******青竹湖湘一外国语学校2022-2023学年第三次模拟考试**

**初三 英语（问卷）**

时量：120分钟 满分：120分

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分20分）**

**第一节** 听下面5段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项回答问题。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟。听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。（共5小题，计5分）

1. Where is Mr. Smith now?

A. In the office. B. At school. C. On a bus.

2. What is the boy looking for?

A. His bag. B. His uniform. C. His watch.

3. When will the zoo open today?

A. At 7 am. B. At 8 am. C. At 9 am.

4. Who will Lucy eat out with?

A. Her friend. B. Her parents. C. Her teacher.

5. Where is the new teacher from?

A. China. B. America. C. Canada.

**第二节（共15小题，计15分）**

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有2-3个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项回答问题。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟。听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。

听第六段对话，回答第6至7小题。

6. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Brother and sister. C. Teacher and student.

7. What are they going to make?

A. Some dumplings. B. A bowl of noodles. C. A vegetable salad.

听第七段对话，回答第8至9小题。

8.What does Jack think of his trip to the countryside?

A. Interesting. B. Relaxing. C. Terrible.

9. How did Jack arrive at the countryside in the end?

A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By taxi.

听第八段对话，回答第10、11小题。

10. How long will the speech last?

A. 1 hour. B. 1.5 hours. C. 2 hours.

11. What does Lisa want John to do?

A. To take her to the speech.

B. To help with her homework.

C. To study with her in the library.

听第九段对话，回答第12至14小题。

12. What does Peter want to be in the future?

A. A. writer. B. A teacher. C. A talk show performer.

13. What's the girl like?

A. Quiet and shy. B. Confident. C. Honest and kind.

14. How many books did the girl's father write?

A. 2. B. 12. C. 20

听第十段对话，回答第15至17小题。

15. When is Alice's birthday?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday.

16. What sport does Alice like?

A. Volleyball. B. Baseball. C. Basketball.

17. How much money does the girl have?

A. 6 dollars. B. 7 dollars. C. 8 dollars.

听下面一段独白，回答第18至20小题。

18. What is the man?

A. A teacher. B. A guide. C. An actor.

19. Why can't the things in the bottles or boxes be touched?

A. Because they are dirty.

B. Because they are valuable.

C. Because they are dangerous.

20. How many rules does the man mention?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

**第二部分 阅读（共三节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15题；每小题2分，满分30分）**

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**



21. If Bob takes the tour with his parents, they will pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. $ 50 B. $ 100 C. $150

22. On November 1st the tourists will start the tour at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Crocodile and Bulabog Beach

B. Balinghai Beach

C. Coral Garden

**B**



23. What could you get if you help Captain Billy collect old plastic toys?

A. Some money. B. Some new toys. C. Some free books.

24. What helps to reuse your toys and pass on the fun?

A. Loving your toys.

B. Exchanging toys with friends.

C. Dropping off the broken toys.

25. You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find out more information about new products.

A. email Capital Billy

B. ask your school

C. visit *www.wastebusters.club*

**C**

Could you spend 24 hours without the Internet? I’m not sure how I’d deal with it. These days we all depend heavily on technology, you may or may not be surprised by the results of some recent research about the effects of online and digital(数字的) technology on people’s lives. More than half of the people who were questioned said they’d feel “upset” without an Internet connection even for a ***brief*** period of time, which is, about 15-30 minutes when they were away from the Internet.

The scientists also challenged people to spend one whole day without using technology and then report back on what it was like. Some people were surprised that they could not even turn their phones to silent. Nearly fifty percent of them said they felt lonely when they weren’t using social media. According to the research, it is harder for the younger people to give up technology. They said that the modern technology has already become a part of their lives. However, there are about 25% of people actually said they felt freer without an Internet connection. It meant they found time to do something they wouldn’t usually do such as reading a novel. Some of them said they enjoyed spending more time talking to family and friends face to face.

So, what about you? As a middle school student, could you take the Internet challenge and spend 24 hours without going online? Or would it be a bad dream for you? Here we have different opinions from Chinese students aged from 12-16, maybe they’ll be able to help you with your Internet use.

26. Without an Internet connection, more than half of the questioned people felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. happy B. disappointed C. surprised

27. What does the underlined word “***brief***’ probably mean?

A. 贫穷的 B. 漫长的 C. 短暂的

28. Who will find it harder to give up technology?

A. Scientists. B. Older people. C. Younger people.

29. How many percent of people said they felt freer without the Internet?

A. About 25%. B. Almost 75%. C. More than 50%.

30. What will the next paragraph probably talk about?

A. Ways to stop using the Internet.

B. The meaning of taking the challenge.

C. Different opinions from Chinese students.

**D**

It’s autumn in the Arctic Ocean(北冰洋). Ice begins to form on top of the water, making it difficult for the white whales to find open areas to come up for air. “They have to come up to breathe,” says Donna Hauser, a biologist at the University of Alaska. “That’s a more difficult job, and they have to find openings in the ice.”

The white whales know it’s time to leave for warmer waters. So the group of about a hundred white whales heads south toward the Bering Sea. Halfway through their journey, the white whales find themselves swimming between two large ice floes(浮冰). Suddenly, they hear a large splash(溅泼声). A white whale’s main enemy — an orca(虎鲸) — has appeared and is swimming toward the white whales. Luckily, orcas aren’t as good at swimming through ice floes as white whales are, giving the white whales time to speed up and swim away.

The white whales are safe now. “But before getting to ***their destination***(目的地), they must pass through the Bering Strait(海峡) before the narrow(狭窄的) waterway freezes over, or they will be stopped from going south.” Hauser says.

The white whales finally make it to the Bering Strait, which hasn’t yet frozen over. After a few more days of swimming, they arrive at the Bering Sea. The white whales will rest, hunt, and play here until April, when they’ll swim back north. There, the mother whales will give birth to white baby whales in the spring. When ice spreads across the Arctic Ocean again, those babies will follow their families south and begin their first long journey.

31. Why do the white whales leave the Arctic Ocean?

A. To go south to hunt for food.

B. To get enough air to breathe.

C. To run away from the ocean.

32. What help the white whales get free from the orca?

A. Brave fights. B. Swimming skills. C. Large ice floes.

33. What does “***their destination***” in the fourth paragraph refer to(指代)?

A. The Bering Strait. B. The Bering Sea. C. The Arctic Ocean.

34. When will the white whales leave the Bering Sea?

A. In January. B. In February. C. In April.

35. What’s the best title for the text?

A. White Whales Are on the Move.

B. Whales Are in Great Danger.

C. White Whales Swim in Winter.

**第二节 (共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)**

阅读下面短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项仅使用一次。

No matter who you are and where you live, the most important thing is what kind of person you are. 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Among them the following qualities are the most helpful ones.

**Have a positive attitude(态度).** Life is not always a bed of roses. When you face difficulties, don’t lose heart. Do you know what can help you overcome difficulties? It’s your attitude. Cheer up! 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ When you smile in front of it, it will also smile at you.

**Keep learning.** Maybe you are used to your present life. Every day you have so much work to do, you can’t find any time to learn. However, the world around you is changing all the time. Never be satisfied with yourself, or you will fall behind others. 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Be creative.** In the modern world, the students who have creative thinking are needed most. 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Those who are creative have more choices in their life.

40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Honesty is the best policy(策略). Nobody likes a person who tells lies. The one who keeps his words is popular everywhere.

As long as you have these qualities mentioned above, you will be excellent and make a difference to the world. Remember what Albert Einstein once said, “Try not to become man of success but rather try to become man of value.”

|  |
| --- |
| A. Life is like a mirror.  B. Be honest and keep your promise.  C. Keeping learning can help you get success in the future.  D. There are many good qualities that give you a lot of advantages in your life.  E. Being creative means coming up with new ideas and having creative imagination. |

**第三节 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

David Attenborough is a well-known English broadcaster(播音员) and natural historian. He has made over 40 documentaries over the past years. At the age of 94, he made one of his best documentaries — *A Life on Our Planet*. It describes everything he has seen and experienced in his life.

Looking back, Attenborough says what strikes(震撼) him most is that wild animals are becoming harder to find. The documentary shows how the world ecosystem is being destroyed(破坏) by humans, whether it’s the hunting of gorillas and whales or mass destruction(大规模摧毁) of rainforests. All of these can lead to another mass extinction(大灭绝). As Attenborough says, “In the natural world, no one can stand alone.”

At the end of his film. Attenborough falls silent in front of the camera. David is very nervous

because he is thinking about what he has just told us. As I watched it, I felt like I was carrying the

weight of the story on my shoulders.

But the documentary doesn’t end there. Attenborough still gives people hope. He says there’s a lot of things we can do to help our planet become “wild” again.

This is a documentary for everyone on the earth because we are all part of it. We need to take

action now!

41. Where is David from?

42. How old was David when he made *A Life on Our Planet*?

43. What makes David amazed most when looking back?

44. How does David feel at the end of the film?

45. What can you do to help our planet become “wild” again?

**第三部分 语言运用（共三节，满分35分）**

**第一节 （共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，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。

Amy and Susan both live an ordinary(普通的) life. They have an ordinary house, an ordinary job and an ordinary family. There is really nothing 46 about their lives.

Amy and Susan are both satisfied with their lives, 47 it seems that Amy is happier than Susan. Whenever Susan comes to visit Amy, Amy seems carefree(无忧无虑的) and happy. She looks like 48 can make her unhappy. She is always wearing a big 49 on her face.

Susan can’t stop 50 that. Why does Amy look much happier than her when they both lead such 51 lives. How can Amy be so carefree when life is so stressful? There are always a million things in her life — work, shopping, housework and kids. But every time Susan asks Amy, Amy says, “I just take life as it comes. It seems pretty 52 then.”

So what is the 53 between the two friends? Why does Amy’s life seem so much better most of the time? The 54 with Susan is that she tries to do so many different things at the same time that she doesn’t do any of them well. However, Amy takes everything one step at a time. She stays present in the moment and tells herself to do just one thing at a time.

When you live each moment to its fullest and when you deal with your present situation \_\_55\_\_, then nearly all of your stress will go away.

46. A. new B. special C. common

47. A. so B. until C. but

48. A. something B. nothing C. everything

49. A. fear B. smile C. shame

50. A. laughing at B. worrying about C. thinking about

51. A. similar B. lonely C. traditional

52. A. busy B. easy C. healthy

53. A. competition B. relationship C. difference

54. A. deal B. talk C. problem

55. A. properly B. nervously C. directly

**第二节 （共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

As a foreigner, the first time I 56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) hotpot was in Chongqing, China. The hot pot restaurant was one of the largest and busiest places in the city. In the restaurant, hundreds of people were crowded into one large room. My friend and I sat at a table with a large pot 57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the middle. It was 58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amazing experience. I really couldn’t forget it.

Today, the hot pot is one of the most popular 59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (form) of cooking in China, and nearly every city 60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) some hot pot restaurants. Some people might ask how hot pot becomes so popular. 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (common) speaking, you can put whatever you like in the hotpot. And the same pot can serve any number of different meals to the people sitting around the table. Everyone can eat as much as they want and no one 62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) out. This is one of the values of Chinese culture. For many, hot pot tastes just as 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) as other popular cuisine(菜肴). And it also serves as a perfect way 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) time with others.

In China, people often joke that there’s no problem that a hot pot can’t solve. Over a hot pot, people can talk about not just food but friendship. The food may soon be forgotten 65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the friendship will stay with us forever. Even today, I remember all the good times I spent with my friends in Chongqing.

**第三节 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

阅读下面的短文，将划线部分译成英文或中文。

Jiang Birou still remembers the excitement of attending her first tea art class as a sixth-grade student. 66. She said that the tea art classes had brightened her childhood.

Jiang was once a left-behind child in Weishan, Hunan Province. She didn’t talk to her parents often. But something changed in 2012. Jiang’s school offered some after-school activities and she was the first to sign up for the tea ceremony class. “At that time, almost every family grew tea. 67.然而，我们对传统的茶文化了解甚少,” she said. “Through the tea class, however, I learned a lot. 68. The tea art classes helped me keep my cool and manage my feelings. I began to talk with my parents more often.” Recently, she visited her old primary school. 69. 看到女孩子们在学校学习茶艺让她骄傲。

An 11-year-old girl Gao Yangxin has been attending tea art classes for a year. She used to be a shy and quiet girl, but she is more outgoing now and starts to make some good friends. She makes phone calls to her parents every week. 70. Her father is always glad to hear about her tea art classes. Yang Jingpeng, the school headmaster, said, “We’ve offered tea art classes to students in Grades Three to Six since 2012. Many students become more confident after joining the tea art classes. We believe that tea art classes can make them feel happier.”

66.

67.

68.

69.

70.

**第四部分 写作（满分15分）**

71. 在刚刚举行的My Favorite English Homework设计大赛中，全校涌现出了不少优秀的英语作业设计。请根据以下内容的提示写一篇短文，介绍其中的优秀设计并另外补充一项你最喜欢的作业设计。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Hands-on project** | **English novel reading** | **...** |
| Content(内容):  make English videos;  make English posters; | Content:  read English short novels;  write English book reports; | Content:  ... |
| Purpose:  to connect what we’ve learned with real life in an interesting way; | Purpose:  to arouse(激发) interest in English learning and enrich our mind with knowledge; | Purpose:  ... |

**要求：**

(1) 介绍表格中前两个作业设计，并发挥想象，补充介绍第三个作业设计；

(2) 词数80词左右 (文章开头已给出，不计入总词数)；

(3) 文中不得出现真实人名和校名。

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