**2019—2020学年度第二学期第三次阶段测试**

**初三英语试题**

**（试卷分值：100分，考试时间：100分钟）**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答案必须填在答题纸上，在其他位置作答一律无效。**

**2. 作答前，请务必将自己的姓名、班级、学号等填写在答题纸规定的位置，并认真核对。**

**卷I ( 选择题，共60分)**

**一、单项选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**从A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

1. **— Jim took one-hour ride just now. What a short time he spent finishing such a**

**long way!**

**— He is experienced rider.**

1. **an; the B. a; the C. a; an D. an; a**
2. **— Are these books ?**

**— No, they are not mine. They belong to \_.**

1. **your; her B. yours; her C. you; hers D. yours; hers**

**3. fans watched his final match and of them were men.**

**A. Three millions; third four B. Million of; three fourths**

**C. Three million; three fourth D. Millions of; three fourths**

**4. A hard-working man become a great scientist, but a great scientist be a hard-working man.**

**A. can’t; can B. may not; must C. can’t; must D. may not; can**

**5. You don’t know what great difficulty I had to get the two concert tickets.**

**A. managing B. to manage C. managing D. managed**

**6. As a teacher, I chose those classical songs I listened to my students these days.**

**A. relax B. relaxing C. to relax D. relaxed**

**7. The music by Tan Dun sounds .**

**A. was written; amazing B. written; amazed**

**C. was written; amazed D. written; amazing**

**8. Brexit (脱欧) used to be the No. 1 topic news channels for years in the UK, but now it has given away to coronavirus.**

**A. in B. on C. by D. for**

**9. — Alice, could you tell me London?**

**— Sure. Last Sunday**

1. **when Mr.Smith left B. when Mr.Smith will leave**

**C. when did Mr.Smith leave D. when will Mr.Smith leave**

**10. — the young the old are getting interested in WeChat.**

**— Yes. WeChat is very useful. People can communicate more freely.**

1. **Not only; but also B. Neither; nor C. Not; but D. Either; or**

**11. The population of China is than that of Australia.**



**A. far more B. far less C. much smaller D. much larger**

**12. We’re not sure there’ll be or not tomorrow.**

**A. if; raining B. if; rainy C. whether; raining D. whether; rain**

**13. — He often disagrees your ideas, he？**

**— . We often have different thoughts．**

1. **does; Yes B. doesn’t; Yes C. does; No D. doesn’t; No**

**14. That was his first invention. It was a machine clothes.**

**A. that used to wash B. which was used to washing**

**C. which got used to washing D. that was used to wash**

**15. —When I was abroad, I missed so much about my family and friends that I couldn’t fall asleep**

**almost every night.**

**—Me too. .**

**A. A miss is as good as a mile B. Great minds think alike**

**C. East or west, home is the best D. When in Rome do as the Romans do**

**二、完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从文后每题所给的A、B、C、D选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

**Beauty will buy no beef.**

**Everyone admires beauty. Everyone has 16 standard about beauty.**

**Nowadays some people may think that they can own beauty if they have a good looking. They are17 with their appearance. So they 18 much money taking a kind of operation to make themselves 19 . Can beauty really be man-made? If so, everybody can get beauty. 20 a result, there is 21 beauty at all.**

**The appearance 22 by our parents and is unique in the world. Everyone should value it. I would rather nature as the standard of beauty. Just accept yourself, accept everything 23 the god gives to you, and create the beautiful life belonging 24 you.**

**Many heroes 25 beautiful appearance. However, their beautiful images often come to our minds. Their beauty 26 what they have devoted to the society.**

**Don’t try to judge 27 a person is beautiful or not without a complete understanding of him. A beautiful person is not the one 28 a good looking, but with a 29 heart.**

**Good looking is pleasant while spiritual beauty is more important. As an old saying goes, “ Virtue is fairer than beauty. ” If you have a kind heart, you own real 30 .**

**16. A. himself B. own C. his own D. his own’s[来源:学科网ZXXK]**

**17. A. not angry B. satisfied C. happy D. not satisfied**

**18. A. pay B. spend C. take D. cost**

**19. A. ugly B. rich C. good-looking D. famous**

**20. A. At B. And C. As D. With**

**21. A. some B. a C. a lot of D. no**

**22. A. is giving B. is given C. given D. is made**

**23. A. that B. when C. what D. which**

**24. A. with B. for C. of D. to**

**25. A. without B. haven’t C. aren’t have D. don’t have**

**26. A. comes from B. comes out C. comes up D. comes over**

**27. A. weather B. whether C. if D. which**

**28. A. has B. have C. with D. and**



**29. A. broken B. broad and kind C. cruel D. unfriendly**

**30. A. beautiful B. beauty C. money D. health**

**三、阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。**

**A**

**Steve** **Jobs, who was as famous as Bill Gates in the world, was one of the fathers of the personal computing time and the founder of the computer company, “Apple”. He was also one of the greatest giants of the information age. The following are some of his greatest achievements.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Apple II**  **Jobs and Steve Wozniak founded Apple Computers Inc. in 1976. A year later, the Apple II was invented. This product was the world’s first mass-market personal computer.** | **The iMac**  **Under Jobs’s leadership. Apple introduce the all-in-one iMac computer in 1998. The iMac became the first machine, which offered only a CD-ROM slot.** |
| **The iPad**  **By 2010, Steve Jobs was confident the world was ready to have a tablet computer that would be great for watching movies and playing games. The touch-sensitive iPad is a great success.** | **The iPhone 4s**  **The iPhone 4s came out on October 4, 2011 in America. It looks like iPhone 4. It has a lager and wider screen and a slimmer yet wider case. It has a better camera and faster data transfer speeds.** |

1. **Which one was the oldest?**
2. **The Apple II. B. The iMac. C. The iPad. D. The iPhone 4s.**

**32. From the passage, we can know that the iPad .**

**A. has a better camera B. is the first personal computer**

**C. has a CD-ROM slot D. is great for watching movies**

**33. According to the passage, which of the following is True?**

**A. The screen of the iPhone 4s is the same size as iPhone 4.**

**B. The iPhone 4s has a larger and slimmer case than iPhone 4.**

**C. The iPhone 4s uses less time to transfer data than iPhone 4. [来源:学科网ZXXK]**

**D. The iPhone 4s with an improved camera is cheaper than iPhone 4.**

**B**

**Our lives have become more digital (数字的) in the modern world. We can study, find information and communicate with friends through computers and phones. However, spending a lot of time working, reading, texting and gaming through digital devices is bad for our eyes.**



**According to the American Optometric Association, 70 to 75 percent of computer workers have eye problems. Digital eyestrain (眼睛疲劳) is one of the most common problems. People with digital eyestrain may get headaches, dry and red eyes, eye pain and other problems.**



**These problems have started to increase among children. “Children get cellphones at younger ages and are using them very often during the day,” Sarah Hinkley, spokeswoman for the American Optometric Association, told USA Today.**

**The good news is that there are many things you can do to reduce digital eyestrain. When using a computer, first sit in your chair and reach out your arm. Your hand should rest comfortably on the screen, as if you’re high-fiving the screen. Increase text size until your eyes feel comfortable.**



**When you are using a mobile phone, keep it at least 30 cm from your eyes and just below eye level. Try not to use it under sunlight.**

**Remember to take a 20-20-20 break: every 20 minutes, take a 20-second break and look at something 20 feet (about 6 meters) away.**

**34. What can we know from Sarah Hinkley?**

**A. 70 to 75 percent of children can get eyestrain.**

**B. Children can’t use cellphones.**

**C. More children are experiencing digital eyestrain.**

**D. Using cellphones can cause many problems.**

**35. When we use phones, we should .**

**A. use them under sunlight B. turn off the lights**

**C. keep them just below eye level D. keep them close to our eyes**

**36. The story gives suggestions about .**

**a. how to use computers safely b. how to use phones safely**

**c. when to take breaks from electronic devices d. how to clean your eyes**

**A. abc B. abd C. acd D. bcd**

**C**

**“Please don’t go to Wuhan if it’s not really necessary,” Zhong Nanshan, a famous respiratory expert (呼吸科专家), said when the novel coronavirus hit Wuhan. At the same time, Zhong, 84, went on a trip to Wuhan to fight the disease.**

**Zhong grew up in a family of doctors. His goal has always been to save as many lives as possible. Many Chinese know Zhong as the hero who defeated SARS in 2003. His treatment plan for SARS was used by China and then the whole world. It saved thousands of lives. Zhong’s images and messages are flooding social media. He has given Chinese people confidence in winning this fight.**

**Seventeen years later, Zhong is once again leading an expert team to deal with the novel coronavirus. Although this new virus is known to be more dangerous to old people, Zhong worries little about his own safety. On Jan 18, he took a high-speed train from Guangzhou to Wuhan. Two days later, He became the first expert to tell the public that the virus can spread from person to person. On Jan 29, he and his team spent over four hours online checking five patients. The next day, he chose a treatment plan for those patients. Under his lead, his team developed a rapid test hit (快速检测试剂盒) for the disease that can show results within 15 minutes.[来源:学科网ZXXK]**

**As *People’s Daily* wrote, “the 84-year-old Zhong Nanshan shows his professionalism (专业性) as a doctor, courage as a soldier, and a sense of duty as the backbone (脊梁) of our nation.”**



**37. Zhong can give Chinese people confidence because .**

**A. he was a hero in the fight against SARS**

**B. his pictures and words are popular online**



**C. he went to Wuhan to fight the disease in person**

**D. he shares his own stories online[来源:Z\_xx\_k.Com]**

**38. What is Zhong’s goal?**

**A. To study serious cases. B. To save more people**

**C. To let the world learn more about China. D. To learn from his parents**

**39. Which one is NOT used todescribe Zhong by *People’s Daily*?**

**A. A professional doctor. B. A clever traveler.**

**C. A professional scholar. D. A brave soldier.**

**40. The aim of the story is to .[来源:学科网ZXXK]**

**A. encourage people to stay at home**

**B. state the importance of Zhong’s warning**

**C. guide people to be honest and brave**

**D. praise Zhong’s courage and spirit**

**D**

**During all this time I never stopped thinking about escape. When I traveled across to the other side of the island, I could see the other islands, and I said to myself, “Perhaps I can get there with a boat. Perhaps I can get back to England one day.”**



**So I decided to make myself a boat. I cut down a big tree, and then began to make a long hole in it. It was hard work, but about six months later, I had a very fine canoe (独木舟). Next, I had to get it down to the sea. How silly I was! Why didn’t I think about it before I began work? Of course, the canoe was too heavy. I couldn’t move it! I pulled and pushed and tried everything, but it didn’t move. I was very unhappy for a long time after that.**

**That happened in my fourth year on the island. In my sixth year, I did make myself a smaller canoe, but I did not try to escape in it. The boat was too small for a long journey, and I did not want to die at sea. The island was my home now, not my prison, and I was just happy to be alive. A year or two later, I made myself a second canoe on the other side of the island. I also built myself a second house there, and so I had two homes.**



**My life was still busy from morning to night. There were always things to do or to make. I learnt to make new clothes for myself from the skins of dead animals. They looked very strange, it is true, but they kept me dry in the rain.**

**I kept food and tools at both my houses, and also wild goats. There were many goats on the island, and I made fields with high fences to keep them in. They learnt to take food from me, and soon I had goats’ milk to drink every day. I also worked hard in my corn fields. And so many years went by.**



1. **The purpose of making a canoe on the island was to .**

**A. get to the other side of the island B. escape in it**

**C. use it for food D. go around the island**

**42. To survive, the writer did the following EXCEPT .**

**A. keeping goats for milk B. making clothes from animal skins**

**C. working in the corn fields D. going fishing in the sea**

**43. Why didn’t the writer use his first canoe?**

**A. Because it was too small for a long journey.**

**B. Because it was too heavy to get down to the sea.**

**C. Because there was something wrong with it.**

**D. Because the writer was busy building a second house.**

**44. What’s the right order of the following sentences?**

**a. I made fields with high fences to keep goats in.**

**b. I did make myself a smaller canoe.**

**c. I learnt to make new clothes for myself from the skins of dead animals**

**d. I owned two houses.**

**A. cdba B. bdac C. bdca D. dbca**

**45. From the story, we can learn that .**

**A. the writer tried to make his stay comfortable on the island**

**B. the writer had nothing to do on the wild island**

**C. the writer tried to escape in the second canoe, but failed**

**D. the writer was on the island, losing his freedom.**

**卷II ( 非选择题，共40分)**

**四、词汇运用（共20小题；每小题0.5分，满分10分）**

**A) 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。**

**46. You should (分开) the white clothes from the colours ones when washing them.**

**47. He (温柔) touched my shoulder to help me calm down.**

**48. Please hang those (客人) clothes behind the door.**

**49. Nowadays most of the e people feel lonely from time to time.**

**50. I’m strongly a smoking because it may cause cancer.**

**51. My grandmother is in her （九十多岁），but she can still take care of herself.**

**52. He was busy (解释) who each person in the photo was.**

**53. How (累人的) it is to travel distances by train in such hot weather!**

**54. Forty people （包括）six children went to visit the museum.**

1. **Whatever he asks, his grandpa always (provide what is needed) his needs.**
2. **根据句意或句子的语法要求，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。**

**56.The more you read, the (wealth) you will feel in spirit.**

**57. It is known to all that a new kind of medicine needs (test) before it is in use.**

**58. There is a (possible）that we may have to give up that plan.**

**59. Parents should teach their children to behave （proper）in public.**

**60. The banker raised his voice in order to make (he) heard, but failed.**

**61. OMG! He had his iPhone (steal) on the metro again! How unlucky he was!**

**62. The brave young man took the risk of his life (save) the child from fire.**

**63. Don’t tell lies! No one is willing to make friends with (honest) people.**

**64. — May I have the key to Room 204, please? I want to have a rest.**

**— Of course, we (tidy) it up. Here you are.**

1. **We all look forward to the (invent) of the new specific medicine for COVID-19.**
2. **根据所给汉语完成下列句子，每空词数不限。（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**
3. **你应该认真点，这两篇文章都没有达到标准。**

**You should be serious and neither of the two articles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. **自从新冠肺炎爆发以来，越来越多的人习惯在网上订购外卖。**

**Since COVID-19 broke out, more and more people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take-away food online.**

1. **中国梦的提出有助于推进我们祖国的快速发展。**



**The idea of Chinese Dream is helpful to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our country.**

1. **青少年应该学会辨别有哪些电子邮件是真正值得回复的。**

**Teenagers are supposed to tell which emails \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**70．考虑再三之后，这位工程师别无他法只能改变主意。**

**After thinking twice, the engineer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his mind．**

1. **任务型阅读（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

**阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填写表格，每空限填一词。**

**Due to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus pneumonia, many people are wearing masks to reduce the risk of infections (感染). It’s a very simple but useful method to protect oneself from a variety of harmful things. In fact, masks have been helping mankind for centuries.**



**1st century**

**In that era, many people in Roman Empire work underground in mines to support their families. But most of them suffered from and even died of respiratory (呼吸的) illness. To solve this problem. Pliny the Elder (23- 79 AD) a Roman naturalist, recommended the use of animal skins to stop dust from being breathed. His idea was considered the very first recorded mask inventions.**

## 16th century

**Many centuries later, the artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) in Italy, suggested using a wet cloth over the face to protect against the poisonous chemicals.**

## 19th century

**The design of the mask took a big step forward in the 19th century. In 1848, American Lewis Hassley became the first person to patent (注册专利) a protective mask for miners. Masks at this stage were similar to gas masks. Later, in 1897, Polish-Austrian doctor Johann designed a simple mask with one layer of gauze (纱布), recommending medical workers to wear it to prevent infection. That was the first recorded use of masks for surgeons.**

## 20th century

**In 1910, a terrible disease broke out in Northeast China. Chinese doctor Wu Liande designed a cheap face mask called “Wu’s mask”. Made of two layers of surgical gauze, it could be fixed around the back of the head and tied in a knot. This mask was praised highly by experts around the world, as it was simple to make and had a low production cost.**



## Modern exploration

**With several outbreaks of infectious diseases, the flu and the rise of pollution caused by industrial waste, the materials in masks have continued to evolve (进 化) to better protect its wearer. For example, in 2012 when China suffered from smog, mask models such as N95 and KN90, which can filter out this fine particulate (微粒) matter, become highly popular. In the future, masks will continue to improve, hopefully so will the habits of humans.**



**Title: The 71 of masks through the ages**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Introduction** | **Wearing masks is a very useful method to protect oneself from**  **being 72 by harmful things. It has gone through a long history.** | |
| **Times** | **In the 1st century** | **Many workers suffered from respiratory illness**  **because of 73 underground in mines. Pliny**  **the Elder recommended using animal**  **skins to prevent them from 74 dust.** |
| **In the 16th**  **century** | **Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci**  **suggested using a wet cloth to 75 the face**  **to protect people.** |
| **In the 19th**  **century** | **The design of the mask developed 76 during**  **this period.** |
| **In the 20th century** | **Chinese doctor Wu Liande designed a face mask**  **which cost 77 .**  **It was not difficult to make as well. Experts around**  **the world thought 78 of it.** |
|  | **At 79** | **Masks are made with evolved materials to 80 people from**  **diseases and pollution which is getting more and more serious.** |

**七、书面表达（满分15分）**



**中国诗词大会的热播，仿佛给我们带来一股古典的清流。主持人和选手的涵养，让我们钦佩不已。学生该怎么度过自己的闲暇时光？你会推荐什么样的放松方式？理由是什么？请根据以下表格中的信息写一篇文章。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **观点** | **理由** |
| **一部分同学喜欢网络和电视** | **1. 放松,信息量大…**  **2. 可以足不出户和同学乃至陌生人互动…** |
| **另一部分同学喜欢亲近家人、自然和读书** | 1. **与家人相处更加和睦** 2. **增长见识，开阔视野** |
| **你的思考** | **…（不少于两点）** |

**注意事项:**

**1. 表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯。必须包括表格中所有的相关信息，并适当发挥。**

**2. 词数：90词左右。（开头已给出，不计入总词数。）**

**3. 不得使用真实姓名、校名和地名等。**

**Our society is developing fast. People are getting busier too. As a result, people try to relax in their free time. We students have different ideas of spending our free time.**

**参考答案**

1. **单项选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

1-15 CBDBA CDBAA DDBDC

1. **完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

16-30 CDBCC DBADD ABCBB

1. **阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

31-45 ADCCC AABBD BDBCA

**四、词汇运用（共20小题；每小题0.5分，满分10分）**

**A) 根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。**

46. separate 47. gently 48. guests’ 49. elderly 50. against

51. nineties 52. explaining 53. tiring 54. including 55. satisfies

1. **根据句意或句子的语法要求，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。**
2. the wealthier 57. testing 58. possibility 59. properly 60. himself
3. stolen 62. to save 63. dishonest 64. have tidied 65. invention

**五、根据所给汉语完成下列句子，每空词数不限。（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

66. is up to standard 67. have been used to ordering

68. push for the rapid development 69. are really worth replying to

70. had no choice but to change

1. **任务型阅读（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

71. history 72. infected 73. working 74. breathing 75. cover

76. quickly/ fast 77. little/ less 78. highly 79. present 80. protect

**七、书面表达（满分15分）**

Our society is developing fast. People are getting busier too. As a result, people try to relax in their free time. We students have different ideas of spending our free time.

Some classmates like surfing on the Internet and watching TV. They think they can get plenty of information through the Internet and make them relaxed. Besides, it is easy for them to communicate and play with classmates and even strangers without going outside. Others think they should get close to their family, nature, and read a lot. In fact, they are not only good ways to get along better with family members, but also open up your mind and increase your knowledge.

I think we should do sports after school in order to keep healthy. What’s more, we also do after-class activities so that we will have a rich and colourful life.