

2019—2020 学年度初三第一次限时检测

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,请考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号、教室和座位号;
2. 必须在答题卡上答题,在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效;
3. 答题时,请考生注意各大题题号后面的答题提示;
4. 请勿折叠答题卡,保持字体工整、笔迹清晰、卡面清洁;
5. 答题卡上不得使用涂改液、涂改胶和贴纸;
6. 本学科试卷中听力材料以中速朗读两遍。

试卷分四个部分,共 10 页,75 小题,时量 120 分钟,满分 120 分。

I. 听力技能(两部分,共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项回答问题。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

- ( ) 1. What's the weather like now?  
A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Cloudy.
- ( ) 2. How does the woman's son learn to dance?  
A. A teacher teaches him.  
B. His grandma teaches him.  
C. He learns it on his own.
- ( ) 3. What does Lucas want to be?  
A. A driver. B. A teacher. C. A doctor.
- ( ) 4. What's the time now?  
A. 7:10. B. 7:20. C. 7:50.
- ( ) 5. What are Lily and Lucy doing now?  
A. Watching TV.  
B. Doing some housework.  
C. Doing their homework.

第二节 听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 2~3 个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项回答问题。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。(共 15 小题,计 15 分)

听第六段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

- ( ) 6. Where did the woman go two months ago?  
A. Chiang Mai. B. Macao. C. Shanghai.
- ( ) 7. How long did the woman stay in Disneyland?  
A. For two days. B. For three days. C. For four days.

听第七段对话,回答第 8、9 小题。

- ( ) 8. When do people in North America often celebrate Halloween?  
A. On November 1st.  
B. On December 1st.  
C. On October 31st.
- ( ) 9. Which of the following is NOT a thing that people often do on Halloween?  
A. Telling jokes to each other.  
B. Dressing up as ghosts.  
C. Asking for a treat.

听第八段对话,回答第 10、11 小题。

- ( ) 10. What kind of music is Amy listening to?  
A. Folk music.                      B. Pop music.                      C. Rock music.
- ( ) 11. What does Tony think of rock music?  
A. It's noisy.                      B. It's beautiful.                      C. It's exciting.

听第九段对话,回答第 12 至 14 小题。

- ( ) 12. What are the two speakers going to do this Sunday?  
A. Go to school.  
B. Go to the piano lesson.  
C. Go on a picnic.
- ( ) 13. When will the woman call Peter and Kate?  
A. On Saturday afternoon.  
B. On Friday afternoon.  
C. On Sunday afternoon.
- ( ) 14. Who will buy food and drinks?  
A. Mike.                      B. Jane.                      C. Peter.

听第十段对话,回答第 15 至 17 小题。

- ( ) 15. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Old friends.                      B. Husband and wife.                      C. Neighbors.
- ( ) 16. What does Linda think of the neighborhood?  
A. Noisy but convenient.  
B. Quiet and convenient.  
C. Busy and crowded.
- ( ) 17. Where will the two speakers probably go this afternoon?  
A. The supermarket.                      B. The bookstore.                      C. The gym.

听下面一段独白,回答第 18 至 20 小题。

- ( ) 18. Whom does Leilei write the letter to?  
A. His friend.                      B. His mother.                      C. His father.
- ( ) 19. Why does Leilei write the letter?  
A. He wants to relax himself.  
B. He wants to ask for some pocket money.  
C. He wants to make his pocket money by himself.
- ( ) 20. Where does Leilei want to get a part-time job?  
A. In his uncle's supermarket.  
B. In his aunt's restaurant.  
C. In his brother's store.

II. 知识运用(两部分,共 20 小题,计 20 分)

第一节 语法填空 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案填空。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

- ( ) 21. — Mom, I bought us two tickets to the concert.  
— Really? \_\_\_\_\_ exciting news!  
A. How                      B. What an                      C. What
- ( ) 22. My grandpa likes to sleep with the window open \_\_\_\_\_ it's really cold.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. or
- ( ) 23. — May I make my own decision?  
— It's up to you. You're \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.  
A. too young                      B. so old                      C. old enough
- ( ) 24. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ an English club to practice \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
A. take part in; to speak  
B. join; speaking  
C. join; to speak
- ( ) 25. Mr. Turner bought two bikes. One was for his wife, and \_\_\_\_\_ was for his son.  
A. another                      B. other                      C. the other
- ( ) 26. The little girl who \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother that the hen had \_\_\_\_\_ two eggs.  
A. lay; lied; laid                      B. laid; laid; lie                      C. lied; lied; laid
- ( ) 27. You can improve your math \_\_\_\_\_ asking the teacher for help.  
A. with                      B. by                      C. for
- ( ) 28. — Do you know where the last two pictures went?  
— A millionaire bought \_\_\_\_\_ of them. He thought they were worth.  
A. either                      B. neither                      C. both
- ( ) 29. If you don't know the way \_\_\_\_\_, worry will follow you forever.  
A. be happy                      B. to be happy                      C. of happy
- ( ) 30. Your watch looks nice. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where did you buy it  
B. where you buy it  
C. where you bought it

第二节 词语填空 通读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳答案。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A wise man was walking from one town to another with a few of his followers when they happened to pass a lake. They stopped there to 31 for a while, and the wise man said to one of his followers: "I am very 32. Could you please get me some water from the lake?"

As the wise man requested, the follower walked to the lake. Some people were 33 their clothes in the water, and right at that moment, several carts(手推车) were being pulled through the lake. As a 34, the water became very muddy.

The follower went back and told the wise man that the water was very 35 and not fit to drink.

After they had rested for about half an hour, the wise man again asked the 36 follower to go back to the lake and get him some water to drink. As requested, the follower went to the lake. This time he found that all the 37 had settled(沉淀) to the bottom(底部). The water was very clear and looked fit to drink. So he 38 his water bottle and took it to the wise man.

The wise man took the water bottle and drank before looking up at the follower. “See 39 you did to make the water clean?” he said. “You let it be for a while and the mud settled down on its own, so that you could get some clear drinking water. Your mind can also be like that 40 when it is disturbed(打扰) by something. If you just let it be and give it a little time, it will most likely settle down on its own without you having to put in any effort at all to calm it.”

- |                    |            |             |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| ( )31. A. stand    | B. rest    | C. swim     |
| ( )32. A. thirsty  | B. tired   | C. hungry   |
| ( )33. A. making   | B. washing | C. catching |
| ( )34. A. rule     | B. reason  | C. result   |
| ( )35. A. muddy    | B. cold    | C. clear    |
| ( )36. A. other    | B. same    | C. second   |
| ( )37. A. clothes  | B. carts   | C. mud      |
| ( )38. A. threw    | B. filled  | C. got      |
| ( )39. A. how      | B. why     | C. what     |
| ( )40. A. follower | B. lake    | C. cart     |

### III. 阅读技能(四部分,共 24 小题,计 48 分)

第一节 图表理解 阅读下面的图表,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

#### A

##### Road safety tips for driving at night

Why is night driving risky?
● You may not be able to see as well as you would during the day.
● Your reaction is slowed.
● You may be sleepy.
How do we drive safely at night?
● Get some sleep before you leave.
● Take a break for 15 minutes every two hours.
● Stay hydrated(补水).
● Avoid heavy foods and alcohol(酒精) before you leave.
● Make sure your phone is fully charged(充电).

- ( )41. Which of the following is NOT a reason why night driving is dangerous?
- A. Drivers' reactions may be slow.  
B. Drivers may be sleepy at night.  
C. The driver's phone may be out of power.
- ( )42. Night driving can be safer if drivers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. get enough sleep before they leave  
B. drink some wine before they leave  
C. drive as slowly as possible

### B

Read the following instructions before you take it.

Adults	2 tablespoons(汤匙)
Children:	according to age
10~14 years	4 teaspoons
6~10 years	2 teaspoons
3~6 years	1 teaspoon
0~3 year(s)	1/2 teaspoon
Repeat above dose(剂量) every half-hour to 1 hour if needed until 8 doses are taken.	
If you do not get better within three days, see a doctor.	
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING	

- ( )43. Where might we find these instructions?
- A. On the wall of a shop.  
B. On the label of a medicine bottle.  
C. In a newspaper article.
- ( )44. Who should take a dose of two tablespoons?
- A. A grown-up man.  
B. A 13-year-old girl.  
C. A 7-year-old child.
- ( )45. How many hours does it take at least to finish 8 doses?
- A. Eight hours.                      B. Six hours.                      C. Four hours.

第二节 短文理解 阅读下面的短文，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。(共 10 小题，计 20 分)

### A

Garbage sorting is a big issue worldwide. In recent years, some Chinese cities have been working hard on it. From July 1, 2019 on, people in Shanghai are required to sort their garbage according to strict rules. And Shanghai has worked with Alipay to create a “green account(账户)” service for its residents(居民). Account holders get points by correctly sorting their garbage. Through the Alipay app, they can exchange the points for milk, phone cards and other products. The city is asking all of its residents to sort their garbage into four groups: wet, recyclable(可回收的), harmful and dry.



Wet waste is also known as household waste. “They are things you don’t want but pigs can eat,” *Guangzhou Daily* explained.

Paper, metal(金属), glass and other things that can be reused are recyclable waste.

Harmful waste includes things like medicine, batteries and fluorescent bulbs(荧光灯泡).

Finally, any waste that’s not wet, recyclable or harmful will go in the “dry waste” bin.

Many other Chinese cities are also using this method to sort their garbage. For example, Shenzhen has been sorting its garbage into the same four groups since 2012. Students there also receive waste-sorting guidebooks that they must study.

Why should we sort our garbage? The answer lies in the increasing amount of the waste we are producing. Chinese cities produce over 200 million tons of waste each year, according to China Economic Net. Most of the waste is buried in landfills, which may pollute water and soil. Moreover, these landfills can take up large areas of ground that could have been used for planting trees or crops. In fact, more than half of our waste can be recycled: recyclable garbage can be made into new materials, while wet garbage can be made into gas, heat and fertilizer.

In order to recycle efficiently, we need to sort our garbage. Can the garbage processing companies do the sorting job for us? They can, but that requires a lot of work and costs a lot of money. Things will become much easier if each of us can sort our own garbage. Besides, the troublesome task of sorting might encourage people to produce less waste.

China is improving its waste-sorting efforts. There is still a long way to go. But it’s never too late to learn how to sort your trash properly and protect the environment.

- ( )46. How is Shanghai encouraging people to sort their garbage?
- A. By creating a “green account” service with the help of Alipay.
  - B. By giving them milk, phone cards and other products.
  - C. By providing its residents with guidebooks to help them.
- ( )47. Which of the following would be classified as wet waste?
- A. Glasses.
  - B. Leftover food.
  - C. Medicine.
- ( )48. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. We are producing more waste in China.
  - B. All the garbage is buried in landfills.
  - C. We can recycle only half of our waste.
- ( )49. What do we know about garbage sorting in China?
- A. It started its garbage sorting system on July 1, 2019.
  - B. Companies can do the sorting job much easier than we do.
  - C. There is still a lot of work to be done in this area.
- ( )50. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. How and why we should sort our garbage.
  - B. What kinds of waste can pollute the environment.
  - C. How some kinds of waste can be reused and recycled.

### Changes are coming

Beijing's "two sessions(两会)" are being widely discussed across China. During the sessions, many proposals(提案) and suggestions were put forward. Here are three issues that were discussed during the sessions that might interest you.

#### The smartphone ban(禁令)

According to the survey conducted last year, 68.1 percent of Chinese primary and junior high school students have their own smartphones. To keep students from playing with their smartphones in classes, some schools have already banned smartphones in the school.

Lei Yanqin, a deputy(代表) of the National People's Congress(NPC, 全国人民代表大会), suggested that smartphones should be banned at schools nationwide. She said that listening to music and playing games in class not only bother teachers, but also make it difficult for students to listen carefully. She added that students also tend to show off their phones too much.

#### New uniform designs

Most junior high schools in China require students to wear a uniform to show their school spirit and avoid comparing themselves to each other. However, only three in ten students are satisfied with their uniforms, as they think they are old-fashioned and of poor quality, *China Education Daily* reported.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee(民革中央) suggested that the uniforms should be redesigned. The committee said the new uniforms could have more designs about traditional Chinese culture. They added that better quality cloth should be used to make the uniforms so that they will be more comfortable to wear.

#### The video game rating system(分级制度)

Over 200 million teenagers across China play online games like King of Glory(《王者荣耀》), *Guangming Daily* reported. With their computers and tablets, teenagers are able to play most online games produced in China and abroad. However, some games have something that might not be good for young people.

Many NPC deputies suggested that a rating system for online games should be **introduced**. All games would be sorted into age groups according to their content. Players would have to provide their ID numbers before playing certain games.

( )51. What does Lei Yanqin think of smartphones?

- A. They are necessary in schools.
- B. They can help students take notes quickly.
- C. They are causing lots of trouble in schools.

( )52. Most students don't like their uniforms because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their color and style
- B. their style and quality
- C. their color and quality

- ( ) 53. What did the committee suggest about uniforms?
- A. Students should design their own uniforms.  
B. The quality of school uniforms should be improved.  
C. Students should wear traditional Chinese clothing as uniforms.
- ( ) 54. Why was the rating system suggested for online games?
- A. To protect teenagers from unsuitable games.  
B. To stop teenagers from playing online games.  
C. To limit the number of online games.
- ( ) 55. What is the meaning of “introduced” in the last paragraph?
- A. 介绍                      B. 说明                      C. 引进

第三节 语篇补全 阅读下面的短文,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全短文。选项中有一项为多余选项。(共 4 小题,计 8 分)

British singer-songwriter Ed Sheeran is known for his soulful songs. 56. \_\_\_\_\_ Like most successful people, he struggled to become a star. But few people knew the red-haired singer had a childhood fighting against stuttering(口吃).

57. \_\_\_\_\_ He has something wrong with one ear. And he had a huge red birthmark around one eye. He had to have an operation to remove it. After the operation, he started to stutter. And he was bullied(欺负) at school because of that.

It was US rapper Eminem who unknowingly helped Sheeran stop stuttering. Sheeran's dad gave him Eminem's CD when he was 9. “58. \_\_\_\_\_” Sheeran said. “He raps very fast and very melodically(旋律优美地), and it helped me get out of the pain.”

Sheeran spoke about the stutter later. 59. \_\_\_\_\_ “Kids worry a lot about fitting in, but the moment you stop trying to fit in is when stuff fits around you.”

“Everything you think is wrong with you is actually right with you because that makes you an individual, and that makes you an even more interesting human,” he said.

- A. I knew every word of it back to front by the time I was 10.  
B. The young Sheeran was no ordinary kid.  
C. It made him a weirdo(怪咖), but also helped him find confidence in music.  
D. He has proved his musical talents to the world again and again.  
E. You need to seek help from your families when you have problems.

第四节 阅读表达 阅读下面的短文,然后根据短文内容回答问题。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

Flying through the sky on the Wind Fire Wheels, holding a Fire-tipped Spear(火尖枪) in his hand—Ne Zha is a famous hero in a Ming Dynasty novel “Fengshen Yanyi”.

Over the summer, a movie called *Ne Zha* became very popular in China. Directed by 38-year-old Yang Yu, the film describes Ne Zha as a rebellious(叛逆的) but brave boy with cute and ugly features instead of the handsome young figure.





Born with special powers, Ne Zha is hated and feared. Destined (注定) by prediction to bring disasters to the world, the boy must choose between good and evil. But Ne Zha thinks only he can hold his fate (命运) in his hands. It's up to him to become the man he wants to be. People like the movie because Ne Zha overcomes the prejudice (偏见) and his dark fate to become a hero.

There are a lot of famous sentences in this film, and the most popular one is "My fate depends on me not God", which made a lot of people touched when watching it.

"I want to make a movie to tell young people to hold on to their dreams and hold their fate in hands," said Yang Yu.

So far, *Ne Zha* (around 4.9 billion yuan) has surpassed (超过) Chinese science fiction *Wandering Earth* (4.654 billion yuan) to be the second-highest grossing (票房) film in China—only behind Chinese action film *Wolf Warrior 2* (5.68 billion yuan) and well ahead of the top-grossing American movie in China, *Avengers: Endgame*.

60. Who is the director of *Ne Zha*?

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61. Why do people like *Ne Zha*?

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62. What does the director want to tell young people in *Ne Zha*?

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63. Is *Ne Zha* the top-grossing movie in China?

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64. What do you think of the character Ne Zha?

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#### IV. 写作技能 (三部分, 共 11 小题, 计 32 分)

第一节 语篇翻译 阅读下面的短文, 将划线部分译成英文或中文。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

We know that it's important to give people a gift, especially a personal one. 65. If we are going to give gifts to others, we should first try to find out what they like and dislike. That is called "art of giving".

66. Some little kids think they don't get enough gifts while some old people think they get too many gifts. Different people like different kinds of gifts. For example, a little boy can make his mother very happy just by giving her a leaf as a gift.

67. 赠送礼物在不同的国家是不同的。 Here are some of their likes. In Canada, a tree can help remember a person. In the USA, some people ask their families and friends to give money to charity rather than buy them gifts. In Sweden, doing something for someone or paying a visit to the elder is the best gift. 68. 人们不需要花费任何钱。 Different people have different thoughts on this subject! 69. Maybe the art of giving is difficult!

65. \_\_\_\_\_

66. \_\_\_\_\_

67. \_\_\_\_\_

68. \_\_\_\_\_

69. \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 情景交际 通读下面的对话,根据上下文补全对话内容。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)

A: Hey, Joy. This is Steve, calling you from Beijing.

B: Hi, Steve. You are already in Beijing? 70. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: By plane.

B: 71. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I watched the military parade(阅兵) which is to celebrate China's 70th birthday!

B: Really? 72. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: It's amazing! I've never seen a parade like that. I think China is really strong.

B: I agree with you. I hope I can go there some time. 73. \_\_\_\_\_?

A: For 5 days. My dad will have an important meeting next Monday.

B: What a pity! Given more time, you could visit more places.

A: Yeah, but work comes first.

B: Could you please tell me more about your travel when you are back?

A: 74. \_\_\_\_\_. I'll be back in a few days. Talk to you soon.

B: Thank you. Have a nice journey!

第三节 书面表达(计 12 分)

75. 假如你是李华,现就读于一所国际学校。你校正在举行“我与传统文化有个约会”的主题活动,请你写一篇文章介绍中国传统佳节——春节或端午节,分享中国传统文化。

要求:(1) 80 词左右;

(2) 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

(3) 文中不得出现真实的人名和校名。

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