

2024 北京东城初三（上）期末

英 语

2024. 1

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 教育 ID 号_____

考生须知	1. 本试卷共 10 页, 共两部分, 五道大题, 38 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学校、班级、姓名和教育 ID 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。

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 (每题 0.5 分, 共 6 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. My brother studies at an art school. _____ can draw beautiful pictures.
A. She B. He C. It D. They
2. The Double Ninth Festival is _____ October 11 this year.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
3. —Mom, I'll prepare breakfast by myself tomorrow. You _____ get up early.
—Thanks, Emma. That's so nice of you.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
4. After winning the singing competition, Bob became _____ than before.
A. confident B. more confident C. most confident D. the most confident
5. —_____ do you go swimming?
—Every weekend in the summer months.
A. How long B. How soon C. How much D. How often
6. I knew Sara could help me, _____ I asked her for help.
A. or B. for C. so D. but
7. Look! Those kids _____ in the playground, laughing loudly.
A. are running B. run C. will run D. ran
8. We _____ the new museum if we have time tomorrow.
A. visit B. have visited C. visited D. will visit
9. My dad _____ blood three times at the blood center since two years ago.
A. will give B. gives C. has given D. gave
10. I _____ a present for my grandpa in the shop when my friend saw me.
A. choose B. was choosing C. am choosing D. will choose
11. In our school, lunch _____ from 11:30 am to 12:30 pm this term.
A. served B. serves C. was served D. is served

12. —Jack, can you tell me _____ at the school sports meeting?

—Sure. I took part in the 100-metre race.

A. what you did

B. what you will do

C. what did you do

D. what will you do

二、完形填空 (每题 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。

“Lucy, your routine (动作) looks great.” Mia greeted Lucy with a hug after the practice. “But it might help if you...”

“Look, Mia,” Lucy interrupted, unable to hide her feelings. “I know what’s best for my routine. I’ve spent months ___13___ it and I can find out what needs to be fixed myself.”

“I’m sorry, Lucy. I know you’re great at gymnastics, but I just thought...never mind. I’ll give you some ___14___.” With that, Mia left.

Lucy realized she had driven her friend away, but she ___15___ to let her feelings distract (使分心) her. She told herself that it would be easier to focus without continuous judgment.

The competition was two days away. “Lucy! Watch that somersault (空翻)!” Coach Jen shouted as Lucy practiced. Lucy saw the empty seat beside Coach Jen and tried to push away the ___16___ she felt from her friend’s absence.

Coach Jen went up to Lucy after practice. “Lucy, you seem off your game, and you need to get it together. I’d hate to see all your efforts go to waste.” Coach Jen walked off with a look of disappointment.

Mia always nitpicked (挑剔) her performance, but she always had something supportive to say as well. Lucy missed the ___17___ Mia gave her when she was doubting herself—like now.

Finally, the day of the competition came. Although Lucy knew the routine by heart, she still felt ___18___. She stood there with a worried face.

“You’re going to be great!” Lucy suddenly heard. She turned and saw Mia walking towards her.

Lucy stood with her mouth open. “I really didn’t think you were going to show up. I’m sorry—you were just trying to ___19___ me, but I didn’t want to take the time to listen to what you had to say.”

Mia hugged Lucy. “I know you needed your space, but there’s no way I was going to miss your competition—you’re my best friend! I’ll always ___20___ you.”

Her friend’s words made Lucy feel better. When a judge called her name, she walked to the gymnastic floor with her head held high.

13. A. watching B. recording C. perfecting D. teaching

14. A. company B. space C. advice D. attention



15. A. refused B. continued C. decided D. forgot
 16. A. confusion B. fear C. sadness D. anger
 17. A. opportunity B. freedom C. greeting D. encouragement
 18. A. regretful B. nervous C. lonely D. disappointed
 19. A. save B. praise C. trust D. help
 20. A. support B. protect C. miss D. follow

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

(一) 阅读下列有关科学活动的介绍, 请根据人物的喜好和需求匹配最适合的活动, 并将活动所对应的 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

Science Events

A. Universe See inside a spaceship that went to the Moon, and find out what great effect space trips have had on the world today. You'll learn about the technology involved and some possible developments.	B. Explore Help scientists with real projects at this event, and hear all about their experiences! Find out about where you live by taking part in experiments checking pollution levels in the air and in river water.
C. GoScience You can choose your own way around the museum without hurrying. Afterwards, find out what's in your meal in our specially-designed science café or watch a show to find out how our scientists bring ideas to life.	D. Newman's Learn about the greatest scientists in the exhibition (展览) of inventions which changed our world. There are experiments for you to try in the physics and chemistry area. Our café sells food or bring your own to eat here in our beautiful garden.

21. _____



Steven

I am interested in doing physics and chemistry experiments. And I hope to have a picnic in a beautiful garden.

22. _____



Emily

I prefer to walk around the museum without hurrying. I also want to find out how scientists bring ideas to life.

23. _____



Alex

I have an interest in space travel. And I'd like to find out what goes on in a spaceship and the technology involved.

(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

“Don’t forget to study for the history test on Friday,” Mrs. Beville told the class.

That night, Julie opened her textbook and read it several times. It was difficult for her to learn all the facts and dates.

“Need some help?” asked her older brother, Eric.

Julie handed him her textbook. “Test me.”

Eric took the book and read the questions, but Julie shook her head.

The following day, she decided to use library time to study. With her textbook open in front of her, she tried to make sense of all the facts and dates. But it was useless.

She lowered her head and hid her face in the pages of the book. “Impossible!”

“Julie!”

Julie looked up. Maria, from her class, was seated at a nearby table.

“Want to study together?” Maria asked.

Julie picked up her things and joined Maria, who was sitting with some cards and colored pencils in front of her. On each card was a colorful painting.

Julie looked confused. “I thought you were studying history.”

“This is how I study,” Maria said. “I like art, and the pictures help me recall facts. Sometimes memorization isn’t enough, and I have to get creative.”

“I see,” said Julie, with interest.

“But right now, I’m having trouble answering this question.” She pointed to a line she’d written on the front of a card. What would you call someone who lives in Flanders?

After looking up the answer “Fleming”, Julie had a thought. “If Maria could use her artistic skills to study, then why couldn’t I use my own love of poems and wordplay?”

Julie said aloud, “See the flamingo home to Flanders!”

Maria was looking at her. “What does a flamingo have to do with it?” She stopped for a moment. “See the flamingo home...See the Fleming go home to Flanders. Yes! A Fleming lives in Flanders. Perfect! This is a clever use of words.”

Maria used a pink pencil to draw a flamingo on the back of the card. “Hey, that was pretty cool.”

“Thanks.” Julie smiled.

“Hey, want to be study partners?” asked Maria.

“Certainly,” said Julie. Suddenly, studying didn’t seem so impossible after all.

24. When Julie studied alone in the library, she felt learning history was _____.

A. interesting B. hard C. useful D. surprising

25. How did Maria review history?



a flamingo

- A. She drew pictures. B. She went over her notebook.
C. She read the textbook. D. She asked her brother for help.

26. From the experience, Julie learned about _____.

- A. the goal of learning B. the importance of history
C. the necessity of testing D. the value of creative learning

C

Recently, some people have complained about the purposefully addictive (上瘾的) designs of smartphones and social media, which make it hard for anyone to put them down, especially teens. Now, a new report in Emotion gives facts that back up what these people said.

According to the report, young people's life satisfaction and happiness have dropped since 2012, the year the percentage of teens owning smartphones started increasing rapidly. The report also finds that teens' psychological (心理的) health gets worse the more hours a week they spend on screens.

Jean Twenge is the lead writer of the report. She graphed (制图) the connection between happiness and screen activities, such as social media, texting, gaming, and video chats. She also graphed the connection between happiness and non-screen activities, including sports, reading, and face-to-face communications. She called the relationship between screen and non-screen activities "zero sum"—if you are doing one, it takes time away from the others.

Diane Tanman complains that her sons are like that. They are 11 and 15. They used to play games in fields, and it made them happier. These days, her sons are more into online games. Many of the games have rewards (奖励) built in to keep players coming back. "It's just junk food for the brain," Tanman said.

Ed Lazzara says his 12-year-old son Leo is a fan of video games. After playing a lot, Leo gets more upset and uncomfortable. He wants his son to play fewer video games.

However, totally staying away from electronic devices (设备) doesn't lead to happiness, either. Twenge and her co-writers found that the happiest teens used electronic devices a little less than an hour daily. After a daily hour of screen time, unhappiness rises in relation to increasing screen time.

Spending time in front of a screen is a normal part of being a teenager. Many schools require students to be online and to use iPads or other devices to do their work. But teachers and parents have also complained that technology can get in the way of learning when teens use their devices for things other than their studies.

If we recognize how screen time influences young minds, we can help teens use technology better and protect their psychological health in the process. Screen time is like ice cream. Sure, we can have some once in a while, but it shouldn't be part of our everyday lives.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Screen time at home is not as beneficial as screen time at school.
B. Nearly an hour of screen time every day makes teens happiest.
C. Technology should be encouraged in classroom learning.

- D. What teens do on the screen influences their happiness.
28. Why does the passage give the examples of families with teens?
- A. To prove the bad effect of the addictive designs of electronic devices.
 - B. To show parents have little control over their teens' screen time.
 - C. To compare different-aged teens' feelings about screen use.
 - D. To explain why electronic devices make teens feel happy.
29. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Use of Electronic Devices: Should We Consider Teens' Needs?
 - B. Teens' Psychological Health: Why Is It Important?
 - C. Screen Time and Teens' Study Performance
 - D. Screen Time and Teens' Life Satisfaction

D

In today's fast-paced world, research shows that more and more people are feeling "time poor".

Time poverty can happen when work, social duties, and family responsibilities take up too much of a person's time, leaving little or no time for fun or personal interests. It can also happen when one feels like they are running out of time to reach their goals or complete tasks. The Internet, mobile technology, and social media have allowed people to experience and do many jobs in a single lifetime. The fear of missing out and the stress caused by it increase the feeling of time poverty. Besides, we often say "yes" to any extra work. It could be to help your team or your friends. But by saying "yes" to everything, you are adding another task to an already full plate.

People who don't have enough time fail to perform properly at work and remain stressed. Continuous stress can harm mental health. Moreover, less quality (优质的) time with friends and family can make a person feel more lonely.

So how can we stop being time poor? There are two ways.

Firstly, **be intentional with** your time. It may seem harmless to check your phone for 5 to 10 minutes every hour, but this can add up to more than 90 minutes wasted every day just checking your phone. So, every minute counts, and the time wasted every day can add up quickly if you don't realize it. In order to be more intentional with your time, you can consider planning out your day's priorities (优先考虑的事) the night before or the morning of. Try to find out what things in your life are distracting you, and try to stay away from those distractions to stop wasting valuable time.

Secondly, make quality time a true value in your life. How you spend your time with someone or doing something is more important than the quantity (数量) of time you spend on something. Train

yourself to be more present in your life instead of allowing one area of your life to influence another. For example, when you are spending time with your family, be present and in the moment rather than focusing your thoughts and attention elsewhere.

We are all given the same 24 hours each day. By being more intentional with your time and valuing quality time, you'll learn ways to make better use of it. Then you can improve your overall well-being and spend more time on what matters most in your life.

30. A person will most probably experience time poverty when _____.

- A. he spends his free time having fun with family
- B. he watches his favorite TV shows for long hours
- C. he has little time to do exercise on a busy workday
- D. he completes his project a week before the deadline

31. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. Effects of time poverty.
- B. Drivers of time poverty.
- C. Solutions to time poverty.
- D. Opinions about time poverty.

32. The words "**be intentional with**" in Paragraph 6 are closest in meaning to _____.

- A. strictly limit
- B. properly manage
- C. carefully save
- D. cheerfully spend

33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To warn people of the risks of time poverty.
- B. To call on people to balance their work and life.
- C. To help people improve their time effectiveness.
- D. To remind people to spend more time achieving their goals.

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。

More and more Chinese students have added extracurricular (课外的) activities to their timetables for summer vacations. This has led to a rise in tourism packages (套餐) involving study trips and experimental programs at home and abroad.

Sightseeing places in China, including Guizhou province (省), Anyang in Henan province, and

coastal provinces, have been among the most popular for parents and their children. In these places, children have more opportunities to enjoy the outdoors, and they can also take part in experimental programs such as papermaking and wax printing.

This summer, Singapore has become the most popular place for students to study abroad. Many Chinese students have signed up for university classes there to learn more about subjects like robots, programming, and environmental science.

According to a *Beijing Times* survey, the most popular tourism packages are those related to history and culture, the great outdoors and nature exploration (探索), as well as science and technology. Some homestays that offer experiences including farming, local history, and nature walks are also very popular. The busiest times for family visits and graduation tours are from June to July. This is because families with preschool-aged children and students between the ages of 18 and 22 are the main groups. Tourism packages for family travel and study purposes average (平均) about 6,000yuan per person.

Chen Juan, a tour guide, said, "Student tourists want to take a walk with instructors at cultural sites like museums because they want to find out what's behind the art and get ideas by seeing more of the world. But some study trips can be in a rush, with little time for students to fully take in the information they are learning."

Liu Shuang, the mother of a 14-year-old boy in Beijing, signed her son up for a writing workshop. In the workshop, teens read interesting stories by famous Chinese writers. They also visited some writers' hometowns.

"The trip is very tiring, as my son has to walk or ride a coach for a long time. But the study trip helps him to step outside our home in Beijing and put away his computer for a while. It is also a great chance for him to experience life in the beautiful countryside and discover his love of writing," said Liu Shuang.

34. What are some of the most popular sightseeing places in China?

35. What are the most popular tourism packages?

36. What did Liu Shuang's son do in the writing workshop?

37. Would you like to take a study trip during your vacations? Why or why not? (Please give 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。你校英语社团将开展“用英语讲中国故事 (Stories of China Retold in English)”的展示活动。你打算邀请交换生 Peter 参加这次活动。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件, 简要介绍该活动, 并说明邀请他参加该活动的理由。

提示词语: hall, make speeches, act out, learn, history

提示问题: • When and where will the activity be held?
• What will students do in this activity?
• Why do you invite Peter to take part in it?

Dear Peter, I hope this email finds you well. _____ _____ I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon. Yours, Li Hua
--

题目②

适应并融入新环境是每个人成长的必经之路。在初中生活中, 无论是加入新班级还是学校社团, 都需要我们学会融入新的集体。

某英文网站正在开展以“融入”为主题的征文活动。假设你是李华, 请用英语写一篇短文投稿, 谈谈你融入集体的一次经历, 包括你最初的感受, 你是如何融入这个集体的, 以及你的感悟。

提示词语: lonely, help, improve, effort, growth

提示问题: • How did you feel when you first joined the new group?
• What did you do to fit in?
• What have you learned from the experience?

参考答案

一、单项填空

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.D 9.C 10.B 11.D 12.A

二、完形填空

13-16 CBAC 17-20 DBDA

三、阅读理解

A 篇 DCA

B 篇 BAD

C 篇 BAD

D 篇 DBBC

四、阅读表达

34. Including Guizhou province, Anyang in Henan province, and coastal provinces.

35. The most popular tourism packages are those related to history and culture, the great outdoors and nature exploration, as well as science and technology.

36. In the workshop, Liu Shuang's son read interesting stories by famous Chinese writers. He also visited some writers' hometowns.

五、文段表达

略

北京初三期末试题下载

京考一点通团队整理了【**2024年1月北京初三期末试题&答案汇总**】专题，及时更新最新试题及答案。

通过【**京考一点通**】公众号，对话框回复【**期末**】，进入各年级汇总专题，查看并下载电子版试题及答案！



微信搜一搜



京考一点通

