

# 初三第一次模拟考试

## 英语试卷 (2022.05)

(卷面总分:120分 考试时间:100分钟)

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷包含第 I 卷选择题 (1-50 题), 第 II 卷非选择题 (第 51-75 题及书面表达题) 两部分, 本次考试时间为 100 分钟, 卷面总分为 120 分, 考试形式为闭卷。
2. 本试卷共 4 页, 在检查是否有漏印、重印或错印后再开始答题。
3. 所有试题必须作答在答题卡上规定的区域内, 注意题号必须对应, 否则不给分。
4. 答题时, 务必将姓名、准考证号用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔填写在试卷及答题卡上。

### 第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 70 分)

#### 一、单项选择 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 计15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

1. It is such a great time that all of us should fight for \_\_\_\_\_ better future of China.  
A. the B. a C. an D. /
2. What made me surprised was that the twins put in the lights by \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. their B. theirs C. them D. themselves
3. China's Tianzhou-4 cargo spacecraft was successfully launched into space \_\_\_\_\_ May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022.  
A. in B. at C. on D. during
4. Yuan Longping and his team developed a kind of hybrid rice which has many \_\_\_\_\_ over other kinds of rice.  
A. advantages B. activities C. agreement D. advice
5. The 2022 Winter Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing, which was also the host city of the 2008 Summer Olympics.  
A. will hold B. is holding C. held D. was held
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ think twice before making some important decisions.  
A. can B. must C. may D. might
7. When in the UK, we had better avoid \_\_\_\_\_ about subjects like weight and money in public.  
A. talk B. talked C. talking D. to talk
8. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ of the pocket parks in our city because they can do exercise near their homes.  
A. hardly B. heavily C. highly D. finally
9. Thanks for your fantastic recommendation and I will read the book \_\_\_\_\_ I get it.  
A. as soon as B. until C. because D. before
10. Everything in your room is in a complete mess and you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the room.  
A. put up B. take up C. tidy up D. make up
11. — \_\_\_\_\_ has your father been in Shanghai as a volunteer doctor?  
— For one and a half months.  
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How many
12. \_\_\_\_\_ fact it is! There are only seven bones in a giraffe's long neck.  
A. How an amazing B. What an amazing C. What amazing D. How amazing
13. — Excuse me, could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Walk straight on and you'll find it on your left.  
A. when I can visit Yancheng Museum B. how can I get to Yandu Park  
C. which was the way to Yandu Park D. where Yancheng Museum is

14. Which of the following words can be filled in the blank to complete the poem?

**Horse Poem**  
The desert sand looks white as snow;  
The crescent moon hangs like a bow.  
When would the steed in golden gear  
Gallop all night through autumn \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. clear                      B. clean                      C. colourful                      D. close

15. — Tom, you have made great progress in English. Well done!

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sounds great      B. Good luck                      C. Don't mention it      D. Thank you

## 二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，计 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

It was a cold December day. I headed to the store to buy another week's groceries (食品杂货). I had put off shopping for Christmas presents until later in the month. I kept my music on while I was driving to avoid the radio news, which always talked \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ the world's huge problems and how divided we all still are. It \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ left me feeling helpless.

Still, I gave my son a dollar to put in the Salvation Army (救世军) bell-ringer's kettle (水壶) at the door of the store. We went in and soon got our \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_. Then we walked toward the self checkout machines. I hated using them. I \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ good to chat with the friendly cashiers, but the line at them was very \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_, and I just didn't have the time. I had no \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ but to use the self checkout machines. Just then I heard the man at the machine next to \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ complaining under his breath, trying his hardest not to curse (咒骂). He only had \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ things but every time he put his old, torn 20-dollar bill into the machine, it pushed it back out. I \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ took a newer 20 out of my wallet and gave it to him. He thanked me with a \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ smile and paid for his goods. I told him to keep his money \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ he insisted that I should take his old, torn 20. I \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_, put it in my coat pocket, and wished him a Merry Christmas.

After checking out, I remembered something Mother Teresa had once said about \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ we all can change the world. "Help one person at \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ time," she said. "And always start with the person near you." I reached into my pocket, smiled, and went outside. Then I dropped that torn 20 \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ the bell-ringer's kettle and walked to my car happily with the food we bought.

The warmth we gave each other remained long.

- |                |            |             |              |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 16. A. with    | B. off     | C. about    | D. to        |
| 17. A. usually | B. never   | C. seldom   | D. sometimes |
| 18. A. water   | B. flowers | C. food     | D. books     |
| 19. A. tasted  | B. felt    | C. smelt    | D. sounded   |
| 20. A. long    | B. short   | C. large    | D. small     |
| 21. A. courage | B. cause   | C. change   | D. choice    |
| 22. A. my      | B. I       | C. mine     | D. myself    |
| 23. A. a few   | B. few     | C. a little | D. little    |
| 24. A. heavily | B. quickly | C. easily   | D. possibly  |
| 25. A. warm    | B. cool    | C. cold     | D. cute      |
| 26. A. and     | B. but     | C. or       | D. so        |
| 27. A. knew    | B. got     | C. agreed   | D. worked    |
| 28. A. how     | B. why     | C. when     | D. where     |
| 29. A. any     | B. every   | C. some     | D. a         |
| 30. A. into    | B. out     | C. inside   | D. outside   |

### 三、阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 40 分)

(一) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。

#### A

Match balls are important for players' performances. To adapt (适应) to the sport, soccer balls in the FIFA World Cup are always evolving (进化). Let's check out some famous World Cup balls.

**Telstar (1970):** It was the first ball to appear on live broadcast. It was made with a black and white *pattern* (图案) so that it was *visible* (看得见的) on black and white televisions.



**Azteca (1986):** It was the first ball to include designs inspired by the host nation (Mexico).



**Tricolore (1998):** The Tricolore was the first *multi-colored* (多色的) World Cup ball.

**Tango Espana (1982):** It was the first ball with *water resistant* (防水的) qualities. It was also the last ball made of *leather* (真皮).



**Teamgeist (2006):** It was the first ball to change from the 32 panels introduced in 1970. It had just 14 panels.



PHOTOS BY QIANITU

31. How many soccer balls are mentioned above?  
A. Three.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.                      D. Six.
32. What can we get from the passage?  
A. Telstar was the first ball to include designs inspired by the host nation.  
B. Tango Espana was the first ball to appear on live show.  
C. Azteca was the first ball with water-resistant qualities.  
D. Teamgeist was the first ball to change from 32 panels into 14 panels.
33. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. Famous balls from World Cup history.    B. Famous matches from World Cup history.  
C. Famous events from World Cup history.    D. Famous players from World Cup history.

#### B

During the Tang Dynasty, Emperor Taizong asked the prime minister Feng Deyi to recommend talented people. However, several months passed, Feng didn't recommend anyone.

"I tried my best, but there are not unusual and well-rounded (全面发展的) people at all," Feng said.

"People are like utensils (器物). What we need to do is to make good use of their strengths. You should blame (责怪) yourself for not noticing talented people. How could you say that there are no talented people in our era?" said the emperor.

Indeed, each utensil or tool has a specific function. A knife is made to cut things while chopsticks are made to pick up food. We can't use a knife as a chopstick. Like a utensil, each person has a particular strength. Nobody is perfect. We can't expect a person to be good at everything.

With this idea in mind, Emperor Taizong discovered many talented people of different backgrounds. He offered them important positions, which helped them make the most of their talents. His talented people helped the society develop and created a "golden age".

A good example is Ma Zhou, who grew up in a poor family. Ma gave a lot of useful advice, so Emperor Taizong offered him a position and promoted (晋升) him many times. Ma helped the emperor deal with complicated issues and became a well-known person in history.

As long as a person is talented in one aspect, we should give them a chance. The same idea can be found in *the Analects of Confucius* (《论语》). Treating people as utensils shows not only good leadership, but a sincere and inclusive (包容的) attitude.

34. Why couldn't Feng Deyi find any talented people at first?  
 A. There were no talented people then. B. He was afraid of being replaced.  
 C. He tried to find well-rounded people. D. He was dissatisfied with the emperor.
35. Ma Zhou is a good example of people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have no talent but are still useful B. are unusual and well-rounded  
 C. know when to take a chance D. show talent in the right field
36. What can we learn from the story?  
 A. Chance favors only the prepared mind.  
 B. Many hands make light work.  
 C. Where there is a will, there is a way.  
 D. Talented people should be valued and led to the right place.

### C

Visitors to a Shanghai aquarium (海洋馆) were surprised to see a robot shark.

It was reported the electric-powered "whale shark" showed up in Shanghai in January. Developed by Chinese researchers, the 4.7-meter-long "shark" has mechanical fins. It can swim, turn and dive like a real shark. Bionic (仿生的) fish like this are not just for pleasing visitors. They can be used in many fields. The bionic whale shark, for example, is used to check water quality and take photos of underwater animals and plants.

According to iMedia News, military (军事的) uses are also likely. Bionic fish produce almost no noise. They will not be found by sonar. It means they can swim around submarines without being noticed. Compared to antisubmarine aircraft, anti-submarine "fish" are cheaper and can work better.

Along with military and research uses, underwater rescue (救援) and archaeology (考古) can also get help from bionic fish. Smaller robots can swim in and around sunken ships, sending all kinds of data back to people. With a 3D scanner, people may even make models of sunken ships.

Maybe most exciting, these fish can swim among real fish. With sensors and cameras, we can learn more about fish behavior, such as schooling -- how small fish swim together to avoid predators -- and breeding (繁衍). If robotic fish are good at mixing in, we may also learn what it's like to get eaten by sharks!

37. What do we know about the robot shark?  
 A. It moves just like a real shark. B. It is larger than a real shark.  
 C. It was just made to surprise visitors. D. It swims faster than a real shark.
38. Bionic fish can be used in military areas because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. they are cheap and useful antisubmarine tools b. they make big noises that scare submarines  
 c. submarines can't easily notice them d. they can avoid submarine attacks  
 A. ab B. ac C. bd D. cd
39. How can bionic fish help with rescues and archaeology?  
 A. They can bring things back from sunken ships.  
 B. They can send data of sunken ships back to people.  
 C. They can find where the sunken ships are.  
 D. They can make models of a 3D scanner.
40. What is the last paragraph mainly about?  
 A. The influence of bionic fish on humans. B. Sending bionic fish to school.  
 C. The aim of creating bionic fish. D. Using bionic fish to study real fish.

## D



"Wake up, everybody," Robin shouted. "It is time for us to find another rich guest to pay for our feast."

Little John woke up slowly.

"You go west, and I go east. We try to find the richest man and bring him here!"

Robin walked for miles and saw many people but none of them were rich. But when he was eating, he saw a knight.

Robin said hello to him. The knight stopped, but said nothing. His face was full of sadness. "You need a good feast to cheer you up!" said Robin. "I have no reason to be happy," said the knight. "My name is Robin Hood. Who are you?" For a moment, the knight's eyes grew wide. He knew all about Robin Hood's feasts. "I am Sir Richard Lea," he said, "but I have no money to give you for your feast." Robin asked, "You are a knight, and knights are rich men."

Sir Richard sighed. "My son killed another knight by accident and I had to pay a huge fine. To get the money, I had to borrow from the Priory of Emmet. Now I must return that money to the Priory or lose my land and my castle." Robin felt sorry for the knight. "Come with me and Perhaps I can help you," he said. Sir Richard agreed and followed Robin back to Sherwood Forest.

When they arrived at the camp, Robin told him to enjoy himself. Then Robin asked Little John. "Did you find a rich guest?" Little John laughed. "Yes, I did." and brought forward his guest and Robin recognised (认出) him at once. It was "The Bishop of Hereford!" Robin said. "We meet again. Welcome to our feast." The bishop was furious (愤怒的), but he didn't say anything. He was too afraid of Robin.

Just then Robin saw there was a box tightly held in his hands.

Robin shot the box with his sword. The box hit the ground and thousands of gold coins fell out of it. Sir Richard came forward and Robin pointed to him. "Do you know this man?" Robin asked the bishop. "Yes," replied the bishop. "Does he owe you money?" "He owes money to the Priory of Emmet and I am the bishop for the Priory."

Robin said, "Many people say you are the richest bishop in England." Robin started to count the coins and said "I think you have plenty of money and you want to help Sir Richard." When there were five hundred gold coins in Robin's hands, he gave them to Sir Richard. "Take this," he said, "and pay your fine."

Soon, Sir Richard left with the five hundred gold coins. He thanked Robin Hood and said "One day, I hope I can repay your great favour."

After that, Robin freed the bishop. The bishop left the camp quietly without all his money but when he was far away and no one could hear him, he said: "One day, I am going to make Robin Hood very, very sorry for stealing all my money. Wait and see."

41. Robin Hood tried to find rich guests to his feast \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. To enjoy themselves at the feast. | B. To make them pay for the feast |
| C. To tell fun stories to them.      | D. To help with their problems.   |

42. The underlined word "sighed" showed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Sir Richard was happy. | B. Sir Richard was excited. |
| C. Sir Richard was sad.   | D. Sir Richard was tired.   |

43. How much money did Sir Richard need?

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Six hundred gold coins.   | B. Five hundred gold coins.  |
| C. Seven hundred gold coins. | D. Five thousand gold coins. |

44. Which of the following shows the right order of the story according to the time?

- ① Sir Richard met Robin Hood and followed him back to Sherwood Forest.
- ② Sir Richard borrowed money from the Priory of Emmet to pay a huge fine.
- ③ Robin Hood took the bishop's money to help Sir Richard.
- ④ Robin Hood met the bishop again at the feast.

A. ②①④③                      B. ②③①④                      C. ①②④③                      D. ①②③④

45. What can you infer from the passage?

- A. Sir Richard could keep his land and castle.                      B. Robin Hood killed the bishop at last.
- C. The bishop lost five hundred gold coins.                      D. Robin Hood stole the bishop's money.

(二) 阅读下面短文，从所给选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺，结构完整，其中有一项是多余选项。

Once upon a time, people could not write and they had no books. But they had stories.

The ancient Egyptians wrote their stories on flat sheets made from papyrus (纸莎草) plants. 46. ▲. Then they rolled the strip around a stick to make a scroll. People in other areas also used parchment (羊皮纸) instead.

In ancient China, books looked a little different. People there first carved words into bone or tortoise shell. Later they used ink to write on strips of bamboo or silk. 47. ▲. The first paper was made from rags, but later plant materials were also used. Its surface was smoother and better for writing on than papyrus. The invention spread slowly across the world, reaching Europe in the 1100s. Then people used paper to make early books.

48. ▲. Every single book had to be copied out by hand. If there were pictures, each page had to be painted by hand, one at a time. This made books rare and expensive -- though also very beautiful.

The Chinese were the first to think of a way to speed things up a little. In 1040, a man named Bi Sheng invented movable type printing (活字印刷). Movable type worked by carving a single Chinese character on a block of wood or clay. These could then be combined with other characters to create words, sentences, or whole pages.

In the 1400s Johannes Gutenberg of Germany invented a new method of printing. It used movable type -- metal letters that could be arranged and rearranged to form words. It also used a machine called a press. 49. ▲.

As more books became available, more people learnt to read. 50. ▲. But with the printing press, they soon became a treasure everyone could enjoy.

- A. But all these early books still had one big problem.
- B. Paper is the basic material for written communication and the spread of information.
- C. Guttenberg's inventions made printing became faster and easier.
- D. In the past, books were a luxury only the rich could buy.
- E. Then the Chinese invented paper.
- F. They glued many papyrus sheets together to make one long strip.



## 第II卷 (非选择题, 共50分)

### 四、阅读并回答问题 (共5小题, 每小题2分, 计10分)

*A country cannot live without young people, and young people cannot live without awakening.*

*-- Li Dazhao*

This year, the Communist Youth League of China, or CYLC(中国共青团) is turning 100 years old.

In 1922, the Youth League held its first National Congress(全国代表大会) in Guangzhou, which marked its birth. 25 members attended the meeting, representing 5,000 others from across the country. Because of their belief in Marxism(马克思主义), they started the meeting on May 5 -- the birthday of Karl Marx. Thereafter, the organization changed its name to the Communist Youth League of China in 1925.

As a pioneer of China's youth movement, the CYLC now has more than 73.7 million members nationwide aged 14 to 28, and about 43.8 million of its members are students. Young people are the future and hope of a country and the CYLC always unites(团结), organizes and serves young people, encouraging them to work for China's development.

Liu Lijia, a senior undergraduate student at Beijing Normal University, said that as a Youth League member, she is always grateful to the Party and the Youth League for assisting her development. She has signed up to become a volunteer teacher in the country's western regions(地区).

"I want to use what I have learned at the university, go to places where I am needed the most, and devote myself to bridging the educational gap between different regions," Liu said.

回答下面5个问题, 每题答案不超过6个词。

51. When was the CYLC born?
52. Why did the first CYLC members start the meeting on Karl Marx's birthday?
53. How many CYLC members are students now?
54. What does the CYLC encourage young people to do?
55. What do you think of Liu Lijia?

### 五、词汇 (共20小题, 每小题1分, 计20分)

(一) 根据句意和汉语提示写出单词, 完成句子。

56. Nowadays, millions of online users follow the videos to ▲ a strong body. (建造)
57. ▲ I sat down, the little cat jumped upon my knees. (无论何时)
58. The temperature is high in ▲, which is suitable for planting rice in Yancheng. (六月)
59. Just as the saying goes, "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a ▲ man." (真正的)
60. President Xi Jinping made a speech ▲ his visit to Renmin University of China this year. (在.....期间)

(二) 根据句意用所给单词的适当形式填空。

61. Sally looked out of the window and saw the ▲ face of her Maths teacher. (smile)
62. It's said that Oxford was set up at the end of the ▲ century. (nine)
63. It would be difficult but not ▲ to control the spread of the disease. (possibly)
64. Audrey Hepburn devoted her last few years to working ▲ with UNICEF to help poor children in the world. (close)
65. To protect our dental health, we should develop a good habit of brushing ▲ in the morning and evening. (tooth)

(三) 根据短文及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使其意思完整。



Weifang kite-making was included in the national-level *intangible cultural heritage lists* (非物质文化遗产清单) in 2006. Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in Shandong province has a long h 66 of making kites.

Yang Hongwei, 56, is an inheritor (传承人) of the Weifang kite-making skill. Yang l 67 the skill from her grandfather at the age of 16. After practising it for 10 years, she started her o 68 shop in 1992.

"Many places around the world have a tradition of f 69 kites," Yang said. "But I think the culture behind our kites is q 70 different." On Yang's kites, people can see not only common shapes like butterflies, but also some paintings telling ancient Chinese stories and Chinese history.

For example, she once made a kite showing a phoenix (凤凰) head w 71 paintings of 50 famous women in Chinese history on each side of the kite. A 72 the idea was cool, it was not easy to make such a kite. Each woman was different in look, clothes and makeup style. She s 73 much time checking historical records or discussing the details with others.

"It takes too much time," Yang added, "but when I e 74 the stories on the kites to foreign customers, I feel a sense of great achievement." In her spare time, she also travels to different c 75 including Germany, Australia and the US to tell people about Chinese stories seen on kites and the traditional ways of making kites. "It is an important job to spread the heritage around the world," she said.

## 六、书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 20 分)

盐城旅游网面向中学生招募暑期志愿者, 你想成为其中的一员。假如你是李华, 请阅读下面的招募启事, 并用英语写一封应征邮件。



### Volunteers Wanted

Many foreign visitors will come to Yancheng this summer holiday. They want to learn about Yancheng. We are looking for some volunteers to help us.

Do you know Yancheng very well? Do you love to communicate with others in English? If you are interested, please email us at [yctraveler@163.com](mailto:yctraveler@163.com). In your email, you are expected to include the following information:

- What's your basic information?
- Why would you like to be a volunteer?
- What can you do as a volunteer?

注意事项:

1. 词数: 100 词左右 (文章开头已给出, 不计入总词数);
2. 文中不能出现真实姓名、校名等信息;
3. 文章必须包含所有要点, 可适当发挥, 使短文连贯、通顺。

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am interested in volunteering to introduce Yancheng to foreign friends. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua