**二○二三年初中学生学业水平第一次模拟考试**

**英语试题**

**亲爱的同学，请你在答题之前，一定要仔细阅读以下说明：**

**1. 试题由选择题与非选择题两部分组成，共10页，选择题80分，非选择题40分，共120分，考试时间120分钟。**

**2. 将姓名、考场号、考号、座号填写在试题和答题卡指定的位置。**

**3. 试题答案全部写在答题卡上完全按照答题卡中的“注意事项”答题。考试结束，答题卡和试题一并交回。**

**愿你放松心情，放飞思维，充分发挥，争取交一份圆满的答卷。**

**选择题（三大题，共计80分）**

**一、听力测试（共30小题；每小题1分，满分30分）**

第一节 听下面10个小对话。每个对话后面有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每个对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每个对话仅读一遍。

1. What's Ben's favourite subject?

A. Art. B. Music. C. English.

2. Where are the speakers probably talking?

A. In a post office. B. In a restaurant. C. In a library.

3. What club does the boy want to join?

A. The swimming club. B. The yoga club. C. The art club.

4. With whom did John go fishing?

A. His grandpa. B. His grandma C. His friend.

5. What's the man's suggestion?

A. Take some medicine. B. Have a good rest. C. Drink some hot tea.

6. What fruit does Susan like better?

A. Apples. B. Bananas. C. Oranges.

7. What is the weather going to be like?

A. Rainy. B, Sunny. C. Cloudy.

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Doctor and patient. C. They are classmates

9. What does Julia want to be?

A. A teacher. B. A driver. C. A doctor.

10. When does the school bus leave?

A. At 4: 00. B. At 4: 20. C. At 4: 40.

第二节 听下面四段对话。每段对话后各有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你都有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;听完后, 每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。听下面一段对话，回答第11至13题。

11. What colour does the woman's son like?

A. White. B. Black. C. Red.

12. What size of shoes does her son take?

A. Size 37. B. Size 38. ln C. Size 39.

13. How much will the woman pay?

A. 400 yuan. B. 420 yuan. C. 380 yuan.

听下面一段对话，回答第14至17题。

14. How many books can Henry borrow at a time?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

15. What kind of books is Henry interested in?

A. Science books. B. Sports books. C. History books.

16. How soon will Henry probably return the books?

A. In 10 days. B. In 15 days. C. In 20 days.

17. What can we know from the conversation?

A. Ms White is a librarian.

B. The library is open every day.

C. Henry is going to give a talk about history.

听下面一段对话，回答第18至21题。

18. What does Peter think of Chinese?

A. It's easy. B. It's difficult. C. I's interesting.

19. Why doesn't Peter's teacher help him?

A. Because she is too busy.

B. Because Peter has too much work.

C. Because she doesn't want to help him.

20. When are the boy and the gin both free?

A. On Tuesday afternoons B. On Thursday afternoons. C. On Saturday afternoons.

21. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their subjects at school.

B. To help each other in study.

C. What they have learnt in class.

听下面一段对话，回答第22至25题。

22. How will Jenny go to Beijing?

A. By bus. B. By plane. C. By train.

23. How long will the journey take?

A. 4 hours. B. 6 hours. C. 8 hours.

24. Who will meet Jenny at the station?

A. Her mum. B. Her uncle. C. Her aunt.

25. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. On the phone. B. In the classroom. C. At the station.

第三节 听下面一段独白，独白后有5个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听独白前，你有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟，听完后，每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。该段独白读两遍。听下面一段独白，回答第26至30题。

26. How large is Zhangjiajie?

A. About 480 kilometres.

B. About 4, 800 kilometres.

C. About 48, 000 kilometres.

27. What did the girl do at Mount Tianzi?

A. She pulled a leaf off a plant.

B. She pulled a leaf off the mountain

C. She pulled a plant off the mountain.

28. How did Betty feel after Lingling's uncle's words?

A. Sad. B. Angry. C. Sorry.

29. When is Betty going back home?

A. Tomorrow. B. Next week. C. Next month.

30. What can we know about Betty?

A. She goes on the trip alone.

B. She is enjoying the trip a lot.

C. She regrets going on the trip.

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Xu Mengtao won the gold medal in women's freestyle skiing aerials (自由式滑雪女子空中技巧决赛) in the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics. From her first show in 2010 to her championship, Xu has waited for 31 years.

Xu's father is a sports fan. When he 32 his daughter's good flexibility (灵活性), he decided to train her to become a professional gymnast. At that time, Xu's family made a living by setting up a barbecue stall (烧烤摊), so their economic 33 was not good. His father made a simple training ground to help her training.

At 12, she was more than 1. 60 meters tall and had 34 advantages in continuing to practice gymnastics (体操). So that year, Xu's father sent her to train for freestyle skiing. Xu's life has 35 and a “Snow Princess” was born.

36 winning her first silver medal at the Winter Olympics, Xu was never satisfied. I'm going to hide this silver medal and won't take it out until I get a gold 37 . She dreamed to have her own Olympic gold medal hanging on the wall at home one day. Xu finally broke out with 101. 10 points in 2022.

“She has gone through four major 38 Her first serious injury (伤) was at the age of 19, and 39 after it, she competed in the Vancouver Winter Olympics with a steel nail (钢钉) in her knee…” Xu's father lists the injuries she has suffered.

Xu never 40 when she faces failure. She has realized her dream through her own efforts.

31. A. two B. twenty C. twelve

32. A. created B. invented C. discovered

33. A. society B. situation C. service

34. A. few. B. many C. several

35. A. started B. finished C. changed

36. A. Before B. After C. While

37. A. it B. one C. that

38. A. operations B. hobbies C. differences

39. A. certainly B. shortly C. naturally

40. A. gives out B. gives away C. gives up

**三、阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）**

第一节 阅读下面短文，根据短文内容判断其后面所给句子的对错，并在答题卡上将所选的对应选项涂黑。选Right涂A，选Wrong涂B。

**Living places**

The home of the elephant is in the deep forest. It is the largest of all land animals, and is found both in Asia and Africa. One of the main places in Asia where the elephant lives is the island of Ceylon. The huge forests on the island become the home of thousands of elephants. The trees grow thick and tall. They make many parts almost dark, while bright sunlight is above and around them.

**Living habits**

The elephant likes the deep part and the coolest places of the forest. There he will stand swinging his ears, to drive away the flies; or he will pull down a branch (树枝) from a tree to fan himself. He likes bathing near a lake or running water. There he takes in the water with his trunk, and spreads it all over his body.

**Food**

The elephant enjoys the fruits in the forest, and also the leaves of the trees. There is plenty of food for him in the forests, though he is not always happy with what he finds there.

**Way of movement**

When a group of elephants moves about in the forest, the oldest goes first. The young elephants and their mothers are in the middle, where they are safest. Then all move along with a great noise, the branches of the trees bending and breaking before them. Though the elephant is usually harmless, no one dares to attack (袭击) a group of them moving through the forest.

**How people treat them**

In Asia the elephant is trained to work. At one time the African elephant also was trained. Soldiers in ancient times often went to fight on the backs of African elephants. But now the elephant that lives in Africa is illegally (非法地) hunted mainly for its valuable ivory. In order to protect them, governments around the world have developed laws to stop this.

41. The Africa is found both in Asia and America.

A. Right. B. Wrong.

42. Elephants like bathing and running.

A. Right. B. Wrong.

43. Elephants are not always happy with the food they find in the forest.

A. Right. B. Wrong.

44. Young elephants and their mothers are in the middle while moving to keep safe.

A. Right. B. Wrong.

45. The African elephant is now mainly hunted to work for people.

A. Right. B. Wrong.

第二节 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能回答所提问题或能完成所给句子的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

Tea and coffee are two of the most popular drinks in the world. However, people usually like one more than the other. These drinks also have very different uses.

Tea drinking started in China over 4, 000 years ago. Tea is made from leaves. These days, some people drink tea for health, using it to help with stress (压力) or losing weight. However, most people in tea - drinking counties think of tea as more than just a healthy drink. In fact, tea drinking in some counties is a part of the culture. In Turkey (土耳其), tea is always there when people meet. Whether in someone's home or a company, tea is always offered as a way of welcoming. In the UK, homes and offices usually have tea time. Tea and other dishes are served at tea time in the afternoon. It is a way of relaxing with friends or co-workers (同事).

Coffee came much later than tea, just over 1, 000 years ago. Coffee is made from beans. Something in the coffee beans makes a person feel active. Most people do not drink coffee to relax. Instead, they drink coffee to get going. Many people drink coffee in the morning to help them wake up. Others will also drink coffee during short breaks in the afternoon to keep going through the working day. Some people may visit coffee shops just to meet and talk with friends. However, many people in coffee shops drink coffee while working on their computers.

Is tea or coffee more common in your country? Between the' two, which do you like to drink more?

46. Where did tea drinking start?

A. In China. B. In Japan. C. In Turkey. D. In the UK.

47. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that people in the UK \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. drink tea to get fat B. offer tea to say goodbye

C. have tea relax themselves D. think of tea as a bad drink

48. What is coffee made from?

A. Beans B. Sugar C. Dishes D. Leaves

49. Which of the following is NOT true according to Paragraph 3?

A. Many people drink coffee to wake up.

B. Coffee came much earlier than tea.

C. Many people work on their computers in coffee shops.

D. Some people meet and talk with friends in coffee shops.

50. What is the passage mainly talking about?

A. The smells of tea and coffee B. The prices of tea and coffee

C. The different cultures of tea and coffee D. The different ways of making tea and coffee

**B**

If you have brothers or sisters, the order in which you were born may make a big difference to choosing your job. A group of British scientists studied 500 people from 11 different career groups.

They found that elder children are more likely to become astronauts and scientists. NASA astronaut Neil Armstrong is the eldest child in his family. That's probably because parents usually treat elder children more strictly than younger children. This helps them form a more disciplined (遵守纪律的) personality.

The scientists also found that middle children are 30 percent more likely to become CEOs. The scientists said that this could be because middle children need to do more to get attention from their parents. This makes them more flexible. Bill Gates, the former CEO of Microsoft, is the middle child.

Younger children, on the other hand, get attention by learning to pay attention to other people's thoughts. This makes them sensitive (善解人意的) to others' feelings. Therefore, younger children are more likely to become musicians. German musician Johann Sebastian Bach and Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart are both the youngest children in their families.

The study results also suggested that an only child is more likely to become an artist. He or she gets full attention from his or her parents and is freer to develop himself or herself. This makes him or her more creative.

51. In the research in this article, British scientists studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 11 career groups with 500 people B. 11 age groups with 500 people

C. 500 successful people D. 500 career groups

52. The underlined word “personality” in Paragraph 3 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 财产 B. 关系 C. 性格 D. 伙伴

53. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Neil Armstrong is the youngest child in his family.

B. Bill Gates is a middle child in his family.

C. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is the eldest child in his family.

D. Johann Sebastian Bach is the only child in his family.

54. Why is an only child more likely to become an artist?

A. Because he or she gets full attention from his or her parents.

B. Because he or she is freer to develop himself or herself.

C. Because he or she is more creative.

D. All the above are correct.

55. What is the best title for the passage?

A. How Do Your Parents Influence Your Future Job?

B. What Do You Want to Be When You Grow Up?

C. Does Your Birth Order Influence Your Future Job?

D. Do You Need More Attention From Your Parents?

**C**

We all know there is a problem with plastic pollution. Five trillion (万亿) plastic bags are used every year. One million plastic drinking bottles are bought every minute.

What if we could use plastic waste to build roads? This is exactly what Toby McCartney has done.

In 2019, McCartney's UK- -based company, MacRebur, built the world's first plastic road in Elgin town, Scotland. The plastic waste was made into grains (颗粒) and then mixed with bitumen (沥青). The road looks just like any other road. But it is more stretchy (有弹性的) thanks to the plastic.

“Our technology can help solve the problem of plastic waste. It can also produce roads that deal better with changes in the weather, reducing potholes (坑洼).” McCartney told the BBC.

McCartney's idea came from a trip to India. “I saw people in India would put plastic waste into potholes and burn it. The plastic would melt down (熔化) in the hole.” said McCartney.

“I know there must be some similarities between the plastic and bitumen, which both come from oil. That's how I started to think about mixing them.” he said.

After lots of testing, McCartney found the perfect idea. And now his company has built many plastic roads around the world, from Australia to Europe. A one - kilometer stretch of road uses about 684, 000 plastic bottles or 1. 8 million plastic bags. The road itself can be recycled at the end of its lifespan (寿命). The materials can be reused to build new roads.

“We are just a small part of ending the plastic problems, but it is nice to be part of it,” McCartney said. “I just don't want my daughters to live in a world where there are more plastics in our oceans than fish.”

56. Paragraph 1 is written to show that plastic pollution is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. faster than imagined B. better than other pollution

C. mostly unknown D. a serious problem

57. Compared with common roads, the plastic road \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is easy to break B. is afraid of hot weather C. is more stretchy D. costs more money

58. What inspired (激发) McCartney to build the plastic road?

A. Indian people's way of repairing roads. B. Seeing cracks and potholes on roads one day.

C. His wish of reducing plastic pollution. D. His knowledge of plastic and bitumen.

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plastic bottles are needed to build a 10 - kilometer stretch of plastic road.

A. 684, 000 B. 6. 84 million C. 1. 8 million D. 18 million

60. What does McCartney mean in the last paragraph?

A. Children should also join to reduce plastic pollution.

B. Plastic pollution will soon be solved with his help.

C. Plastic pollution will become more and more serious.

D. He is willing to offer help in reducing plastic pollution.

**非选择题（三大题，共计40分）**

**四、语法填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处按要求填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。每空1个单词。

There is a story in the book *History as a Mirror* (《资治通鉴》) by Chinese historian Sima Guang. Zhi Xuanzi was the head of a big clan (家族). He wanted Zhi Yao to be 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he) successor (继承人). However, another man Zhi Guo was against the idea. Zhi Guo listed five strong points of Zhi Yao. For example, he was good 62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (介词) riding and shooting. He was decisive and talkative. But Zhi Guo said that he had a big problem. He had 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (冠词) unkind heart. But Zhi Xuanzi didn't listen to what he said. Zhi Yao became the head and quickly made his clan the 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (strong) in Jin. Because of his aggressive (侵略性的) style, three other clans worked together to fight against the Zhi clan. Finally, the Zhi clan was 65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beat).

Sima Guang used this story to stress the 66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (important) of virtue (美德). Talent is not enough. He said that excellent people must have both talent 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (连词) virtue.

In 2018, when President Xi Jinping talked to students and teachers at Peking University, he 68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (especial) mentioned Sima Guang's idea. Educators must follow this 69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (idea). Students can also make it their goal, and their dreams will 70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) true sooner or later.

**五、阅读表达（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

阅读下面短文，根据其内容完成后面各项任务。

My name is Susie Thompson, and I'm fifteen. I've been at River School, London, since I was eleven. If I pass my exams next year, I'll stay here until I'm eighteen.

We go to school every weekday from 8: 45 am to 3: 15 pm. Before class, our teacher checks which pupils are present or absent. Then everyone goes to the main hall. There, our head teacher tells us news about the school. At 9: 05 am the bell rings, and lessons start. Each lesson lasts for an hour. We have a break from 11: 05 am until 11: 15 am, then another lesson, and then lunch for an hour. In the afternoon, we have two more lessons before school finishes.

This year I have ten subjects: maths, English, physics, chemistry, French, history, geography, music, IT and PE. Some people learn German instead of French. It's lucky we don't have exams in every subject.

We have a large sports ground for football and tennis. We can play both during and after school hours in it. After - school activities, such as sports clubs and language societies, are popular too. During the school year there are usually visits to museums and to camps for activities such as climbing and walking in the country. There are parties and a sports day, and school plays are really popular. Once a term, there is a parents' meeting. 所以我们的家长们和老师们可以谈论我们的进步。

What do I like best about school? English, chemistry, music, sports clubs, school plays … and above all, my friends!

71. 回答问题：

How long has Susie been at River School?

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

72. 在文中找出与下面所给句子意思相近的句子。There are another two lessons in the afternoon.

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

73. 将文中划线的英语句子翻译成汉语。

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

74. 回答问题: What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

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

75. 将文中划线的汉语句子翻译成英语。

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

**六、书面表达（满分20分）**

假如你是李华，你的澳大利亚笔友Tony即将来到中国，他想向你了解一下中国人的生活方式和中国的传统习俗。请你根据下面的提示用英语给Tony写一封邮件，对此简单介绍并对他的到来表示期待和欢迎。

要点提示：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 第一次见面时 | 握手或者点头示意 |
| 用餐时 | 用筷子而不是刀叉，边吃边聊 |
| 过生日时 | 吃蛋糕，收到生日礼物，双手接礼物 |
| 过春节时 | …… |

注意事项：

1. 短文词数：80左右。

2. 短文必须包含以上内容，但可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

3. 短文的开头部分已给出，不计入总词数。

4. 文中不得出现真实的人名和地名。

**二○二三年初中学生学业水平第一次模拟考试**

**英语模拟（一）参考答案**

**一、听力测试（共30小题；每小题1分，满分30分）**

1—10 BBCAC BACAB 11—20 ACABC AABAB 21—30 BCACA AACBB

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

31—40 CCBAC BBABC

**三、阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）**

41—50 BBAAB ACABC 51—60 ACBDC DCABD

**四、语法填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

61. his 62. at 63. an 64. strongest 65. beaten

66. importance 67. and 68. especially 69. idea 70. come

说明：

1. 本题共10小题，每小题1分。 2. 与所给答案不符者不得分。

**五、阅读表达（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

71. For 4 years. / For four years.

72. In the afternoon, we have two more lessons before school finishes.

73. 幸运的是我们并非每门科目都要考试。

74. The sports ground. / The large sports ground.

75. So our parents and teachers can talk about our progress.

说明：

1. 本题共5小题，每小题2分。

2. 与所给答案不符，只要意义正确，且符合题意要求，也得分。

3. 语法，单词拼写错误，评分时视其对阅读表达的影响程度酌情扣分（应以理解和表达意义正确性作为评分的主要依据）。

**六、书面表达（满分20分）**

Dear Tony,

I'm happy to hear that you will come to China. You have asked me about Chinese way of life and traditions. Here are some of my ideas.

First, when Chinese people meet for the first time, they shake hands or nod their heads. Second, we use chopsticks instead of knives and forks. Most people like to chat with others during the meal. Third, on birthdays we usually have a birthday cake and get presents. We should accept presents with both hands. Besides, Spring Festival is the most important festival in China. People have a traditional family dinner together. Children get *hongbao* which means lucky money. You' d better not have your hair cut during the Spring Festival month.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon. I hope you like China very much.

Yours,

Li Hua