On the Way to School</i> is traveling to and from school. The film shows four kids from Kenya, Argentina, Morocco and India on their long trips to school. One rides a horse while another may meet wild animals on the way to school. This film will help kids learn that not all children travel by bus or car to get to school.</p>

21. _____ 
Helen I'm interested in space science and modern technology. I hope to learn more about the moon.
22. _____ 
Ben I love butterflies and want to find out the relationship between butterflies and flowers.
23. _____ 
Joey I am curious about how children from different parts of the world get to school every day.

(二) 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。

B

Hey, that's me!

Amy Jandrisevits knows the value of a good doll. "Dolls have a power we don't completely understand," she told *The Today Show*. It's what she learned while working as a social worker in a hospital. She used dolls to help her young patients to adapt (适应) to their changing medical situations. Many of the kids saw themselves in those dolls. But for the kids missing an arm or a leg, there were none they could relate to.

So, seven years ago, when a friend's son lost one of his arms because of an accident, Jandrisevits knew what might help the little boy to go through this challenging period. "It's hard to tell a kid, 'You are perfect the way you are,' and to build confidence that way, but never offer them anything that looks like them," she says. Jandrisevits went about changing that. She made a doll by hand that looked like her friend's child and sent it off. After the friend posted a photo online of the happy child and his doll, another woman asked Jandrisevits to make a doll that looked like her baby, who was missing a leg.

Word spread, and soon Jandrisevits was making dolls for children with facial scars (疤) and birthmarks—in short, a doll that looked like themselves. She quit her job and started an organization called ADollLikeMe which offers dolls to those children for free.

Working out of her home in Milwaukee, from photos sent by parents or caregivers, Jandrisevits spends about seven hours making each doll. A GoFundMe page helps her with costs and allows her to donate her services.

In all, she's made more than 400 dolls so far. The waiting list is long, but Jandrisevits is not planning to give up. As she explains, "Every kid, no matter which country, age, medical problem, or body type, should look into the sweet face of a doll and see their own."

24. What happened seven years ago?
- A. Jandrisevits became a social worker in a hospital.
 - B. Jandrisevits lost one of her arms in an accident.
 - C. Jandrisevits planned to start her own business.
 - D. Jandrisevits made a doll for her friend's son.
25. Jandrisevits started ADollLikeMe to _____.
- A. teach parents how to make dolls at home.
 - B. offer dolls to children with medical problems.
 - C. provide social workers for children's hospitals.
 - D. send caregivers to families with disabled children.
26. According to Jandrisevits, what is the value of good dolls?
- A. Looking after dolls helps children to be more caring.
 - B. Selling dolls is a good way to improve children's social skills.
 - C. Seeing themselves in dolls can help children build confidence.
 - D. Making dolls provides more job opportunities for social workers.

C

What do table football, a Barbie's house and a toy car all have in common? They are all much smaller than real things. Humans have long been interested in miniature (微小) things. The fashion, marketing, and the design industry all use miniature one way or another, and the public seems to love it. This is the effect of cuteness psychology (心理).

The psychology of cuteness is the idea that seeing something small and cute encourages connecting behaviors and the need to take care of it and protect it. However, our attraction to small objects isn't fully a result of a strong hope to act as a parent. More recent research has shown that our feeling to cuteness isn't necessarily related to some kind of inborn need to be taken care of, but rather more of a general, positive feeling that can influence how we socially interact with other people.

Seeing tiny things, humans or animals gives off dopamine (多巴胺), which is involved with forming emotional connections. When the body gives off dopamine, it makes us feel in love with the object we are attracted to. "The human brain is designed to love cute, small things by awarding us with dopamine to make sure we will love our tiny babies. This protects their

survival and, in turn, the survival of we humans,” says Sam Von Reiche, a psychologist in New Jersey.

Meanwhile, small things bring back the comfort of childhood. In times of stress, we return to things that gave us comfort at an early age. It doesn't need to be the exact toy we played with as a child, or even a toy at all. It could be a miniature model of a thing. We connect tiny objects with the safety and comfort they brought us in an earlier time in our lives.

Some people may be interested in miniatures because they don't have the money to get real-life ones. While we might not be able to own an expensive race car, a miniature copy can offer unbelievable emotional awards. Certain tiny objects from one's travels, for example, a tiny Eiffel Tower can bring a sense of connection to important life stories and the people who have shared our journey.

Depending on one's needs, a miniature object can bring a sense of pleasure, satisfaction, and even emotional comfort.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The fashion leads to the cuteness psychology.
- B. People prefer real objects when they grow up.
- C. Our attraction to tiny things brings positive feelings.
- D. Expensive race cars bring back the comfort of childhood.

28. According to Sam Von Reiche, _____.

- A. dopamine can save humans in a natural way
- B. cuteness preference helps with human survival
- C. the human brain is designed to love real-life things
- D. dopamine can mislead human emotion to feel in love

29. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Why are we really into small things?
- B. What do all small things have in common?
- C. Where does cuteness psychology come from?
- D. Why are our brains designed to love miniatures?

D

The idea is not new that the spaces we live and work in influence our feelings and behaviours. Winston Churchill noted: “We shape our buildings and then our buildings shape us.” Buildings and the city environment have been found to influence our general emotion and wellbeing.

Architects (建筑师) have often been focused on their imagination and design above how a space may influence its residents (居住者). However, there are a number of architects moving in a new direction, interested in creating people-centred building designs.

Research carried out by Colin Ellard of the University of Waterloo, Canada, has found that people are often strongly affected by building appearance. Complex (复杂的) and interesting appearance design influences people much more positively than simple design.

Many studies have shown the value of green space and woodland in a city environment and how they can help to reduce the stress that comes with city life. The visual (视觉的) complexity of green spaces plays into Ellard’s theory that the human brain prefers complex and lively environment. Another study in Iceland in 2023 found that streets which vary because of their architecture were the most emotionally pleasant. This all leads to the idea that we want variation in our environments.

Another research has shown that growing up in an city environment can double a person’s chance of developing problems such as worry. It shows that the stress of city life is something that needs to be considered and new spaces should be designed with stress management and wellness in mind.

It would be wrong to say style isn’t important. We want things which look fantastic as well as work practically, but things can go wrong and influence us negatively if style becomes more important than the building itself. Architects who want to show their skills must consider the purpose of the building. For example, schools should look bright with open spaces, green areas and comfortable corners for reading and learning.

No one wants a building to create bad feelings. If we can create spaces which **appeal to** residents, as well as achieving their purpose, then the end result is much more satisfying and much more likely to stand the test of time. Our cities are set to grow year on year with no end in sight, so we should make sure new developments are built more with people in mind.

30. What do you know about architects from the passage?
- A. They are running out of creativity.
 - B. Their stress needs to be considered.
 - C. They have to take tests from time to time.
 - D. Their design starts to focus on human feelings.
31. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. there should be more buildings in green colour in cities
 - B. visually complex design is more likely to create stress
 - C. it is a must to consider the building itself and its style
 - D. buildings with simple appearance bring us comfort
32. The words “**appeal to**” in the last paragraph are closest in meaning to _____.
- A. please
 - B. house
 - C. shape
 - D. upset
33. What is the writer’s main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To criticize architects for their great mistakes.
 - B. To call for the people-centred design of buildings.
 - C. To suggest how to make architectures emotionally pleasant.
 - D. To stress the importance of architectures to a city environment.

第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（第 34-36 题每题 2 分，第 37 题 4 分，共 10 分）

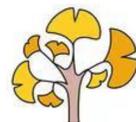
阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Smarter libraries deliver greater knowledge

How long does it take a reader to get a book after placing an order in a library of over 8 million? The answer from a new library in the east of Beijing is less than 15 minutes.

Beijing Library has become a popular place since it opened in December last year. It received over 80,000 visits during the three-day New Year holiday.

Book lovers are attracted not only by the library’s building design, which looks like a reading space under big ginkgo trees, but also by its huge collection of books and smart services.



a ginkgo tree

Covering some 75,000m², Beijing Library houses over 8 million books. The towering stacks (书库) on the library's basement floor helps its big amount of books. They are part of the largest single automated storage and retrieval system (自动化仓库), also known as AS/RS, for books in China.

The stacks have a total storage area of less than 3,000m², yet they can store over 7 million books because of their special design. In addition to the stacks, the smart system includes various types of smart equipment like robots, which enable book delivery.

The AS/RS works like the smart brain of the library, enabling highly efficient services. Beijing Library is not alone in using AS/RS. The Suzhou No.2 Library, which opened in late 2019, was the first Chinese library to use it.

“Because more local governments place enriching cultural life high on their work list, we are seeing more public libraries introduce the AS/RS,” says Shi Qi, manager of the AS/RS business unit.

To make borrowing books easier, visitors to Beijing Library can sign up for a borrowing service with facial recognition and other technologies. A digital guide at the library's entrance also offers interactions with visitors if needed.

Readers who don't want to travel to the library can use the online borrowing service, which will deliver the book to their doorstep. The library's online borrowing service is open to readers not only in Beijing but also in neighboring Tianjin and Hebei province.

“It's quite a refreshing experience to visit the library,” says a middle school student. “The books here enrich your mind, and some of the smart services here can blow your mind.”

34. When did Beijing Library open?

35. How many books does Beijing Library house?

36. According to Shi Qi, why are we seeing more public libraries introduce the AS/RS?

37. Would you like to borrow books from Beijing Library? Why or why not? (Please give at least two reasons.)

五、文段表达 (10分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据所给提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。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

假设你是李华。你的英国笔友 Jim 想给父母买一份具有中国特色的礼物，他发来邮件询问你的意见。请用英文给他回复，提出建议，并说明理由。

提示词语： tea, healthy, relax, present, culture

- 提示问题：
- What gift do you advise Jim to buy?
 - Give your reasons.

Dear Jim,

I'm writing to give you some advice. _____

Hope my advice is helpful.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

沟通是解决问题的重要途径之一。

假设你是李华。请给学校英文网站投稿，描述一次你与他人通过沟通解决问题的经历，并谈谈你的收获。

提示词语： argue, phone, apologize, communicate, solve the problem

- 提示问题：
- How did you solve a problem by communicating with others?
 - What have you learned from that experience?
