

## 分班考检测卷（三）

### 英语

#### 第一部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

##### 第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

###### A

Lying on the north-south axis (轴线) line of Beijing City, Bell and Drum Towers were built in 1272 and rebuilt twice after two fires. In one period in history they were the time-telling center of the capital city during the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties (1271-1911).

###### **Bell Tower**

The Bell Tower is 47.9 meters high. This brick-and-stone-made building has two floors. Located on the second floor, the bell is the largest and heaviest in China. It is 7.02 meters high, with a weight of 63 tons (吨). It was made of copper (铜), and you can hear its clear sound from far away.

###### **Drum Tower**

Situated 91 meters south to the bell tower, it was placed on a 4-meter-high stone and brick groundwork. It is 46.7 meters high. It is a two-floor wooden building. There was one big drum and 24 smaller ones before, but only the big remains now.

On New Year's Eve 1990, the bell was rung again and the drum was rung on New Year's Eve 2001 after being silent for so long. Since then, the drum and the bell have sounded 108 times every New Year's Eve.

###### **How to get to Bell Drum Towers**

###### **By Subway:**

1. Take Subway Line 8 and get off at Shichahai Station.
2. Take Subway Line 2 and get off at Guloudajie Station.

###### **By Bus:**

1. Take Bus 5, 60, 82, 107, 124, or 635 and get off at Gulou (Drum Tower) Station.
2. Take the Sightseeing Bus 3 and get off at Gulou (Houhai) Station.

**Ticket Price:** Bell Tower: CNY 15; Drum Tower: CNY 20

**Ticket for both places:** CNY 30

**Opening Hours:** 09:00 to 17:00

**Drum Performances at the Drum Tower:** 09:30, 10:00, 11:30, 13:30, 14:30, 15:30, 16:45

**Note:** an extra performance is at 17:15 in high season.

1. What do we know about Drum Tower?

A. Drums are beaten every hour on the hour.

- B. There are 8 drum performances in total in high season.  
 C. Drum Tower is a little bit higher than Bell Tower.  
 D. In all there are twenty-five old drums now.
2. What do Bell and Drum Towers have in common?
- A. Their tickets cost the same.                      B. They are made of brick and stone.  
 C. Their heights are the same.                      D. They have the same number of floors.
3. What is this text?
- A. A historical story                                      B. An introduction to a building.  
 C. A travel brochure.                                      D. An advertisement for an activity.

## B

### Four “Fun facts” that are complete lies, but you believe them

#### No.1 You can see the Great Wall of China from space

This seems right, doesn't it? The Great Wall of China is huge, after all, and you can see large things from far away. But even from a low orbit, it's pretty much invisible (看不见的) to the naked eye, and not exactly easy to pick out with an advanced camera lens. Strangely, this myth (谬论) existed before we even went into space, so it had the opportunity to become a “fact” before it could even be checked. There are many other man-made objects visible from space, but because the Great Wall is made from rocks gathered in the surrounding area, it doesn't stand out against the landscape enough to be visible. *How Stuff Works* helpfully suggests that China could paint the wall in hot pink to fix the matter.

#### No.2 Einstein failed at school

Einstein, the modern archetypal genius (天才), failing at school is a “fact” which serves as an encouragement to under-performing schoolchildren and is repeated by motivational speakers wanting to make some point about failure and success. It would be fairly comforting if true, but reality doesn't tend to care about how comfortable you are. There are versions of this myth focusing on maths, but in either case, it's just not true. The myth seems to result from the fact that the grading system used in his school was changed the year after he left—from 1 being the highest mark to 6 being the highest. Einstein got 1s, but to anybody looking back at his grades, it would seem like that meant he'd failed.

#### No.3 \_\_\_\_\_

Many people claim that if you wake someone when they're sleepwalking, the shock of finding themselves not in bed will lead them to suffer a heart attack or otherwise do some serious damage. In actual fact, waking somebody who is sleepwalking does them no harm whatsoever. They might be a little confused. In fact, they could hurt themselves by continuing to sleepwalk freely, for

obvious reasons. So, it's better to guide a sleepwalker back to bed without waking, but if you do wake him, it won't do any harm.

#### **No.4 Sharks don't get cancer**

This fact has gained acceptance despite having merely been invented as a reason for selling people shark cartilage pills as a cancer cure. Firstly, even if it was true that sharks didn't get cancer, that wouldn't mean that using a part of it was a cure or treatment for cancer. There were some initial positive results, but they were also gained with other animal cartilages and didn't translate into a reliable treatment. In short, eating shark cartilage pills does nothing for cancer patients. And to pile more stupidity on top of it, sharks clearly do get cancer.

4. Why are we unable to see the Great Wall directly in space?

- A. The colour of the rocks is not hot pink.
- B. Advanced cameras are not employed.
- C. It's too small to stand out from far away.
- D. The Great Wall is made from nearby rocks.

5. What does the underlined sentence in No.2 mean?

- A. Failure is the mother of success.
- B. Reality has something to do with imagination.
- C. Success and failure should be both experienced.
- D. Assumption (设想) is one thing, but reality is another.

6. Which of the following may be the subtitle of No.3?

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. Sleepwalkers might be at a loss    | B. Sleepwalkers might attack others    |
| C. Waking sleepwalkers will harm them | D. Waking sleepwalkers will shock them |

7. Who are more likely to benefit from the lie "Sharks don't get cancer"?

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Drug sellers.    | B. Health advisors.   |
| C. Cancer patients. | D. Shark researchers. |

### **C**

Bullied (受欺凌的) kids face a high risk of mental health problems as teens and as young adults. Indeed, kids troubled by bullying may be worse off than those who had suffered physical abuse (虐待) or neglect, as the study found.

Until recently, most studies of child victims focused not on bullying but on maltreatment (虐待), Dieter Wolke says. Maltreatment includes physical or emotional abuse, neglect or other behaviors that can harm a child.

Wolke's team wanted to better understand bullying's long-term effects compared to those due to maltreatment. They focused on 4,026 children in the United Kingdom and 1,420 more in the

United States. Information about bullying and maltreatment was collected for American children to age 13. They collected the same information for British youth up to age 16. The researchers also gathered data on each individuals' mental health as a young adult.

Among the Americans, 36 percent of bullied kids had mental problems later. Those problems included anxiety, which is a state of excessive worry. They also included depression. That is a feeling of hopelessness that can last a long time. Among kids who had been maltreated by adults, 17 percent later suffered mental health problems. That was less than half the rate seen in people had been bullied as school kids.

In the U.K. group, the difference was less dramatic. Roughly 25 percent of the bullied kids reported mental health problems later, compared with about 17 percent who had been maltreated. But however you look at it, the findings are disturbing. And that's why Wolke says schools, health services and other agencies must work together to end bullying.

Studies like this are important, says Corinna Jenkins Tucker. They bring attention to the lasting impacts of bullying. Tucker does, however, question the value of comparing bullying to other types of abuse. Such an approach can make it seem like one type of bad experience is worse than the other, she says. In fact, both types have short-term and long-term effects on health. She'd like to see researchers study the big picture. They should try to understand how all of these negative experiences together shape children—and sometimes harm them.

8. What can be interred from the passage?

- A. Researchers should pay less attention to maltreatment.
- B. More bullied kids have mental problems in the USA.
- C. A similar number of children are maltreated in America and Britain.
- D. Either bullying or maltreatment has negative effects on children's health.

9. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To advertise.
- B. To inform.
- C. To compare.
- D. To entertain.

10. Where is the passage taken from?

- A. A news section.
- B. A science section.
- C. A culture section.
- D. An entertainment section.

11. What does Tucker think of Wolke's study?

- A. Disappointing.
- B. Improvable.
- C. Satisfactory.
- D. Unreasonable.

## D

Las Vegas city in Nevada is built in a desert. The city may be known to the outside world for its partying. But officials have found that there are 21 square kilometers of useless grass. The grass is never laid on, played on or even stepped on. The grass is only there to look nice.

Now, the city is asking the Nevada state legislature (立法机构) to ban useless grass. It is trying to become the first place in America to ban that kind of grass often seen between streets, in housing developments and in office parks.

It is estimated that useless grass makes up 40% of all the grass in Las Vegas and it needs a lot of water to survive. Grass needs four times more water than dry climate plants like cactus. By tearing out the grass, the city could reduce yearly water usage by 15%.

In 2003, the Southern Nevada Water Authority banned developers from planting grass in front of new homes. It also offered homeowners \$30 for each square meter of grass they tear out. But fewer people are now using the program. Water usage has increased in southern Nevada by 9% since 2019. And last year, Las Vegas set a record of 240 days without major rainfall. The Colorado River provides much of Nevada's drinking water. The river could lose more water as climate change affects it.

Water officials in other dry cities said water usage needs to be reduced. But they fear the reaction to reforms like the ones in Las Vegas if their communities do not accept them. Cynthia Campbell is the water resources adviser for the city of Phoenix in Arizona. "There might come a point when city restrictions get too severe (苛刻的) for some residents (居民). They'll say that is the point of no return for them," Campbell said. "For some people, it's a pool. For some people, it's grass."

12. Why does Las Vegas city try to ban useless grass?

- A. To protect the local people.
- B. To beautify the city.
- C. To reduce water usage.
- D. To reduce waste.

13. What program was carried out in Las Vegas in 2003?

- A. Allowing planting grass before new houses.
- B. Encouraging the residents to tear out grass.
- C. Praising those who signed on the program.
- D. Awarding those who reduced water usage.

14. What is implied in Campbell's words in the last paragraph?

- A. Many residents won't follow the ban.
- B. Reaction to the reform will vary personally.
- C. Other measures should be taken to protect wetter.
- D. Water officials should take many factors into consideration.

15. Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

- A. Las Vegas Plans to Ban Useless Grass
- B. A Method Is Adopted to Save Las Vegas
- C. Choices between Beauty and Practice
- D. Grass Is Important but Useless in Las Vegas

## 第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Friendship is a very important human relationship and everyone needs good friends. But there are times in our lives such as when we have recently moved into a new town, or changed our schools or jobs. Such changes often leave us without a friend. \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ But for many of us, the process is difficult and requires courage. Below are some helpful suggestions on how to make and keep friends.

### **Start a conversation.**

Starting a conversation is an important step in making new friends. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ You can always start the conversation. Being able to make small talks is a very useful skill in relating (关联的) with other people.

\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_

Choosing friends with common interests is important in building friendship as these interests always bring you and your friend together. Hanging out will always be a pleasant experience.

### **Let it grow.**

It is a good thing to stay in touch. However, try not to press your new friend with calls, messages or visits as this would likely wear him or her out and finally you may lose your friend. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

### **Enjoy your friendship.**

The best way to enjoy your friendship is to allow your friends to be themselves. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ Try not to change them from who they are to what you want them to be. Become the kind of friend you will want your friend to be to you.

- A. Be cheerful.
- B. Do things together.
- C. Don't wait to be spoken to.
- D. Try not to find fault with your friend.
- E. Making new friends comes easy for some people.
- F. You need to stay in touch to develop a friendship.
- G. So you will need to give your friend time to react to you.

## 第二部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

### 第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I can still remember the afternoon when we climbed the mountain as if it were yesterday. It was a sunny day. \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ to spend some time outdoors, I went up the mountain with Uncle Jimmy. The mountain was not \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ to climb for the huge rocks and streams on it. In the end, \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ and hot, I couldn't go any further. \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, we went back down the mountain in the end. On the way back down, Uncle Jimmy asked me a question, which \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ me speechless for a second: "What's your dream, young lady?" "I have no idea," I answered after thinking for a while. Then he smiled and told me about his \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. He didn't \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ well at school when he was a student. Although \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ thought he could succeed, he knew \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ what his dream was—to be a \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_. "I knew I wasn't \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ when it came to studying, so I tried to buy snacks from a nearby market and sell them after class," he told me. After he left school, he started selling different things to find out which one was most \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ to customers (顾客). Of course, he often had no money in his pocket, but however difficult life was, he never gave up

"There is no doubt that when you put in a great deal of \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ to reach your goal, you will have good luck at some point. The meaning of life is to chase your dream," he said \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_.

That night I could hardly fall \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_. With my eyes wide open, I lay in bed tossing and turning. I wanted to be a top student, but it meant putting everything into following my \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_. If I find myself \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ willpower, what should I do? Leaving home early the next morning, I climbed the mountain again all by myself. It made me think: If we don't \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ the climb, how can we get to enjoy the view on the top of the mountain? At last, I reached the top and was \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ by the warm breeze and sunshine. Nothing could be more \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ than that.

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. Curious     | B. Unwilling   | C. Satisfied   | D. Eager       |
| 22. A. challenging | B. easy        | C. suitable    | D. fun         |
| 23. A. worried     | B. anxious     | C. tired       | D. scared      |
| 24. A. So          | B. However     | C. Yet         | D. still       |
| 25. A. focused     | B. left        | C. pushed      | D. brought     |
| 26. A. career      | B. story       | C. idea        | D. confusion   |
| 27. A. apply       | B. perform     | C. work        | D. feel        |
| 28. A. somebody    | B. everybody   | C. nobody      | D. anybody     |
| 29. A. deeply      | B. obviously   | C. clearly     | D. rapidly     |
| 30. A. cook        | B. designer    | C. deliveryman | D. businessman |
| 31. A. gifted      | B. skilled     | C. hardworking | D. outgoing    |
| 32. A. familiar    | B. close       | C. attractive  | D. addicted    |
| 33. A. talent      | B. effort      | C. wisdom      | D. power       |
| 34. A. confidently | B. immediately | C. directly    | D. gently      |

- |                 |               |               |              |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 35. A. behind   | B. silent     | C. apart      | D. asleep    |
| 36. A. dream    | B. ability    | C. strength   | D. request   |
| 37. A. lacking  | B. sharing    | C. desiring   | D. owning    |
| 38. A. consider | B. fear       | C. experience | D. recognize |
| 39. A. shocked  | B. covered    | C. moved      | D. greeted   |
| 40. A. pleasant | B. unexpected | C. relaxing   | D. tiring    |

## 第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

My husband and I were watering \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (flower) in the yard when an old man passing by \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (stop) to talk with us. He asked us to guess his age and I thought he was 75 years old. However, that was \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (obvious) wrong. He was actually 94! He said he couldn't find people to talk to. I invited him to sit on our bench. I asked him \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ was the secret to his longevity (长寿). He told me that he had been a rich lawyer before retirement but he wanted a \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (peace) mind. Then someone advised him that he should try to help others to have peace of mind.

Then, the new friend made a \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ (contribute) to charity. He gave away all his pension (退休金). He said he lived with his son and didn't need the money. He enjoyed \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ (talk) and accepted my offer of some desserts (甜点). After a few minutes, the desserts for his son \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ (pack) too and he gave me a silk scarf as \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ gift. I am grateful for this chance, which makes me know that if you want peace of mind, do be helpful to others. This chance also reminded me \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ a valuable idea: To practice peace!

## 第三部分 词汇运用(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

### 第一节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

请根据句子意思和中文提示填单词, 可根据语境改变单词的形式。

51. What exactly is the \_\_\_\_\_ (影响) of social media on children?(根据汉语提示单词拼写)
52. He \_\_\_\_\_ (选择) his words carefully as he spoke. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
53. The Adkinson children were \_\_\_\_\_ (缺席的, 不在的) from school about a dozen times last fall. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
54. This guidebook will give you a good \_\_\_\_\_ (全面的, 笼统的) idea of the city. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
55. Some of the problems were \_\_\_\_\_ (提及) in his report. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
56. The film has some mildly \_\_\_\_\_ (幽默的) moments. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
57. The librarian will \_\_\_\_\_ (解释) how to use the catalogue system. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)



写)

58. Gradually I lost the \_\_\_\_\_ (勇气) to speak out about anything. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

59. The house must be \_\_\_\_\_ (值得) quite a lot of money now. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

60. Scientists still have some \_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑) about the theory. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

## 第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

请根据句子意思和中文提示填短语, 一空填一词。

61. She \_\_\_\_\_ (醒来) in the middle of an exciting dream last night. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

62. If you don't know what it means, \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (查阅) in the dictionary. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

63. \_\_\_\_\_ your toys \_\_\_\_\_ (放好) in the cupboard, when you've finished playing. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

64. Major changes are \_\_\_\_\_ (发生) in society. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

65. She looked at me \_\_\_\_\_ (惊讶地) when I shouted. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

66. I want to make you a great dinner before you \_\_\_\_\_ (前往) Denver. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

67. Conditions are getting worse and supplies are \_\_\_\_\_ (用完). (run) (根据汉语提示完成句子)

68. I think it's very unkind of you to \_\_\_\_\_ (编造) stories about him. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

69. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (推迟) today's work till tomorrow. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

70. He might get here \_\_\_\_\_ (及时), but I can't be sure. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

## 第四部分 写作(满分 25 分)

你准备为校英语报栏目“My New School Life”投稿, 请你写一篇英语短文, 内容包括:

1. 你认为一中学生应具备的品质;
2. 为成为一名合格的一中学生, 你对未来三年的规划。

注意: 1. 词数 100 词左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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## 参考答案

1. B    2. D    3. C  
4. D    5. D    6. C    7. A  
8. D    9. B    10. B    11. B  
12. C    13. B    14. B    15. A  
16. E    17. C    18. B    19. G    20. D  
21. D    22. B    23. C    24. A    25. B    26. B    27. B    28. C    29. C  
30. D    31. A    32. C    33. B    34. D    35. D    36. A    37. A    38. C  
39. D    40. A  
41. flowers    42. stopped    43. obviously    44. what    45. peaceful  
46. contribution    47. talking    48. were packed    49. a    50. of/about  
51. influence    52. chose    53. absent    54. general    55. mentioned  
56. humorous    57. explain    58. courage    59. worth    60. doubts  
61. woke up  
62. look; up  
63. Put; away  
64. taking place  
65. in surprise  
66. leave for  
67. running out  
68. make up  
69. put off  
70. in time

### 【参考范文】

#### My New School Life

I am honored to be admitted to No.1 Middle School for high school studies. I'll tell you something about my new school life.

My school is a charming campus with a history of more than a hundred years. As a student of No. 1 Middle School, we should possess some excellent qualities, such as love for learning, love for life and diligence, which will make us better.

In the next three years, I will study hard to live up to my parents' expectations so that I can be admitted to an ideal university.