**2016 年暑秋新初三升班考试**

1. rains; will rains D. rains; rains
	1. Those people

**英语** houses to live in.

houses were destroyed in the earthquake have been given new

姓 名

学员编号

A. who B. that

C. whose D. whom

* 1. The thieves steal out of the shop in a hurry.
		1. have been noticed to B. had been noticed to

1．本试卷共 6 页，三道大题，满分 100 分。考试时间 45 分钟。

2．在试卷,答题纸上准确填写学校名称、姓名（包．括．姓．名．后．面．的．数．字．）和学．员．编．号．。

3．试题答案一律书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

4．考试结束后，将试卷和答题纸一并交回。

考

生 须 知

C. have been notice D. have been noticed

**二 完形填空 (共 36 分, 每小题 3 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

联系方式

就读学校

# 一 单项填空 (共 20 分，每小题 2 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. We will manage to solve the problem it is difficult.
	1. so B. because C. however D. even though
2. I think he has acted than any other student in this play.
	1. wonderful B. more wonderful

C. wonderfully D. more wonderfully

1. — Must we hand in our homework tomorrow?

佳选项。

My father was 44. He knew for sure that he wasn’t going to 11 it to 45. He wrote me a letter and hoped that something in it would help me for the rest of my life.

Since the day I was 12 and first read his letter, some of his words have lived in my heart. One part always 12 out, “Right now, you are pretending to be a time–killer.

 13 I know that one day, you will do something great that will 14 you among the very best.” Knowing that my dad believed in me gave me permission (许可) to believe in myself. “You will do something great.” He didn’t know what that would be, and neither did I,

— No, you .

* 1. mustn’t B. can’t C. shouldn’t D. needn’t
1. The school we visited yesterday is very famous in London.
	1. when B. where C. what D. which
2. Great changes in my hometown since I was born.
	1. have taken place B. have been taken place

C. took place D. were taken place

but at times in my life when I’ve felt 15 of myself, I remember his words and wish he were here, so I could ask, “Is this what you were talking about, Dad? Should I keep going?”

A long way from 12 now, I 16 he would have been proud when I made any progress. Lately, though, I’ve come to believe he’d want me to move on to what comes next: to be proud of, and believe in, somebody else. It’s time to start writing my own 17 to my children. Our children look to us with the same 18 question we had. Our kids don’t

hold back because they’re not afraid to 19 . They’re only afraid of failing us. They don’t

1. — It’s difficult to predict the result of the competition. Everyone has done a good job.

— I think the first prize today to Li Mei.

worry about being disappointed ( 失望的). Their worry – as father’s letter – is of being disappointment.

20 was until I got my

1. give B. is given C. will D. will be given
2. — Can you tell me ?

— Next Tuesday.

* 1. when did Jenny go to Hainan B. when Jenny went to Hainan

Give your children permission to succeed. They’re waiting for you to 21 them. I always knew my parents loved me. But trust me. That belief will be more complete, that

love will be more real, and their belief in themselves will be greater if you write the words on their hearts, “Don’t worry; you’ll do something great.” Not having that blessing (祝福) from

C. when will Jenny go to Hainan D. when Jenny will go to Hainan

their parents may be the only thing 22

them back.

1. — How is the weather tomorrow?

— I don’t know if it tomorrow. If it , we will not have the football match.

* 1. will rain; will rain B. will rain; rains
1. A. keep B. take C. make D. move
2. A. stands B. points C. checks D. breaks
3. A. So B. But C. Or D. Because

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… … … … ○ … … … … ○ … … … … 内 … … … … ○ … … … … 装 … … … … ○ … … … … 订 … … … … ○ … … … … 线 … … … … ○ … … …

第 1页，共 6页 第 2页，共 6页

1. A. push B. afford C. allow D. set
2. A. relaxed B. nervous C. sorry D. proud
3. A. realize B. wonder C. remember D. recognize
4. A. questions B. stories C. progress D. letters
5. A. unreasoned B. unexpected C. unanswered D. unnoticed
6. A. follow B. fail C. regret D. hurt
7. A. his B. theirs C. mine D. ours
8. A. think of B. believe in C. care about D. talk about
9. A. giving B. paying C. turning D. holding

# 三 阅读理解 (共 44 分，每题 4 分)

**A**

Most people follow others blindly just under the effect of peer (同龄人) pressure (压力) or because they feel it safe to follow a large number of people. In some rare (稀少的) cases it might be right to follow the crowd, but in most cases this can be a big mistake. Actually there are reasons why we shouldn’t follow the crowd blindly.

According to a study, people often follow the crowd when they aren’t sure about the direction they should take. This means a large number of people could be following others without understanding what’s right and what’s wrong! This makes more people follow and as a result most people move in a certain direction even if it isn’t right.

A man who wants to be successful always hopes for others’ guidance (指导) and he

usually follows the same path of most people, but the question this man never asks himself is: are all of those people successful? Of course not! If you want to follow a crowd, then follow a successful one. However, in real life you’ll only find one successful person among hundreds of people, and that’s why following the crowd makes no sense at all

Most people act emotionally ( 情绪化) without thinking wisely. If you always follow

others because they’re greater than you in number, then sooner or later you’ll discover that you’re taking emotional decisions you might regret later.

However, should we never follow the crowd? No, I’m not trying to say you should never follow the crowd, but instead I’m just asking you to think wisely before you take a decision. If you find others are right, there is no problem in following them, but if you have doubts about the direction they’re moving in, don’t follow them blindly.

1. What should the people who want to succeed do before making a decision?

A. Ask people to guide them.

* 1. Follow a successful man.
	2. Sum up the mistakes they have made.
	3. Think carefully about the direction they are heading in.
1. What is **right** according to the article?
	1. It takes too much time to think wisely.
	2. It is wrong to follow other people.
	3. You shouldn’t be sorry for what you have done.
	4. You should think wisely before following others.
2. What is the main idea the writer tells us in this article?
	1. Don’t follow others blindly. B. Effects of following others.

C. Advantages of following others. D. Disadvantages of following others.

# B

Most people around the world are right-handed. This also seems to be true in history. In 1799, scientists studied works of art made at different times from 1,500 B.C. to the 1950s. Most of the people shown in these works are right-handed, so the scientists guessed that right-handedness has always been common through history. Today, only about 10% to 15% of the world’s population is left-handed.

Why are there more right-handed people than left-handed ones? Scientists now know that a person’s two hands each have their own jobs. For most people, the left hand is used to find things or hold things. The right hand is used to work with things. This is because of the different work of the two sides of the brain. The right side of the brain, which makes a person’s hands and eyes work together, controls the left hand. The left-side of the brain, which controls the right hand, is the center for thinking and doing problems. These findings show that more artists should be left-handed, and studies have found that left-handedness is twice as common among artists as among people in other jobs.

No one really knows what makes a person become right-handed instead of left-handed. Scientists have found that almost 40% of the people become left-handed because their main brain is damaged when they are born. However, this doesn’t happen to everyone, so scientists guess there must be another reason why people become

left-handed. One idea is that people usually get right-handed from their parents. If a person does not receive the gene ( 基 因 ) for right-handedness, he/she may become either right-handed or left-handed according to the chance and the people they work or live with.

Though right-handedness is more common than left-handedness, people no longer think left-handed people are strange or unusual. A long time ago, left-handed children were made to use their right hands like other children, but today they don’t have to.

1. After studying works of art made at different times in history, the scientists found .
	1. the art began from 1,500 B.C

… … … … ○ … … … … ○ … … … … 外 … … … … ○ … … … … 装 … … … … ○ … … … … 订 … … … … ○ … … … … 线 … … … … ○ … … …

第 3页，共 6页 第 4页，共 6页

* 1. the works of art ended in the 1950s
	2. most people shown in the works of art are right-handed
	3. most people shown in the works of art are left-handed
1. What is the left side of brain for most people used to do?
	1. It’s used to find or hold things.
	2. It’s used to work with things.
	3. It’s used to make a person’s eyes work together.
	4. It’s the center for thinking and doing problems.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
	1. No one really knows what makes a person become right-handed.
	2. Left-handedness is cleverer than right-handedness.
	3. Children are not made to use their right hands only today.
	4. Scientists think there must be some reason why people become left-handed.
3. The best title for this passage is .
	1. Different Brains, Different Hands
	2. Scientists’ New findings
	3. Left-handed People
	4. Which Hand

# C

Have you wondered why you have two eyes and why they are set close together on the front of your face? The reasons are simple and important.

Your eyes are like two small cameras. A camera catches an image (影像) of an object

and records it on film. Similarly, when you look at something, each eye takes in what it sees and sends this image to the back of the eyeball. Because your eyes are set close together, they see the world from about the same height but from a little different angles (角度). While your right eye sees an object a little to the right, your left eye sees the same object a bit to the left. Working as a team, the eyes send the images to your brain, then your brain puts them together and you see a single image in the centre.

Seeing in stereo means seeing with two eyes working together, which is called stereoscopic sight. This allows you to see the world in 3-D. Seeing depth (深度) helps you to judge how far it is between you and the objects you see, and then adjust (调整) to the changing angle so that you can see something clearly when you move closer or farther away. If images are coming from only one eye, however, height and width (宽度) – can be  **perceived**. So if you see with one eye, you will get a 2-D image, as in a photograph.

Now consider why your two eyes are on the front of your face. Think of other animals just like you. They are all hunting (猎杀) animals, like lions and tigers. This provides a field of sight about 180 degree wide, which is called binocular sight. On the other hand, animals

that are hunted have eyes on the sides of the head, which provides nearly 360-degree field of sight. However, they don’t have stereoscopic sight. It is difficult for them to judge how far a danger is.

With both stereoscopic and binocular sight, humans and hunting animals share the ability to see from side to side and to judge how far it is from other objects. If you think it

would be great to have another kind of sight, perhaps with hundreds of tiny eyes like many insects (昆虫) do, think again! Each tiny insect eye sees only a tiny part. Besides, what if you needed glasses? Be glad for the eyesight that you have.

1. In Paragraph 2, the writer wants to .
	1. tell us how our two eyes work
	2. show the importance of eyes
	3. compare our eyes with cameras
	4. suggest using two eyes properly
2. The underlined word “**perceived**” in Paragraph 3means .
	1. set B. taken C. seen D. made
3. In the last paragraph, the writer thinks that “seeing in stereo” .
	1. is similar to the way a camera works
	2. is an ability humans are lucky to have
	3. would be better for a wider field of sight
	4. helps people to have better sight than animals
4. What is probably the best title for this passage?
	1. Seeing in Stereo B. Protecting Your Eyes

C. Treasuring Your Eyes D. Seeing with Eyes

… … … … ○ … … … … ○ … … … … 内 … … … … ○ … … … … 装 … … … … ○ … … … … 订 … … … … ○ … … … … 线 … … … … ○ … … …

第 5页，共 6页 第 6页，共 6页