

初三英语（一）

注意：本试题共 4 页，九道大题。

第一部分 (听力 共 30 分)

I. 听选答案 (共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节：听下面 10 段对话，每段对话后有一个问题，读两遍。请根据每段对话的内容和后面的问题，从所给的三个选项中选出最恰当的一项。（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A. By keeping English diaries. | B. By talking with foreigners. | C. By watching English movies. |
| 2. A. Next to the museum. | B. Next to the post office. | C. Next to the park. |
| 3. A. Strong. | B. Thin. | C. Heavy. |
| 4. A. On Friday morning. | B. On Friday night. | C. On Saturday night. |
| 5. A. Jenny's. | B. Linda's. | C. Bob's. |
| 6. A. Switzerland. | B. Colombia. | C. Australia. |
| 7. A. At eight o'clock. | B. At nine o'clock. | C. At ten o'clock. |
| 8. A. Teacher and student. | B. Policewoman and driver. | C. Mother and son. |
| 9. A. He didn't start early. | B. The traffic was too heavy. | C. He lost the way. |
| 10. A. His sister. | B. His roommate. | C. His deskmate. |

第二节：听下面两段对话，每段对话后有几道小题，请根据对话的内容，从题目所给的三个选项中选出所给问题的最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。（共 5 小题，计 10 分）

听第 11 段对话，回答第 11、12 小题。

11. What is Amy going to do tomorrow?

- A. To invite Mr. Black to have dinner outside.
B. To drink tea with Mr. Black.
C. To have dinner at Mr. Black's house.

12. Where does Amy probably come from?

- A. The USA. B. China. C. Canada.

听第 12 段对话，回答第 13 至 15 小题。

13. What happened to Eric's building yesterday?

- A. It was painted. B. It had a fire. C. It was locked.

14. Who called for help from the next door?

- A. Eric. B. Mr. Wang. C. Mrs. Wang.

15. How long does Eric have to stay in hospital?

- A. For a few days. B. For a few weeks. C. For a few months.

II. 听填信息 (共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

本题你将听到一段独白，读两遍。请根据独白内容，用所听到的单词或短语完成下列各题。（每空不超过三个单词）

16. They will have the school open day this _____.

17. Parents should arrive at the _____ gate of the school.
18. At 9:15, teachers will lead the parents to visit the _____.
19. Teachers will be with the parents all the way, so they can _____ students' life at school.
20. At 2:30, the parents will enjoy _____.

第二部分 (笔试 共 90 分)

III. 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节：阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案；使短文连贯完整。

Have you ever dreamed of becoming a teacher or somebody else? One of my classmates, Jenny, always 21 of becoming a reporter.

Last week, our classmates and I decided to help Jenny realize her dream. We came up 22 a wonderful idea to record a short interview video. Because of being short of professional equipment(设备), we 23 only use a pen as the microphone(麦克风). We didn't have a video camera either. So I took the video with a mobile phone.

When everything was ready, Jenny started to introduce 24 first. She was nervous. She held a pen and her hands were shaking. She also couldn't help laughing many times when she 25 by other classmates. We did not stop the recording because these interesting events are a way to show our true feelings. And then she interviewed 26 classmates by asking them some questions like "What is your dream?" Some of them were too shy 27 clearly. Some were outgoing and encouraged teenagers to fight for their dreams. One student even asked 28 him next time so that he could prepare for it in time. Finally, we finished the interview 29. Our video got popular in our school.

I think we not only helped realize Jenny's dream but also made a great memory of our senior high school life. Although we are not 30, we have passions (激情) and energy. We should be brave dream followers. Everything can be worth.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. dreams | B. dreamed | C. hears | D. heard |
| 22. A. on | B. at | C. with | D. for |
| 23. A. must | B. could | C. should | D. need |
| 24. A. she | B. her | C. herself | D. hers |
| 25. A. watches | B. is watched | C. watched | D. was watched |
| 26. A. we | B. our | C. us | D. ours |
| 27. A. laugh | B. to laugh | C. speak | D. to speak |
| 28. A. when we would interview | B. why we would interview | | |
| C. when would we interview | D. why would we interview | | |
| 29. A. successful | B. successfully | C. terrible | D. terribly |
| 30. A. experience | B. experiences | C. experienced | D. experiencing |

第二节：阅读下面短文，理解大意，从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文连贯完整。

I went to buy some books at the bookstore last weekend. I found the book I wanted, but I couldn't find the one my sister talked with me the other day. When I went to pay, I asked the clerk if I could 31 that book.

A lady was waiting in line behind me at that moment. The clerk said I could order the book, but it would take 32. So she asked if I could let the lady behind me 33 her things first. The lady said it doesn't matter and she didn't 34 waiting here.

It took nearly 15 35 to put my order through! The lady behind me kept talking and laughing with us 36. Finally, when it was time for me to pay, I gave two \$ 10 off cards. But the clerk said that it was only valid(有效) for the book I bought in the store and wouldn't work for the book I had ordered. This meant that I'd have one \$10 card left. "The offer is valid until the end of the week," the clerk smiled.

And then I turned 37 to the lady who was waiting patiently behind me and gave the \$ 10 off card to her. She was very 38 and thanked me so much. I think what I have done is a reward(回报) for the person 39 leaves a smile in my heart. 40 it is just a small thing, it makes me feel warm. Not to mention an act of kindness from a stranger.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 31. A. buy | B. borrow | C. lend | D. order |
| 32. A. time | B. money | C. energy | D. attention |
| 33. A. look for | B. pay for | C. wait for | D. stand for |
| 34. A. continue | B. stand | C. mind | D. mean |
| 35. A. minutes | B. hours | C. days | D. months |
| 36. A. simply | B. carefully | C. weakly | D. happily |
| 37. A. down | B. into | C. around | D. up |
| 38. A. worried | B. interested | C. bored | D. surprised |
| 39. A. what | B. whose | C. which | D. who |
| 40. A. Unless | B. Though | C. While | D. As |

IV. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

第一节: 阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文, 从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一个最佳答案。(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

A

Online classes are becoming more and more popular around the world. Do you have any online classes? Actually, lots of students don't seem to like online classes. Recently, over 2000 students from 10 cities took part in a survey. According to the survey, only about 35 percent of the students like taking such classes.

Many students said it was hard to focus on (专注于) studying while taking online classes. This was true for Li Jing, 15, at No. 1 High School. "There are no classmates and no real teachers watching me. I can surf the Internet or do other things if I want to. It's harder to always stay focused," she said.

Li Jing prepares a lot before taking her classes to make sure she will keep her attention. She also pushes herself to communicate with teachers. Students can think up or answer questions while

taking online classes.

Tian Lishan, 14, at No. 7 High School, thinks online interaction (互动) isn't enough. "The online teachers don't really get to know me. I don't have to hand in homework," she said.

However, online classes still have advantages. "It saves time and money compared with taking offline classes. Also, if I don't understand some parts of a lesson, I can watch it over again," Li Jing said.

41. In the survey, _____ students like taking online classes.

- A. about 500 B. about 600 C. about 700 D. about 2000

42. Taking online classes has the following advantages _____.

- ①save time ②hard to focus ③enough interaction
④save money ⑤watch lessons over again

- A. ①②④ B. ②③⑤ C. ①③④ D. ①④⑤

43. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. what the students think of online classes B. where the students take online class
C. why the students like taking online classes D. how the students take online classes at home

B

March 2 is Old Stuff (物品) Day. You must have some old stuff around. And today is all about enjoying it. Because what's better than finding something really great from days gone by?

It's so easy to forget things you have. And that's not just the things in your home—in the age of new information, we can have so many things easily. Today is all about remembering the things we sometimes leave behind.

We've learned to value what age can bring to things. Wines, for example, are more valuable and tastier as they grow older. It's certain that old things still have their uses or charm. People today will pay a pretty penny for stamps, toys, video games, books, coins, and clothes of yesterday.

You can really get into the charm of old things by visiting a junk shop (旧货店). Another person's old stuff could be your new stuff! Old stuff could become a great gift for someone else, or you could always send your old things to a charity shop. If you're free, you could turn your old things like old clothes into new ones with just a little change.

Today could be a good day to visit your older family. You could ask your grandparents to tell you stories about family history, their childhood and their youth. Learn about what was going on in the world when they were growing up.

Most of all, remember that today's new stuff will one day be old stuff.

44. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. Old things take too much room at home. B. Old things are still valuable and useful.
C. We may forget things that we have easily. D. People always clean up their houses.

45. According to the writer, which is NOT a proper way to deal with old things?

- A. Turning old things into new ones. B. Sending them to a charity shop.
C. Cutting them into small pieces. D. Giving them to someone else as gifts.

46. The purpose of writing this passage is to make readers _____.

- A. realize the value of old things B. find out the importance of study
C. remember family history D. get on well with neighbors

C

The natural world is colorful with humans, plants and animals showing different colors.

Human skin can be many different colors and it changes with the sun, our feelings or our health for example. This is because of pigments (色素), which reflect light and make what the eye sees as colors. So, when we feel excited or angry, our heart can send more blood to the face and the pigments in the skin become red.

Plants also have pigments. Colors are important for them to live on. The bright colors of flowers catch the attention of insects, which then carry their pollen (花粉) from one flower to another. Bees can see colors we cannot, and they follow these to the inside of the flower. Without bees visiting flowers in this way, many plants would die out.

Animals also use colors for their own need. They protect themselves with different colors in order not to be seen by predators. The snowshoe hare, for example, a type of wild rabbit, changes colors with seasons for this reason. During summer it is a brown color, and in winter it is white so that it can hide in the snow. However, some animals use the color as a warning to make predators stay away. Bright colors such as yellow and red are often used in this way.

So, we can see that there may be many different reasons and uses for colors in the natural world. Some uses of colors in nature remain unknown, but one thing is for sure, colors not only make our planet beautiful but they are also necessary for our planet to live on.

47. What can plants use to attract (吸引) insects?

- A. colors B. leaves C. fruits D. pollen

48. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to Paragraph 3?

- A. The bright colors of the plants can keep bees away.
B. Bees can help flowers to carry their pollen.
C. Bees can't see colors well.
D. Bees can't live without colors.

49. The underlined word "predators" refers to animals which _____.

- A. hide in secret places B. kill other animals for food
C. change colors with the sun D. protect themselves from danger

50. You can read the passage from a/an _____ magazine.

- A. science B. health C. sports D. art

第二节：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。（共 5 小题，计 5 分）

The dragon is a great animal in Chinese culture. 51 It is said that every year on the second day of the second lunar (阴历的) month, the dragon wakes up from its winter sleep and raises its head. Because of this, the day is called "Dragon Head-raising Day" (*long taitou*). This year, it falls on February 21st.

Old people believed that after *long taitou*, there would be more rain. And rain is very necessary to farming. 52

People have many ways to celebrate the *long taitou* festival. 53 Many believe that a haircut during the first lunar month may bring bad luck to your uncles-mainly your mother's brothers.

They hope getting a haircut on *long taitou* keeps them away from bad luck.

54 During the *long taitou* festival, people eat food named after dragons. Noodles are called dragon's beard (*longxu*). Dumplings are dragon's ears (*long'er*). And spring rolls are dragon's scales (*longlin*).

55 In some places in Shandong province, people make dragon lanterns too. Small reed boats go down the rivers and carry the lanterns, which stand for people's best wishes and good luck.

- A. It brings the wind and rain.
B. Do you know how to make spring rolls?
C. But some people don't like the dragon.
D. The most popular one is to have a haircut.
E. So *long taitou* was the start of spring and farming.
F. People also hold activities like dragon dancing on the day.
G. Among Chinese people's festival traditions, there is always a place for food.

V. 完成句子：根据所给汉语意思，用单词或短语完成下列英文句子。（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

56. 你读的书越多，你学到的知识就越多。

The more books you read, the more _____ you'll learn.

57. 毫无疑问，琳达在三个学生当中跑得最快。

Linda ran _____ the fastest among the three students.

58. 上周我们去看望姑妈，她摆出很多水果和糖来招待我们。

Last week we visited my aunt. She _____ a lot of fruit and candies to treat us.

59. 每次观看《厉害了，我的国》，我都会为我的祖国发展感到自豪。

Whenever I watch *Amazing China*, I am _____ my motherland.

60. 我最大的挑战是学习餐桌礼仪。

My biggest challenge is learning _____.

61. 汤姆在他父亲生日那天给他买了一双手套。

Tom bought his father a pair of _____ on his father's birthday.

62. 别对她苛刻了。毕竟，她只是个孩子。

Don't _____ her. After all, she is just a child.

63. 如果他们通力合作，他们一定会赢得这场足球比赛。

They are sure to win the soccer game if they _____.

64. 我觉得她的故事很难让人相信。

I find her story hardly _____.

65. 与人交朋友而不要与人树敌，总是一个明智的选择。

It's always a _____ to make friends instead of making an enemy of others.

VI. 短文填空：用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空，使短文完整正确。（每个单词限用一次，每空限填一个单词。）（共 10 小题，计 10 分）

two meaning parent introduce happy be pencil influence she ask

Once I joined a two-day club. What made the club special was that all the members

66. _____ girls. Joining the club was very 67. _____ and it changed my attitude (态度) towards life.

On the first morning, we had to make an 68. _____ first. I used to be shy and quiet, so I almost said nothing. Then in the afternoon, I met a girl called Mary from Africa. She later became my good friend.

On the 69. _____ day, the leader made a great speech. Then he suggested playing a game called “Chocolate or Toys”. Mary chose chocolate in the game. When she was 70. _____ to share the reason, she cried. “I have never had chocolate and my family have difficulty in buying it, so I want one for my sister.”

You couldn't imagine how her words would 71. _____ me. I realized how lucky I was. After all, I lived a 72. _____ and more peaceful life than Mary.

After hearing Mary's story, I decided to lend 73. _____ a hand. The next day, I took out my pocket money and bought some 74. _____ and snacks for her. I exactly knew that I should be thankful for my 75. _____ love and hard work for me. I also take pride in living in such a strong and peaceful country. And every one of us should value what we have.

VII. 任务型阅读：阅读下面材料，根据材料内容，完成下列各题。（共5小题，计10分）

There are different traditions in different places, when naming a child.

In many European cultures, parents choose their child's name according to the names of relatives within their families. For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents. The parents generally use the father's parents' names first. If they have more children, then they will use the mother's parents' names.

Traditionally in some Asian countries, a child's grandfather chooses the child's name. The child's name is chosen to affect the child's character(性格). For example, names may be based on a connection to certain things such as fire, water, earth, wood, or metal.

In certain African cultures, when a child is born plays a large part in choosing the child's name. In Ghana's Akan culture, the day a child is born decides the child's name. But each day has different names for boys and girls. For example, a boy born on Friday is named Kofi, while a girl born on the same day is named Afua.

No matter where the name comes from, it is the child's first gift in life. The name reflects something about a child's culture. For **that reason**, all names should be valued and respected.

76. How do parents choose their child's name in a European country?

They choose it according to _____ within their families.

77. Who usually decides a child's name in some Asian countries?

_____ chooses the child's name.

78. What decides a child's name in certain African countries?

_____ decides the child's name.

79. What does “**that reason**” in the fifth paragraph mean?

It means that “_____”.

80. How does the writer support the main idea of the passage?

By _____.

VIII. 补全对话：（共5小题，计5分）

根据下面对话中的情境，在每个空白处填入一个适当的语句，使对话恢复完整。

Laura: Hey, Susan. I heard that you went to Shanghai.81. _____?

Susan: My trip was very interesting. I bought many things there.

Laura: Really? 82. _____?

Susan: I bought this beautiful shirt.

Laura: It's really beautiful.83. _____?

Susan: It's made of silk.

Laura: Oh, it feels soft.84. _____?

Susan: Let me see. It was made in Guangzhou. Oh, I also bought a gift for you.

Laura: Really? What's it?

Susan: Here it is! It's a ring.

Laura: Oh, it's so beautiful.85. _____?

Susan: Yes, it's made of silver.

Laura: Thank you so much.

Susan: You're welcome.

IX. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 15 分)

假如你是李华，你想给你的笔友 Mary 分享最近发生在你身上的一件出乎意料的事情。请根据提示内容，用英语写一封邮件给她。

提示：1. What happened?

2. When did it happen?

3. Where did it happen?

4. How did it make you feel? Why?

要求：1. 参考提示内容,可适当发挥;

2. 文章不得出现你的任何真实信息(姓名、校名和地名等);

3. 词数:80 词左右(开头和结尾已给出，但不计入总词数)。

Dear Mary,

How's it going? I want to tell you an unexpected thing that has happened to me recently.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua