2021**-**2022 学年考试

初三英语

(试卷分值：100分 考试用时：100分钟)

**第一部分 单项填空 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)**

1. ---May is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful month full of sunshine and flowers . How nice!

---Yes, it is also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ month when we show thanks to our mothers on Mother’s Day.

A. the; a B. the; / C. a; the D. /; the

2. 一I’m afraid that you look a bit fatter than before.

一Yeah. I need to start exercising and get back in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. size B. height C. style D. shape

3. With this new lock, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ search for keys in your bag any more. Isn’t it cool ?

A. needn’t B. can’t C. mustn’t D.shouldn’t

4. Mr Zheng is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he has donated five million yuan to the schools in his hometown.

A. energetic B. patient C. humorous D. generous

5. ---Do you know some news about Wu Lei, the Chinese soccer player who plays for a Spanish club？

---Yes. Ever since he tested positive for COVID-19（新冠肺炎） last month, he has shared his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with fans on his online blog.

A. situation B. environment C. looks D. interest

6. Yesterday Andy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his dictionary to me and said I could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it for a week.

A.lent,keep B.lent,borrow C.borrowed,have D.gave,keep

7. --- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does the notebook belong to?

--- It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Who, him B. Who, his C. Whose, him D. Whose, his

8. He promised to get home earlier \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attend his daughter’s birthday party.

A. in order that B. so that C. in order D. in order to

9. ---Could you tell me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? I’d like to take part in it.

--- On July 5th.

A. when would the fashion show be held B. when the fashion show will be held

C. where the fashion show would be held D. where the fashion show will be held

10. 一You shouldn’t stay up late tonight.

一Thanks,I will go to bed earlier. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No pain, no gain B. I believe practice makes perfect

C. Many hands make light work D. I won’t burn the candle at both ends

**第二部分 完形填空 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)**

Rich or poor, young or old, we all have problems. We can easily become unhappy 11  we solve our problems.  12  about our problems can affect how we do things at school or at home. So how do we deal with our problems?

Most of us have probably been angry \_ 13 our friends, parents or teachers. Perhaps they said something you didn’t like, or you felt they were unfair. Sometimes, people can stay angry for years about a small problem. Time goes by, and good friendships may  14 .

When we are angry, however, we are usually the ones affected. Have you ever seen young children playing together? But they fight very soon, and decide not to talk to each other. However, this usually doesn’t  15 for long. They become good friends again. This is an important  16  for us, we can solve a problem by learning to forget.

Many students often complain about school. They might feel they have too much work to do sometimes, or think the rules are too 17 . We must learn how to change these“problems”into“challenges(挑战)”. As young adults, it is our duty 18  our best to deal with each challenge with the help of our teachers.

By comparing yourself to other people, you will find your problems are not so  19 . Think about Stephen Hawking, for example, a very clever scientist. He can’t walk or even speak, but he regards his many physical problems as unimportant. Now he is known 20 a great scientist in the world. We are probably quite healthy and smart. Let’s not worry about our problems. Let’s face the challenges instead.

11. A. unless B. if C. when D.as

12. A. Worry B.Worrying C. Worried D. Worries

13. A. of B. to C. with D. in

14. A.lose B. be lost C. keep D. be kept

15. A. last B. do C. produce D. make

16. A. program B. tool C. class D.lesson

17. A. kind B.strict C. weak D. free

18. A. to try B. to have C. to put D. to keep

19. A. terrible B.pleasant C. painless D.useful

20. A. about B. for C. with D. as

**第三部分 阅读理解 (共12小题；每小题2分，满分24分)**

**A**

When you think of tourist sites in Britain, what do you think of first? Big Ben? Loch Ness? Shakespeare’s Birthplace at Stratford-upon-Avon? Each year, famous tourist sites like these attract millions of visitors.

But along with these famous places, there are thousands of other fascinating attractions that are only open to the public for a few days each year. During the Heritage (遗产) Open Days, which take place each September, tourists can visit places that would normally be closed.

Read below to learn more about some of the places that most tourists might not know about.

**Roman baths—Chester**

These Roman baths are almost 2,000 years old and offer a fascinating glimpse (一睹) into the history of the city of Chester. But they aren’t often open to visitors because they are located in the basement of a restaurant! During Heritage Open Days, people can visit the shop’s basement and find a little piece of history.

**Tennis club—Birmingham**

The Edgbaston Tennis Club opened in 1860 and is the oldest tennis club in the world. Visitors can see the club’s collection of tennis clothes and equipment (设备) and learn about the game’s rich history.

**Ardman Animation—Bristol**

The studio (工作室) that produced the famous *Wallace and Gromit* (《超级无敌掌门狗》) animated films opens its doors to the public during Heritage Open Days to show visitors how its amazing films are made.

These are just a few of the thousands of places that are open to visitors during Heritage Open Days each year. If you’re visiting Britain in September, look out for some of these spots!

21. Which can be visited all year round?

A. Loch Ness. B. Roman baths.

C. Tennis club. D. Ardman Animation.

22. From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Heritage Open Days take place once a month

B. the Edgbaston Tennis Club is almost 200 years old

C. we can watch the film *Wallace and Gromit* in Ardman Animation

D. thousands of places are open to visitors during Heritage Open Days each year

23. What’s the writer’s purpose of writing the passage?

A. To introduce the most famous tourist sites in Britain.

B. To tell people Britain is a place full of tourist sites.

C. To introduce Heritage Open Days.

D. To encourage people to visit these tourist sites that are only open during

Heritage Open Days.

B

China’s shopping festival, known as “Double 11” as it falls on Nov.11th, hit a historic high in 2021.The total sales of Tmall（天猫）, and JingDong reached 349.1 billion yuan, keeping increasing year by year. Behind these huge figures are the livestreaming（视频直播）users or followers.



According to Questmobile, which is a professional big data（数据）intelligence services provider in China, KuaiShou and other livestreaming platforms（平台）rose to 574 million.



Influenced by the COVID-19, many businesses had to stop their sales in off-line stores. To meet their business goals during these hard times, many chose to livestream to improve their business.



One of the leading makers of small things in kitchen is a good example. The company not only added a number of short videos each day to introduce their products, but also shared the menus that were good for health. “The results of our livestreaming shows have been well beyond expectations.” Kang Li, a manager When people have to stay at home, away from their friends and loved ones, they turn to livestreaming to reach out to the world. For them, which will give them the sense of being “in the moment”. Even as users, they can also communicate immediately with live streamers by commenting（评论）Like it or not, livestreaming is possibly becoming a more and more important part in China for both business and daily life.



24．What is the purpose of Paragraph 2?



A.To introduce some popular livestreaming platforms in China.



B.To report data on the development of livestreaming in 2019.



C.To show that Chinese people spend too much time on livestreaming apps.



D.To show that livestreaming is becoming increasingly popular in China.



25．Which of the following can be put in the . .



A.Livestreaming not only makes people live better, but also is good for business.



B.Livestreaming is not only a new but also an important tool for many businesses.



C.Livestreaming is not only a new tool for many businesses, but also for family.



D.Livestreaming changes our business, but it can’t change our life.



26．How does the author feel about the future of livestreaming?



A.Hopeful. B.Uncertain. C.Worried. D.Doubtful.



**C**

Recently, an elderly woman touched many people’s hearts. She was honored (给与奖励) as a role model in China’s fight against poverty (贫穷). Her name is Xia Sen.



Over the past years, 98-year-old Xia Sen has given away most of her personal savings to help students from poor families in Danfeng, Shaanxi, and Shangyou, Jiangxi get an education.



Born in 1923, Xia was only 15 years old when she became a teacher in Yan’an. While teaching she kept learning. Years later, she went to work as a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.



In 2006, Xia visited Xijie Primary School in Danfeng. The school was old and in bad condition. That made her very sad. She spent 20,000 yuan buying desks and books for the students.



In 2008, she took out 200,000 yuan and helped Zhaogou Primary School in Danfeng build a classroom building. It is a building with eight bright and clean classrooms, which is a complete change from what their old classrooms looked like.



Five years later, Xia used 1 million yuan of her savings to set up the “Xia Sen Scholarship (夏森助学金)” to help high school and college students from poor families in Danfeng and Shangyou. So far, at least 182 students have gotten help from the scholarship to pay for their education.



Some students who got Xia’s scholarship went to Xia’s home to visit her in 2018. To their surprise, Xia and her husband led a very simple life. “I was moved by Granny Xia and her husband,” one student said.



Though Xia and her husband have given away most of their savings to help the poor students, they always say that what they have done is far from enough. Xia often says her life is much better than her life in Yan’an. Now her only hope is that she can help more students.



27．What happened when Xia was 15 years old?



A．She left Yan’an. B．She went to college.



C．She became a teacher. D．She studied in Danfeng.



28．What did Xia do for Zhaogou Primary School?



A．She gave away 20,000 yuan to it.

B．She gave talks to encourage its students.



C．She bought desks and books for its students.

D. She helped build a classroom building for it.



29．Which can be the best title for the text?



A．A big honor B．A big change

C．A role model D．An elderly couple



D

Do you know 5G? It is the fifth generation(代）of mobile network technology. These new networks are coming.

China just issued commercial licenses(发放商用牌照）for 5G on June 6. This means that China’s telecom companies were soon able to offer 5G networks for mobile phone users.

Each mobile network generation is faster and more powerful than the one before it. 1G let us talk to each other. 2G let us send messages. 3G gave us data and the Internet. And 4G made all of these things faster. What’s special about 5G?

5G has a very short **delay** between sending and receiving information. Now, 4G takes about 100 to 200 milliseconds(毫秒）to send and receive data. But 5G will get it down to 1 millisecond or less---this is almost real-time.

This big change will not only make our mobile Internet faster, but also deeply change our lives. Read on to find out how.

**5G+entertainment(娱乐）**

5G networks are about 100 times faster than 4G. This means you can dowload a movie in seconds using 5G.

Also, virtual reality (VR) games will become more popular with 5G. The short delay of 5G will make the games feel even more real.

**5G+transportation**

5G will also bring us safer self-driving cars. These cars can send signals(信号）to each other. They also talk to traffic lights and road sensors(传感器). 5G will allow cars to react even faster than human drivers.

**5G+smart homes**

5G also makes the Internet of things possible. Internet of things is a large network that connects everything to the Internet. Smart homes are part of it.

For example, your toaster can automatically(自动地）start making breakfast after your alarm rings. And if its sensor feels the air becoming dry, a smart sprinkler could water your plants by itself.

30. What does the underlined word “delay” in Paragraph 4 probably mean in Chinese?.

A. 延时 B. 暂停 C. 断开 D. 卡顿

31. 5G will change people’s lives in many ways EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. entertainment B. transportation C. smart homes D. health

32.What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. Mobile phone users can use 5G networks.

B. Each mobile network generation has their own advantages.

C. 5G will change our lives in many ways.

D. 5G will bring us safer self-driving cars.

**第四部分 信息还原 (共5小题；每小题1分，满分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。

China’s national anthem, March of the Volunteers, is a song that we learn at the beginning of primary school and sing at every flag-raising ceremony. 33 In September, 2016, the government passed the National Anthem Law, which became effective (生效) from Oct 1, 2017. 34

Primary and middle schools must teach the anthem to their students and make them understand the songs spirit and history. 35 We can’t joke about it or change the songs words or music. If someone breaks the law, he or she can be detained for up to 15 days, or face further punishment in more serious situations. The national anthem is different from other songs-it is the symbol of our country.

36 For example, American school children should put their right hand over their heart while singing their country’s anthem at school. 37 And in the Philippines, people are required to sing the national anthem with feelings when it’s played in public.

A. Moreover, the law requires us to be serious when we are singing the song.

B. A national anthem is most often in the national or most common language of the country.

C. And now, there’s even a law to protect it.

D. Many foreign countries also have laws for their national anthems.

E. It states how we should sing or play the song, requiring all of us to behave towards it politely.

F. There are several countries that do not have official lyrics to their national anthems.

G. In Russia, the national anthem must be played on television and radio before the start and end of broadcasting.

**第五部分 词汇检测 (共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)**

38. There are many rocks in unusual shapes－some hang down,and others

upwards.(指向）

39. This is not the first time for the two teams to play (对抗）each other.

40. Suzhou Museum (位于）to the north of the Lion Forest Garden.

41. He (误以为)Mary for her twin sister and that made them laugh a lot.

42. Today is my grandmother’s (九十) birthday and we will make a cake for her.

43. The restaurant offers good service to all its .(顾客)

44. If you don’t have a deep love for something, don’t be （满足）until you find one.

45. 一Tickets for today?

一Sorry,we have got left, but we have a few for tomorrow.

46. 一Do you know who can lend me a bike?

一Ask Andy. You can borrow .

47. 一This maths problem is really hard. Could you help me?

一You are sure to work it if you read it carefully enough.

**第六部分 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，在答题啦标有题号的横线上，填上适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式，每空一词。

“Every day, we see the sunrise 16 48 （time）. Do you know why? Well, we circle the Earth every 90 minutes!



Do you still remember these words? It was June 20th, 2013. Chinese astronaut Wang Yaping gave 49 science lesson in space. Six million school children and teachers across China listened to it. Were you one of them? 50 the afternoon of December 9th, Ms. Wang gave her “Lesson Two”!



This time, Wang and her team will stay in space for 183 days. She has become the first woman \_ 51 \_ completed a spacewalk. We also heard the first Chinese New Year’s greetings coming from space. But perhaps the most exciting part for you is Ms. Wang’s “Lesson Two. ”



Wang’s space dream 52 （begin）when Yang Liwei became China’s first man in space in 2003.



“When will our country have a space-woman?” She thought to 53 （she）. Wang was a fighter pilot. Because of her excellent performance, in 2010, she was \_ 54 \_\_（choose）to train as an astronaut by the government. After lots of hard training, the woman 55 （final）realized her space dream in 2013.



Like many young Chinese people, Wang likes photography, music 56 basketball. She said, “We are all students in facing the universe（宇宙）. We are looking forward to 57 （join）our young friends to learn and explore（探索）beautiful universe. ”



**第七部分 阅读表达 (共3小题；58题1分，59题2分，60题3分，满分6分)**

Do you like eating instant noodles (方便面)? The food is easy to make and cheap to buy. People have celebrated its 60th birthday this year. It was invented by a Japanese businessman Momofuku Ando in 1958.

China is the biggest market for instant noodles. It can be a snack for students, a meal on a train, or just a choice for hungry workers. More than 46.2 billion instant noodles packets were sold on the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong in 2013, a BBC article reported. But by 2016. those sales had dropped to 38.5 billion packets, according to the World Instant Noodles Association.

One of the reasons for the drop could be the rise of online food delivery services.(外卖服务） They can bring you food wherever you are. They also offer more choices and tastier food. According to a 2016 survey by China Youth Daily, about 70 percent of young people order meals online once a week.

This shows that Chinese people now expect higher for the quality of their food,according to Shen Hongbing, a professor from Chongqing Technology and Business University.

Facing this challenge, instant food companies are trying to do something to increase sales. For example,Kangshifu, one of the largest instant noodle companies,puts more natural food and fewer man-made tastes into the noodles and it also tries to make its noodles non-fried(非油炸),which can cut the calories(卡路里）and bring less fat. Another big company,Tangdaren, take actions too. It changes the price from 9 yuan to 7 yuan for each bowl. There are many other instant food companies following them to improve their products to meet people’s needs.

Will instant noodles disappear one day? We don't know. But they have surely left a mark on dining history.

1. Who invented instant noodles?
2. What do instant food companies do to in crease sales?
3. If you have no time for your meals , will you choose instant noodles? Why or Why not?

**第八部分 书面表达 (共1题；满分25分)**

假设你是李华，你们学校正在对本校学生英语学习情况进行同学们对英语教学的建议。请按下表提示，用英语写一篇短文，谈谈你的英语学习情况以及你对老师教学的建议。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 项目 | 内容 |
| 你对英语的认识 | 1. 英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言文； 2. 英语有助于了解世界上不同的文化；   …… |
| 你目前的英语水平 | 1. 能用英语与同学进行简单的交流； 2. 喜欢演讲，去年在校演讲比赛中获奖；   …… |
| 你英语学习中存在的问题 | 1. 不能正确的运用语法规则； 2. 写作中有时候不能清楚的表达自己；   …… |
| 你对英语教学的建议 | ……（考生自己发挥，至少写一点） |

注意：1. 词数100左右，开头和结尾已经写好，不计入总词数；

2. 必须包括表格中所有相关信息，可适当发挥，使全文连贯、通顺；

3. 文中不得提及真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

I am Li Hua.

I wish our school will consider my advice.

