

2022 年初三模拟考试（英语）学科

一、听力理解（本大题分为 A、B、C、D 四部分，共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

A. 听句子（本题有 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据所听句子的内容和所提的问题，选择符合题意的图画回答问题，并将答题卡每小题相应题目所选的选项涂黑。每小题听一遍。

1. How did Peter carry the box?



2. What is the speaker's favorite Chinese food?



3. How long was the online lesson yesterday?



4. Who greeted the speaker at the gate?



5. Why did the speaker call the police?



B. 听对话（本题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

回答每段对话后面的问题，在各题所给的三个选项中选出一个最佳答案并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。每段对话听两遍。

听第一段对话，回答第 6 小题。

6. What's the weather like?

- A. Cold. B. Warm. C. Hot.

听第二段对话，回答第 7 小题。

7. How is the woman's room?

- A. Clean B. Empty. C. Untidy.

听第三段对话，回答第 8 小题。

8. How will the woman go to Harbin?

- A. By ship. B. By plane. C. By train.
- 听第四段对话，回答第 9 小题。
9. What prize did the man's class get yesterday?
A. The first prize. B. The second prize. C. The third prize.
- 听第五段对话，回答第 10 小题。
10. How often will the woman have her history classes?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
- 听第六段对话，回答第 11-12 小题。
11. When will they get the cake?
A. Before dinner. B. At dinner. C. After dinner.
12. Whose birthday is it?
A. Tony's. B. Jane's. C. Steve's.
- 听第七段对话，回答第 13-15 小题。
13. What's the relationship between Mike and John?
A. Classmates. B. Neighbors. C. Brothers.
14. Why did John move to Australia?
A. Because he loves travelling.
B. Because he's got a new job there.
C. Because he wants to live by the sea.
15. Where did John get the cat?
A. From a friend. B. From a pet shop. C. From the street.

C. 听独白（本题有 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

听第一段独白，在每小题给出的三个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。短文听两遍。

16. When was the show *Survivor* on television?
A. At the moment. B. Last year. C. Last month.
17. Where do all these people live?
A. In the houses. B. Near the hotels. C. Outside.
18. Where are the two teams of people taken?
A. To a village. B. To an island. C. To a mountain.
19. How many useful things can they take with them?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
20. How can they eat while they are there?
A. By finding food themselves.
B. By choosing food from the trees.
C. By eating the food given by the show assistants.

听第二段独白，在每小题给出的三个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。短文听两遍。

21. Why are old people easily killed when they are crossing the road?
A. Because they don't look both ways before crossing the road.
B. Because they can't see or hear very well.
C. Because they don't listen to the young.
22. Who is often killed because of carelessness?
A. Young people. B. Children. C. Middle-aged women.

23. What should we do when we want to cross the road safely?
 A. Look the left of the way. B. Look the right of the way. C. Look both right and left.
24. What is the safest way for us to go across the road?
 A. Walking quickly. B. Walking slowly. C. Running quickly.
25. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. Traffic lights. B. Traffic Safety. C. Traffic Rules

D. 听填信息 (本题有 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

你将听到一则关于毕业聚会的通知, 请你将答案写在相应题目的答题位置上。短文听两遍。

Graduation Party	
<p>Place to celebrate: In <u>26</u> Park.</p> <p>Time to celebrate : Sunday morning is a good <u>27</u> .</p> <p>Tips to follow: First, you could take a <u>28</u> with you. Second, remember to bring some food, such as fruit, candies and drinks. Beer isn't <u>29</u> at the party. Third, you should not drop litter here or there.</p> <p>Time to leave: At <u>30</u> in the morning.</p> <p>Place to meet: At the school gate.</p>	

二、语法选择(本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

What do you usually do in your spare time? Many students choose to stay at home, but not Zhang Hua, 31 11-year-old boy from Shantou. He 32 at least two hours on outdoor activities every day.

One year ago, his father noticed that 33 he had P.E. classes at school, he did not go out for enough exercise. So he took his son to do outdoor activities. Now Zhang is famous for outdoor activities on the Internet.

Many people show their opinions about Zhang and discuss 34 exercise after school is good for students.

Some teenagers say exercise can make them relaxed and improve their memory. Their brains become 35 than usual after doing sports. Although facing increasing pressure in studies, they join the school's sport programs. It is not only a way 36 but also a kind of training for willpower (毅力).

However, some parents think two hours may be too much for students. "If my daughter joins in it, her study 37," a lady said. They have so much homework that they 38 have time for sports. Parents are also worried 39 the safety of outdoor activities because kids may do crazy and risky things.

In fact, both parents and children like outdoor activities. They agree that it plays an important role in their daily life and helps 40 a lot.

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|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| 32. A. spends | B. spent | C. has spent | D. will spend |
| 33. A. while | B. if | C. because | D. although |
| 34. A. why | B. which | C. how | D. when |
| 35. A. active | B. more active | C. most active | D. the most active |
| 36. A. relaxed | B. relax | C. relaxing | D. to relax |
| 37. A. influence | B. influenced | C. is influenced | D. will be influenced |

38. A. hard B. harder C. hardly D. hardness
 39. A. about B. with C. of D. for
 40. A. them B. their C. theirs D. they

三、完形填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Would you like to do something for the earth but don't know how? These days technology is making it 41 for people to protect the environment. For Bryan of California, all it takes to make a difference is his phone and a trip to the 42.

The 20-year-old student 43 diving (潜水). He also wants to keep the seas clean. Last June, he 44 turned his hobby into an eco-friendly mission (环保任务).

One day when Bryan was playing with his 45, a new app called Rubbish caught his eye. The app calls on people around the world to 46 rubbish in their communities. It organizes (组织) local clean-up activities which may help solve the 47 problem. Users only need to 48 their phones with the app and start cleaning. That encouraged Bryan to spend his summer diving for rubbish.

The app helped Bryan 49 what kind of rubbish he was picking up and where he was finding it. It also told him if he walked this place before. With the app, Bryan found joy in helping 50 the seas. In fact, Bryan had so much fun collecting underwater rubbish that he searched about 20000 m² of San Diego's beaches!

41. A. cheaper B. easier C. better D. slower
 42. A. beach B. city C. shop D. community
 43. A. practices B. avoids C. enjoys D. keeps
 44. A. immediately B. luckily C. quickly D. finally
 45. A. friends B. phone C. toy D. dog
 46. A. look for B. sell out C. pick up D. ask for
 47. A. population B. pollution C. education D. communication
 48. A. connect B. share C. carry D. control
 49. A. spread B. record C. recycle D. divide
 50. A. set up B. clean up C. build up D. take up

四、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读 A、B 两篇短文，从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案，并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

A

The Chinese mainland reported 1,337 locally transmitted (染病) COVID-19 cases in 31 provinces on Mar. 13, 2022. The National Health Commission said on Mar. 14. Shenzhen stopped its bus and subway services. The people who live in Shenzhen, Shanghai and some other cities are not allowed to leave their cities except in cases of special needs. A negative nucleic acid result (核酸阴性结果) within 24 hours is needed upon departure (离开). Rules are changed according to the epidemic situation (疫情).

People in Zhuhai are also nervous because of the latest COVID-19 outbreak. Students need to obey the following rules to protect themselves.

First, wear masks. Wearing masks is still one of the most useful ways to stop the virus from spreading. Students need to wear masks while in crowded places, such as in the lift, on the bus, in the supermarket and so on. So students should take some masks to school.

Second, wash hands. Wash hands with soap under running water for at least 20 seconds, especially

before eating or after using the restroom, touching something dirty, etc.

Third, keep a distance from each other. Try to keep yourselves at a distance from others in and after class. Try not to go to crowded places such as hospitals, railway stations and airports. Keep at least 1 meter away from others all the time.

Fourth, take the temperature often. Each student must take the temperature at least twice a day. If someone has a fever, the teacher should ask the doctor for help at once.

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51. What should people in Shenzhen do recently?
- A. Take a bus or subway to go to the park.
 - B. Stay in Shenzhen at any cases.
 - C. Leave for Zhuhai to have a trip.
 - D. Leave Shenzhen with the result required within a day.
52. When do students need to wear masks?
- A. When they are having a P. E. class.
 - B. When they are one meter away from others.
 - C. When they are taking a bus.
 - D. When they are staying at home.
53. What should students avoid doing because of too many people?
- A. Going to school.
 - B. Going to the airports.
 - C. Keeping hands clean.
 - D. Using the restroom.
54. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. 1, 337 locally transmitted COVID-19 cases in the whole country were reported on Mar. 13.
 - B. People in China can't leave their home any more.
 - C. If a student has a fever, the teacher must ask him or her to wear a mask at once.
 - D. Before eating, students must use soap under running water to wash hands.
55. Where can this passage most probably be seen?
- A. In a science report.
 - B. In a diary.
 - C. In a travelling magazine.
 - D. On a news website.

B

Supermarkets are trying out new computers that make shopping carts more intelligent(智能的). **They** will help shoppers find paper cups or toilet soap, and keep a record of the bill.

The touch-screen devices (装置) are on show at the Food Marketing Institute's exhibition here this week, "These devices are able to create value and get you around the store quicker," said Michael Alexander, manager of Springboard Retail Networks Company, which makes a smart cart computer called the Concierge.

Canadian stores will test the Concierge in July. A similar device, IBM's "Shopping Buddy", has recently been test- marketed at Stop & Shop stores in Massachusetts.

Neither device tells you how many fat grams(克) or calories are in your cart, but they will quickly show you items on sale. The idea is to make it easier for people to buy, not to have second thoughts that maybe you should put something back on the shelf.

People can use a home computer to make their shopping lists. Once at the store, a shopper can use a preferred customer card to start a system that will organize the trip around the store. If you're

looking for toothpicks, you type in the word or pick it from a list, and a map will appear on the screen showing where you are and where you can find them.

The device also keeps a record of what you buy. When you're finished, the device figures out your bill. Then you go to the checker or place your card into a self-checkout stand and pay.

The new computerized shopping assistants(助手) don't come cheap. The Buddy devices will cost the average store about \$160,000, and the Concierge will cost stores about \$500 for each device.

56. What does the underlined word “**They**” (in paragraph 1) refer to?
 A. Supermarkets. B. Shop assistants. C. Shopping carts. D. Shop managers.
57. Which statement is **TRUE** about Concierge and Shopping Buddy?
 A. The devices are created by the Food Marketing Institute.
 B. The devices can make it easier to spend more time in the store.
 C. Neither device tells you how many calories are in your cart or show you items on sale.
 D. Both devices encourage people not to think carefully before buying items.
58. Which of the following is the correct order of shopping with computerized shopping carts?
 a. Start the system.
 b. Make a shopping list.
 c. Find the things you want.
 d. Go to a self-checkout stand.
 A. bacd B. abdc C. acbd D. bead
59. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
 A. Intelligent shopping carts cost a large sum of money.
 B. The Concierge is cheaper than the Buddy devices.
 C. Shop assistants with computer knowledge are well paid.
 D. Average stores prefer the Concierge to the Buddy devices.
60. What might be the most suitable title for the material?
 A. New Age for Supermarkets
 B. Concierge and Shopping Buddy
 C. New Computers Make Shopping Carts Smarter
 D. Touch-screen Devices Make Shopping Enjoyable

C

配对阅读 左栏是五个不同人物性格的介绍，右栏是七种京剧不同颜色脸谱代表的性格。请为左栏中的每个人物选择恰当的脸谱颜色。

61. Cheng Yaojin is a typical character in a Beijing Opera called The Legend of Xiang Ma. He was very stubborn (固执的) and easy to get angry.	A. Red is generally used to show that a role is honest and loyal. At first, the red was just to show the color of people's skin. Later, many roles use red to show loyalty.
62. Guan Yu is a classical person of “red face”. He is well-known for his loyalty (忠诚) to his master Liu Bei.	B. The role with the white face commonly seen on the stage is bad in human nature and such a person is usually dishonest.
63. Cao Cao was the leader of the Kingdom of Wei in ancient China,	C. The black face often shows that a person is rude and brave. Besides, it also means a fair and selfless character.
	D. Yellow is a facial make-up that is always used for soldiers,

<p>who was dishonest and bad in the time of the Three Kingdoms.</p> <p>64. Dou Erdun is a person who is smart and has a strong will. He is brave when meeting danger. He won people's trust with his courage.</p> <p>65. Bao Zheng is a fearless and fair official in the Song Dynasty. He always tried to find out the truth and helped his people a lot.</p>	<p>which means the person is cruel and unfriendly to others.</p> <p>E. Blue is a common facial make-up in Beijing Opera. The person who wears a blue facial mask shows that he or she has a strong personality and they are very smart and brave.</p> <p>F. Purple often stands for justice (正义). In opera, if a person wears a purple mask, he is just and kind. Their personality is between what red and black stand for.</p> <p>G. Green in facial make-ups stands for a person who doesn't want to change his or her mind. This kind of people are easily controlled by anger.</p>
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五. 短文填空 (本大题有 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

The best piece of advice that my dad has given me is this: You get out of it what you put into it. At first, I 66 no idea what it meant. But the older I get, 67 more I understand the meaning of his words.

The first time I heard this advice was in high school. At that time, I entered an English speech 68. My grammar and writing 69 excellent, but I couldn't express my ideas clearly and fluently. So I always stayed up 70 practicing it. One day, I was so tired 71 I wanted to give up. My father came to me and kindly reminded me that I'd get out of it what I put into it. He said, "The point isn't to win the competition, Kaley. The point is to learn to work hard at something. That's what you're getting out of it." After listening to 72 words, I cleared my mind and concentrated on practice. Although I only won third place, I had no regrets 73 I learnt more in the process of preparation.

What I understand now is that, 74 my childhood, my dad has taught me to see the value in everything and try to smile at everything. "You get out of it what you put into it" is something my father has said a million times—and I'll always keep it in 75.

六. 读写综合 (本大题分为 A、B 两部分, 共 25 分)

A. 回答问题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

More and more people in China are now sharing parts of their lives with people all over the world by videos on their phones. Some people send videos of personal events, like holidays and weddings, to other people.

Live streaming (直播) is especially popular among people aged 18 to 35. Besides leaving comments, they can also communicate directly with the hosts by buying gifts, such as flowers, toys and cars for them online. The latest example was the Olympic swimmer Fu Yuanhui. She did a one-hour live streaming, which attracted more than 11 million viewers.

What's more, live streaming allows users to communicate with strangers and express themselves. A 19-year-old college student Nic Li often uses an app called Ingkee to do live streaming. She spends three to four hours each week talking and singing with viewers on the app. "Sometimes I feel lonely and want to talk to people, so I do live streaming," she says, "I feel good when viewers are paying attention to me."

However, there are worries about the misuse (滥用) of live streaming. Papi Jiang promised to correct her unsuitable and impolite language after she was warned by government officials. As there

are more than 300 websites and 80 apps for live streaming in China, the Internet regulators can hardly monitor what's going on all the time. "We support the use of live streaming. But people should be aware of both advantages and disadvantages of it," one of the officials said.

76. How old are the people who are interested in live streaming?

77. Who did a one-hour live streaming?

78. Which app does Nic Li use to do live streaming?

79. Why does Nic Li do live streaming?

80. How many websites are there in China for live streaming?

B. 书面表达 (本题 15 分)

现在很多年轻人喜欢在网络 (如朋友圈或抖音) 上分享自己的生活, 学校英文报也正在征集以 "网络分享" 为主题的文稿, 请你写一篇英语短文投稿。

内容包括:

1. 人们通常在网上分享哪些内容? (至少两点)
2. 在网上分享自己的生活有哪些利与弊? (至少各一点)
3. 呼吁青少年正确使用网络。

作文要求:

1. 不能照抄原文; 不得在作文中出现学校真实的名称和学生的真实姓名。
2. 语句连贯, 词数 80 个左右。作文的开头已经给出, 不计入总词数。

With the popularity of live streaming, more and more people like to share their lives on the Internet. _____
