

# 2023~2024 学年第一学期阶段性学业水平阳光测评

## 初三 英语

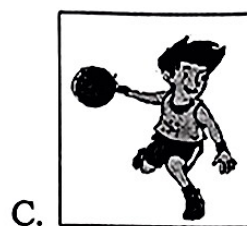
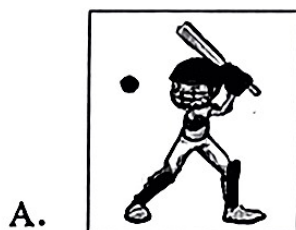
2024.01

### 一、听力部分（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

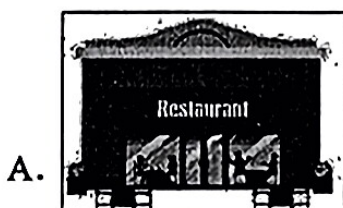
#### A. 听对话回答问题

本部分共有 10 道小题，每小题你将听到一段对话，每段对话听两遍。在听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读题目；听完后请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。

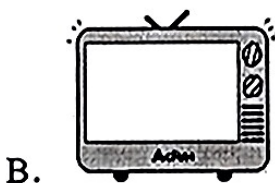
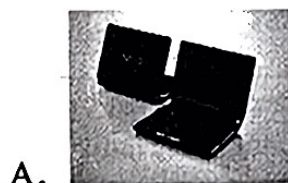
1. What is the boy's future plan?



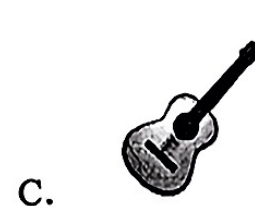
2. Where are they talking?



3. Where will the girl watch the match?



4. Which music is Jack playing?



5. When did the concert begin?

A. At 8:25.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 7:35.

6. What is Mr Green like?

A. Modest.

B. Creative.

C. Organized.

7. What does the boy dislike about the film?

A. Its music.

B. Its story.

C. Its length.

8. How does the boy practice his listening?

A. By watching English movies.

B. By listening to English tapes.

C. By watching English videos.

**B. 听对话和短文回答问题。**

你将听到一段对话和两篇短文，各听两遍。听每段对话或短文前，你将有时间阅读题目；听完后，请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。

· 听一段对话, 回答第 11~12 小题。

11. What's the matter with Daniel?  
A. He has a cold. B. He has a stomachache. C. He has a fever.
12. Where will Daniel go next?  
A. To the old people's home. B. To his school. C. To the hospital

听第一篇短文, 完成第 13~15 小题。请根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确的选项, 完成信息记录表。

Missing!			
Name	Mike Weldon	Missing Day	On 8 <sup>th</sup> <u>13</u>
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A five-year-old boy about one metre tall</li> <li>• Wearing red clothes, brown trousers and <u>14</u> shoes before missing</li> <li>• Playing alone in the backyard of his home before missing</li> </ul>		
Contact	Call David Weldon at <u>15</u> or the police		

- |                |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 13. A. January | B. February | C. March   |
| 14. A. red     | B. black    | C. brown   |
| 15. A. 2656485 | B. 2564568  | C. 2656845 |

听第二篇短文, 回答第 16~20 小题。

16. What did the mouse look for?  
A. Some water. B. Some bread. C. Some milk.
17. Why didn't the mouse come out of the bottle?  
A. Because she wanted to have a good rest in the bottle.  
B. Because her stomach was too big.  
C. Because she wanted something to eat as well.
18. Why did the cat shake the bottle?  
A. Because the cat wanted to play with the mouse.  
B. Because the cat wanted to let the mouse die quickly.  
C. Because the cat wanted to let the mouse come out quickly.
19. What happened to the mouse at last?  
A. The mouse ran away.  
B. The mouse died in the bottle.  
C. The cat ate the mouse happily.
20. Who is cleverer, the cat or the mouse?  
A. We can't decide. B. The cat. C. The mouse.



二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

通读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

Once there was a king and his daughter. The king asked his daughter how much she loved him. She said she loved him as much as she loved 21. Her answer made the king very happy. Salt is a simple thing, 22 it is very important. So the king thought his daughter cared a lot about him.

Salt has many 23. Our bodies need salt. If we don't have enough, our bodies can't work properly. We put salt on icy roads to make them 24. We also use salt to produce other products, like paper and glass. But for many years, salt's most important job was to 25 food. Like other living things, most bacteria(细菌) need water to live. Salt takes in plenty of water, so most bacteria can't live 26 a salty environment. As a result, salt protects food and many other things for much of human history, this ability has made salt 27. Every ancient culture from Egypt to China depended on salt. Even today, the hard-working, useful people are 28 as "the salt of the earth".

For centuries, salt was also hard to 29. Its usefulness, together with rarity(稀有) made it very expensive. Salt could even be used like 30. In fact, the word salary(薪水) comes from the word salt.

Today, salt is used more widely and it still plays an significant role in our life.

- |                |                |             |               |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 21. A. salt    | B. air         | C. gold     | D. sugar      |
| 22. A. or      | B. so          | C. and      | D. but        |
| 23. A. forms   | B. secrets     | C. uses     | D. skills     |
| 24. A. wide    | B. safe        | C. smooth   | D. thick      |
| 25. A. protect | B. provide     | C. produce  | D. prepare    |
| 26. A. in      | B. outside     | C. for      | D. without    |
| 27. A. hopeful | B. comfortable | C. valuable | D. successful |
| 28. A. saved   | B. dreamed     | C. invited  | D. described  |
| 29. A. sell    | B. get         | C. take     | D. keep       |
| 30. A. money   | B. medicine    | C. earth    | D. food       |

三、阅读理解（共 17 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 34 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

A

*We want your writing!*

Think you can write a winning story? Enter the 22<sup>th</sup> Suzhou Library Short Story Competition for your chance to win ¥1, 000. The three winning entries will also be published in Suzhou Daily.

**Prizes**  
1st Prize:A check for ¥1, 000 and publication(出版) in Suzhou Daily.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Prize:Publication in Suzhou Daily and ¥300 in books tokens(券).  
3rd Prize: Publication in Suzhou Daily and ¥150 in book tokens.

**How to Enter**  
Send your entry by post to Suzhou Library, 858 Renmin Street, or come by and hand it in in person.  
You can enter as many stories as you like!  
Please type your entry on white A4 paper. Use Times New Roman font(字体), size 12.  
Handwritten entries will not be accepted.  
The word limit for each story is 2, 000 words.  
Please also include your full name and contact information on the first page.  
*Your entry must be your own work and unpublished at the time of submission(递交) . We look forward to reading your work!*



31. If you get the first place, you will have a chance to win \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. ¥1000 in book tokens  
 B. a check for ¥1,000  
 C. ¥300 in book tokens  
 D. ¥150 in book tokens
32. What should you do if you enter the Suzhou Library Short Story Competition?  
 A. Sending your entry by email.  
 B. Handing in your friend's entry.  
 C. Visiting the website of Suzhou Daily.  
 D. Sending your entry by post.
33. Which of the following story can be accepted?  
 A. Amy's story. The font she used was Times New Roman.  
 B. Tommy's story. It was written by hand.  
 C. Tina's story. The contact information was included on the last page.  
 D. Daniel's story. It was 1,500 words long and typed on white paper, size A3.
34. Where is the passage probably from?  
 A. A story book.  
 B. A newspaper.  
 C. A tour guide.  
 D. A film poster.

**B**

**Grass on the Ancient Plain(草原) in Farewell(告别) to a Friend**

*By Bai Juyi*

Wild grasses spread over ancient plain;  
 With spring and fall they come and go.  
 Wild fire can't burn them up again;  
 They rise when vernal breezes blow.  
 Their fragrance overruns the way;  
 Their green invades the ruined town.  
 To see my friend go far away;  
 My sorrow grows like grass overgrown.

The poem "Grass on the Ancient Plain in Farewell to a Friend" is a famous poem by Bai Juyi of the Tang Dynasty. Through the description of the weeds(野草) on the ancient plain, the poem expresses the feeling of farewell to a friend. His friendship is like the overgrown grass on the ancient plain. It can be seen as an ode(颂歌) to weeds and life. The first four lines focus on the beauty of the life of the weeds through time, while the second four lines focus on their beauty of one time. The poem "Wild fire can't burn them up again; They rise when vernal breezes blow." shows a kind of "difficulty" and has been recited for thousands of years.

This poem is the author's practice work for the examination. According to the record, the author entered the capital for the first time. When he visited the famous people Gu Kuang, he showed this poem. At first, Gu Kuang looked at the young man and said, "Living is not easy with rice prices here staying high." Although he was joking about Bai Juyi's name, he also meant something more: the capital was not a good place to make a living. However, after reading the two lines of "wildfire can't burned", he can't help appreciating(欣赏) it and said: "Living can be easy with great sight(洞察力)." And it was widely praised. It can be seen that this poem was thought highly of at that time.

35. Which of the following rhymes with "plain"?  
 A. Go.  
 B. Again.  
 C. Blow.  
 D. Way.
36. What did the writer want to express with the weeds on the ancient plain?  
 A. The feeling of farewell to a friend.  
 B. The hard life in the capital.  
 C. A kind of difficulty.  
 D. The beauty of the life of the weeds.
37. What does underlined word "sorrow" in the poem mean?  
 A. Happiness.  
 B. Excitement.  
 C. Sadness.  
 D. Surprise.



38. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Bai Juyi wrote the poem for his friend Gu Kuang.
- B. Gu Kuang appreciated the language in the poem.
- C. Gu Kuang liked joking about others' names.
- D. Gu Kuang didn't think Bai Juyi could make a living in the capital.

**C**

In a video, young children call out to their mother or father; the parents enter the room smiling, turn around and call out to their own parents; the grandparents then enter smiling and call out to their parents – the great-grandparents.

This kind of video is being described as the “four-generation(一代) challenge”. It started on the Chinese short-video platform, Douyin, and has since spread to social media in other countries. People from all over the world have discussed the videos and have their own understandings.

“I have to give that to China. Family care is usually a strong value,” wrote one Facebook user named Antoine Yupud. The “four-generation” videos have not only touched foreign viewers but also given them a deeper look into Chinese family values.

In most East Asian cultures, it is common for many generations of a single family to live together in one house. This is called an **extended family**. In most Western countries, most families are made up of just children and their parents.

In Western culture, privacy(隐私) and independence(独立) are highly valued. Kids usually move out of the house after they grow up. Many of them apply for loans(贷款) and work part-time jobs in order to pay for college and rent(房租). If they choose to continue living with their parents after becoming an adult, it can be seen as a sign of immaturity(不成熟) or failure.

Although family forms in the East and West are different, the love and bonds between family members are common. That might be why the “four-generation” videos have won so many hearts around the world.

39. What is the “four-generation challenge” video mainly about?

- A. How family members eat together.
- B. How children play with their parents.
- C. How grandparents are well cared for.
- D. How four generations of one family can all live together.

40. What is paragraph 2 written to show?

- A. The video format is hard to be copied.
- B. People all over the world like the video format.
- C. Douyin is a great success in foreign markets.
- D. Foreign people don't have such big families.

41. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is an **extended family**?

- A. A family that many friends live together.
- B. A family that many generations live together.
- C. A family that lives in a big city.
- D. A family with only one child.

42. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. The four-generation videos help spread Chinese family values.
- B. Families with only one child are common in China's modern society.
- C. Adults in Western countries never live with their grandparents.
- D. It's seen as a failure if Chinese children live with parents after the age of 18.

43. What might be the key to making the video popular in the world?

- A. Foreign people's interest about Chinese culture.
- B. The differences between different cultures.
- C. The commonly shared love and bonds in families.
- D. The video form that never appeared before.



## D

Can you imagine being able to learn about world history by looking at a coin with the head of Alexander the Great on it or a Chinese Ming dynasty banknote(钞票)? Or how about following mankind's footsteps into modern culture by being able to see an Early Victorian tea set?

A History of the World in 100 objects, a project by BBC Radio and the British Museum, presents a history of the world through 100 objects from the British Museum's collection.

The objects, most of which are valuable, have brought enjoyment to people all over the world. Those who are lucky enough to see the items in person are able to see the glory(辉煌) of history with their own eyes.

"These from the past speak of whole societies rather than single things, and tell of the world for which they were made, sometimes having meanings far beyond what their original(最初的) makers meant them to have," Neil Mac Gregor, director of the British Museum, wrote in the project's book.

I borrowed the book and read it. One item in particular stood out to me. It was a mechanical galleon(机械帆船) – a kind of clock. Its design is based on the great European ships that sailed across the sea in the 1500s. During that period of time, technology was developing at a fast pace, and owning a scientific product was fashionable. The clock, a mixture of the growth of technology and the desire(欲望) to explore other lands, is a perfect symbol of that age.

44. How does the writer start the passage?

A. By making a conclusion.

B. By asking questions.

C. By listing numbers.

D. By telling a story.

45. What does Neil MacGregor mean in paragraph 4?

A. People should pay attention to what they were made for.

B. People can learn about how they were made.

C. The ancient objects told people what society was like in the past.

D. The objects brought people a lot of enjoyment.

46. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. The clock is a perfect symbol of the 1500s.

B. The design of the clock is still fashionable today.

C. The technology in the 1500s developed slowly.

D. The clock once sailed to other countries in the 1500s.

47. Which of the following can be the title of the passage?

A. A book

B. The world history

C. Ancient items

D. A symbol

### 四、信息还原 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从对话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。

Nobody likes making mistakes. But, no one is perfect. If you can learn from mistakes, they can move you forward. 48

If you have made mistakes that harm other people, it is important to offer a sincere apology (道歉) in person. 49 If you refuse to apologize, the person hurt by you will hold it against you.

If you go through life afraid to make a mistake, you will spend most of your life doing nothing. People usually make mistakes. 50 The more duties you take, the more likely you will make mistakes.

Unluckily, it is our natural instinct(本能) to justify(为.....辩解) our actions. When you make a mistake, you will first blame(责备) someone else. When mistakes are made, the boss is unlikely to be interested in your words. Sometimes it is best to say, very simply—yes, I made a mistake.

Mistakes happen for different reasons. 51 If you make mistakes because you are tired, try to get more sleep; if you are stressed, look at ways to relax and keep away from the stress of work.

You should avoid feeling guilty about making mistakes. 52 If you repeat the same mistakes, it shows you aren't making progress and they cause repeating trouble. Often mistakes are



caused by bad habits. To avoid making the same mistakes, you need to break these bad habits. The sooner, the better.

- A. There is no harm in making mistakes, and it is a necessary part of going forward.  
B. But at the same time, you should make a decision to learn from them.  
C. A good apology will likely make the other person understand you.  
D. Therefore, you should find out how you can learn from them.  
E. You may have made a mistake by saying some unkind words.  
F. To avoid repeating them, you need to find the main reason.  
G. You should smile at the people who apology to you.

五、词汇检测 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

第一节 根据下列句子所给的汉语注释、音标和首字母, 根据上下文语境, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

53. The central computer system can ▲ (控制) all lights in this building.  
54. He ran very fast and arrived there out of ▲ (呼吸).  
55. Dustin's new design is better than these ▲ (德国人).  
56. You can never imagine how much difficulty they had ▲ (导演) this film.  
57. You must put in an ▲ (露面), at least, or she'll think you're avoiding her.  
58. I don't agree with the old Chinese saying, "Men die for w▲, and birds die for food."  
59. Lucy doesn't have a g▲ for music but she makes up for it with hard work.  
60. The young lady who has four children cut the apple into q▲.  
61. —When I have some worries, I just can't decide with whom I can talk.  
—Really? You can s▲ them with your parents, I think.  
62. —Do you use WeChat payment or Alipay?  
—N▲. I have one more choice --- UnionPay.  
63. There is no clear ▲ /dɪ'vaɪdɪŋ/ line between what is good and what is bad.  
64. The entire ▲ /ɪ'pɒjuːləɪf/ of the town was at the meeting.  
65. He may ▲ /prɪ'fɜː/ listening to music to watching TV.  
66. Don't you think Jim is the ▲ /'sɪlə/ of the two?  
67. If you don't spell your name ▲ /kə'rektli/, it's easy to get into trouble.

第二节 请认真阅读下面的短文, 从方框中选择适当的单词或者短语, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅使用一次。

free, be based on, achieve, in prison, die

Dec 5 is the anniversary(周年纪念日) of the 68 of Nelson Mandela, the former president of South Africa. He overthrew(推翻) the racial segregation system(种族隔离制度) in the nation and set people of color there free. You may know about lots of 69 he made for his country. But do you know about the Mandela Effect?

The Mandela Effect describes a situation where many people have the same false memory. The name of the theory(理论) dates back to 2010 when many people on the internet falsely remembered that Nelson Mandela died in the 1980s 70. But Mandela was actually 71 in 1990 and passed away in 2013. US researcher Fiona Broome then created the term Mandela Effect 72 this situation.

六、短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A crocodile's mouth shuts and a man jumps on it shouting "Crikey(哎呀)"! 73 (know) as the crocodile hunter, Steve Irwin was an Australian conservationist(保护主义者) who got up close, really close to dangerous animals.

As well as putting his arms around crocodiles, Irwin would also pick up poisonous(有毒的)



snakes 74 swim with sharks. Along with his wife Terri and dog Sui, Irwin became very popular around the world in 75 1990s and 2000s, encouraging many young people to get into conservation.

Irwin could also be controversial(有争议的), as some felt his hands-on way with animals was bad 76 them. But to many, his excitement encouraged international interest in working with and caring for animals. Irwin said, "Education is all about being excited about something. If we can get people 77 (excite) about animals, it makes it a lot easier 78 (save) them.

Thanks to his popularity, the Australia Zoo, run by Irwin himself, became a huge tourist 79 (attract). The Irwins also set up wildlife homes for animals in danger as well as an international organization for wild life conservation, education and research.

But, in 2006, Irwin's adventures got the better of his 80 (luck) while filming the TV show, *Ocean's Deadliest*. Out of all the dangerous animals Irwin worked with, it was the sting(叮咬) from a stingray(黄貂鱼), a usually harmless animal that 81 (lead) to Irwin's death.

I was one of the children in the 90s excited by Steve Irwin. He showed that 82 (discover) the world and its animals could not just be interesting, but also fun! He was brave, funny and maybe even a little crazy, but by crikey, what a guy to remember!

### 七、阅读表达(共3小题;每小题2分,满分6分)

请认真阅读短文,用英语回答短文后的问题,并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

It is generally considered bad to tell a lie. But there is an exception—people from around the world come to northwestern England every November to compete for the title(称号) of the World's Biggest Liar(说谎者).

The competition is held in honor of 19th-century Bridge Inn landlord(店主) Will Ritson, who was famous for exaggerating(夸张) his experiences to tell exciting stories.

Competitors have just five minutes to tell the biggest lie they can think of, without using any tools or telling jokes.

Over the years, people have won the contest with different stories, like taking magical journeys to Scotland in rubbish bins that went under the sea.

A bishop(主教) reportedly told what may be the greatest lie ever in the competition. His story was just one sentence: "I have never told a lie in my life!" The most celebrated liar in the history of the competition is a British man named John Graham. Between 1994 and 2008 he won seven World's Biggest Liar titles and is known as Johnny Liar.

In 2006, Sue Perkins became the first female to win the competition, telling a story about people riding camels to work as a result of climate change. In 2011, the first place went to Glen Boyland, who told a lie about competing in a snail-racing competition with Prince Charles.

Politicians(政客) and lawyers are not allowed to take part in the competition, as they are considered to have an unfair advantage.

83. Who was the first female to win the competition?

84. Why can't politicians and lawyers join in the competition?

85. What do you think of this competition? Why?

### 八、书面表达(共1小题;满分25分)

家庭对你意味着什么?每个人都有不同的理解,请以 "A home means        for me" 为题,用英语写一件发生在你家中有趣的,或者让你学到知识的,或者让你感受到关爱的,或者让你明白人生道理的,或者其他的经历,并简要谈谈你对家的理解。

要求: 1、补全题目,并围绕自拟题目适当发挥,使行文连贯,通顺,完成一篇文章;

2、字数 100 词左右;

3、文中不得出现真实的校名、人名

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请 将 答 案 写 在 答 题 卡 上

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