

初三英语

2024. 11

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页,共两部分,共五道大题,38 道小题,满分 60 分,考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和草稿纸上准确填写学校、班级、姓名和准考证号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上,选择题用 2B 铅笔作答,其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束,请将本试卷、答题卡和草稿纸一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题,共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中,选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空(每题 0.5 分,共 6 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My sister likes music. _____ dream is to be a singer.
A. Her B. Its C. His D. Your
2. The National Museum opens _____ 8 o'clock from Tuesday to Sunday.
A. on B. at C. in D. by
3. —Tom, _____ I use your notebook?
—Sure, here it is.
A. should B. may C. need D. must
4. *Black Myth: Wukong* is one of _____ games in the world.
A. famous B. more famous C. most famous D. the most famous
5. —_____ do you play football, Peter?
—Once a week. I play football with my friends on weekends.
A. How long B. How often C. How much D. How soon
6. This blue skirt is nice, _____ it doesn't look good on me.
A. or B. and C. so D. but
7. Look! Lin Tao _____ up the rubbish on the playground. He is a good volunteer.
A. picked B. picks C. is picking D. will pick

8. —What were you doing when I called you yesterday evening?

—I _____ my mom do the dishes.

- A. help B. helped C. am helping D. was helping

9. —How was your summer vacation?

—It was fantastic! I _____ to Yanji with my parents.

- A. go B. will go C. went D. am going

10. She still remembers her first teacher though they _____ each other since 2015.

- A. haven't seen B. didn't see C. don't see D. won't see

11. The 12th World Games _____ in Chengdu in 2025.

- A. held B. was held C. will be held D. will hold

12. —Could you tell me _____?

—Sure. Go to the third floor. The post office is next to the bank.

- A. where the post office is B. where the post office was
C. where is the post office D. where was the post office

二、完形填空(每题 1 分,共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

Uncle Zhang's Gift

In a corner of a city, there is a cozy little restaurant owned by Uncle Zhang, a middle-aged man with a kind smile always on his face. His restaurant is famous for a special Single Meal, which is not just an ordinary meal but a _____ filled with hope and care.



There is a story behind this gift. Many years ago, Uncle Zhang worked in a place far away and life was hard. He often went _____.

During his most difficult times, a stranger reached out a helping hand, giving him warmth and hope. This experience deeply moved Uncle Zhang, and he _____ that if he ever had the chance, he would pass on this kindness.

Years later, Uncle Zhang finally opened his own little restaurant. He decided to _____ his promise by introducing the Single Meal. He told his staff that if anyone _____ said the code(暗号) words — “Please give me a Single Meal”, they should prepare a hot meal for that person without asking any questions.

This act of kindness quickly 18 through the community and touched many hearts. One sunny afternoon, with sunlight streaming(照射) through the restaurant windows, a young girl walked in. Her eyes were filled with helplessness and 19. Guided by the staff, she sat in a corner and softly said the code words. The staff understood and soon brought her a hearty meal.

The girl ate her meal with tears in her eyes, feeling a long-lost warmth. A few weeks later, she found a new job and returned to the restaurant. This time, she didn't use the code words. Instead, she prepaid for several Single Meals to help others in 20.

Uncle Zhang's small act of kindness had caused a chain reaction(连锁反应), spreading warmth and hope throughout the community.

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 13. A. plate | B. gift | C. restaurant | D. menu |
| 14. A. thirsty | B. hungry | C. crazy | D. happy |
| 15. A. promised | B. predicted | C. imagined | D. discovered |
| 16. A. break | B. achieve | C. avoid | D. allow |
| 17. A. easily | B. loudly | C. proudly | D. quietly |
| 18. A. spread | B. disappeared | C. landed | D. failed |
| 19. A. confidence | B. excitement | C. nervousness | D. anger |
| 20. A. danger | B. line | C. hospital | D. need |

三、阅读理解(每题2分,共26分)

(一) 阅读下列节日介绍,请根据人物需求匹配最适合的节日,并将节日所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。其中一个选项为多余选项。

A

New Year Celebrations Around the World

<p>A. New Year in Thailand</p> <p>Songkran is a water festival to celebrate the Thai new year on 13th April. People clean houses for the new year. Adults and children often go out to enjoy a street party and a large water fight.</p> 	<p>B. New Year in South Africa</p> <p>In South Africa, some people make space in their homes for the new year by throwing their old things out of the window. This symbolizes(象征) a fresh start.</p> 
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C. New Year in China

The Spring Festival falls on the 1st day of the 1st lunar month. Families gather to make dumplings and enjoy a reunion dinner. They also go to fairs to enjoy kinds of performances and lantern shows.



D. New Year in Siberia

In Siberia, in order to celebrate the new year, some brave people take part in a new year's tradition of diving into a frozen lake. They even challenge themselves to plant a tree at the bottom of the lake!



- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 21. _____ | 
Alice | I am interested in traditional Chinese culture and want to know how Chinese people celebrate the new year. |
| 22. _____ | 
Tony | I am an active and creative boy. I like doing some funny activities and I am good at diving. I want to dive when the new year comes. |
| 23. _____ | 
Harry | I would like to celebrate the new year by enjoying the street party and throwing water at each other. |

(二) 阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

B

Growing up in a military (部队) family, I moved a lot. I mostly went to school with other kids whose parents were also in the military. But when my dad retired(退伍), I moved to a common school with twelve-year-olds who shared no similar life experience with me.

I was like a stranger in a strange land, lonely and uneasy. For the first few weeks, I had nothing to do but write in my diary every day — stories of adventure, of old friends, of feelings that I could not speak.

One day, my teacher, Mrs. Bush, came to me and asked why I always sat

there writing instead of playing with others. I told her I enjoyed writing more than playing. She just smiled and left.

About 2 weeks later, she gave us a writing task. I was excited that I could now take part in something that I was good at.

That night I worked on my story for hours. It was my chance to feel important and let the class accept me.

A few days after we handed in our works, Mrs. Bush called me up to the front of the classroom. I stood before thirty pairs of eyes looking at me, and I got worried. Then Mrs. Bush told the class that everyone had done a great job. “But”, she said, “one student stood out as an excellent writer, with imagination and creativity.” That student was ME!

The class clapped and Mrs. Bush handed me my paper, with the words on it, “Malinda, you are an excellent writer. Please keep on writing and share your gift of writing with the world. I am proud of you and glad you are in my class.”

Mrs. Bush helped me feel a sense of belonging and find a way to face a change in life. She helped me build confidence in myself that stayed with me beyond sixth grade.

24. How does the writer feel after she moved to a common school?

- A. Happy. B. Curious. C. Proud. D. Lonely.

25. What made the writer excited about 2 weeks later?

- A. The writing task. B. The new school.
C. Her classmates. D. Her diaries.

26. What did the writer learn from the experience?

- A. Everyone should have a hobby.
B. An excellent writer can face a change in life.
C. A wise teacher could have a great influence on students.
D. It's necessary to be active to make friends in a new school.

C

One of the earliest forms of writing which is still being used today is Chinese characters, or *hanzi*. The image of Chinese characters that many people have is that they are all pictograms (象形字), but this is far from the case because

pictograms have very limited use. Simple pictograms might be practical, for example, if one is making a shopping list of things to buy at the store, but they are quite useless if one is writing something more abstract (抽象的). So it is a mistake to say that written Chinese is a “picture language”.

Besides pictograms, here are some other common types of Chinese characters.

• **Ideograms**

First, there are simple ideograms. These are characters which provide an abstract picture of an idea, but in an easy form. For example, “up” is “上” while “down” is “下”.

• **Compound Characters**

Next we have a common kind of *hanzi*: compound characters. These are where two or more characters are joined in one character for a new meaning. Some of these are easy to understand. In many cases, however, the meanings of compound characters are more difficult to work out.

• **Phonetic Loan Characters**

Phonetic loan characters are the characters which started out as pictograms. However, they are often used to mean other words that have the same pronunciation. A good example of this is “目”. While it can be used in modern Chinese with the meaning “eye”, it is most often used to mean “a thing on a list”. The reason is that Chinese has a word for “a thing on a list” but lacks (缺少) a character for it, so the word takes the character “目”, a character with the same pronunciation.

• **Phonetic-semantic Characters**

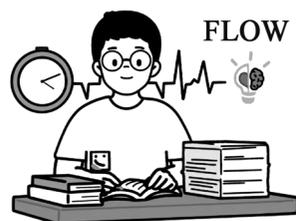
A final kind of Chinese characters is by far the most common. These are phonetic-semantic characters. With phonetic-semantic characters, one part of each character gives a clue (线索) to the pronunciation, while the other gives a clue to the meaning.

Over the centuries, it was thought that the difficulty of some Chinese characters was keeping people from being able to learn them. Therefore, during the 1950s and 1960s, the Chinese government rolled out (推出) simplified Chinese characters.

27. According to the passage, pictograms _____.
- A. are quite easy to write B. have limited use
C. are very difficult D. are quite useful
28. Which of the following kinds does the character “梨” belong to?
- A. Pictograms. B. Phonetic loan characters.
C. Ideograms. D. Phonetic-semantic characters.
29. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. It's believed that Chinese characters are all pictograms.
B. The meanings of many ideograms are difficult to work out.
C. Phonetic loan characters usually have more than one meaning.
D. Phonetic-semantic characters are the same as compound characters.

D

A tennis player wins her second round, feeling like she can predict another player's next move. A musician practices repeatedly without worrying about mistakes. A scientist fails to notice her morning alarm from the next room, having done experiments through the night.



While each of these people is involved in a different activity, all three are experiencing what is known as FLOW — a special mental state of effortless engagement (投入). This is a good thing and anyone can find ways to enter flow.

Flow is more than just focusing or paying attention. Psychologists find flow has several typical characteristics(特点). First, those in flow tend(倾向于) to keep focused easily. Flow is also likely to reduce feelings of worry, in turn encouraging creativity. And people in flow report experiencing a sense of oneness with what they're doing, allowing for top performance.

And scientists are still working to understand why certain activities are more likely to cause flow than others. While we don't know for sure, there are several ways to help people enter flow.

For example, people more often report finding flow when doing things they find motivating, meaning activities they find purpose, meaning, or enjoyment in. This may include joining in a favorite hobby, studying topics you find interesting,

or even completing satisfying chores. Likewise, it may be more difficult to find flow in tasks you do only because you have to, not because you want to.

Other research suggests balancing personal skill level with the activity's challenge is key for finding flow. In other words, if a task is too easy, you may get **distracted** or feel bored. If it's too challenging, you may become discouraged.

Still, other studies suggest that it's most important that activities have clear goals and allow you to assess (评估) your progress along the way. For example, people often find flow when playing games of chance, because moment-to-moment feedback(反馈) may be enough to get them involved deeply.

There are also steps you can take to increase your chances to enter flow. Find a quiet environment free from noises. Break your tasks into small, specific parts that are easy to track and learn from. Set clear end goals that are challenging. If you find the task to be boring, set up a more difficult one.

Most importantly, don't focus too much on reaching flow. That sort of thinking might just prevent you from finding it.

30. Why does the writer describe three people in Paragraph 1?
- A. To show their excellent skills.
B. To show they all work very hard.
C. To find the common thing — FLOW.
D. To stress the importance of attention.
31. Which of the following would the writer most probably agree with?
- A. People who are experts in a certain field can find flow easily.
B. People who are in flow may be more creative and perform better.
C. The more difficult the task is, the more easily people enter flow.
D. It's quite easy for people to enter flow when hanging out aimlessly.
32. What does the word “**distracted**” in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?
- A. Lose chance. B. Lose attention. C. Lose face. D. Lose heart.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. How People Enter Flow State B. How Flow Influences People
C. Why Entering Flow Is Important D. Why Entering Flow Is Difficult

第二部分

本部分共 5 题,共 20 分。根据题目要求,完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达(第 34-36 题每题 2 分,第 37 题 4 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

If you've struggled(奋力) to save up your pocket money or found it hard not to eat a whole packet of sweets in one go, you'll understand the power of self-control.

What does self-control mean?

Also known as “willpower”, self-control means giving up short-term rewards for long-term ones. This could be going without things you want to buy now to save up for a future treat, or walking away from an argument in case you say something hurtful.

Psychologist Roy Baumeister (an expert in thoughts and feelings) says willpower is a type of energy. It can be low when people are tired, hungry or stressed. However, there are ways to top it up.

Superpower energy

Self-control is a superpower that can help you achieve your goals. Doing music practice every day means you get better at playing an instrument. Getting up early for sports training will improve your skills and help your team. Willpower helps build healthy habits, like staying away from screens before bed so you get better sleep. It can also help you to manage emotions and gives you the power to make good decisions. There are lots of studies that show good self-control can help make us happier and healthier.

How to improve your self-control

“It doesn't always feel like it, but we all have willpower,” says scientist Eric Schulze. He explains that it's like a muscle(肌肉) because the more you use it, the stronger it becomes. The best way to strengthen self-control is getting plenty of sleep and feeding your brain with healthy food. Try focusing on small goals so you don't use up all your energy in one go. “As the day goes on, that willpower muscle becomes smaller and it's harder to resist temptation(拒绝诱惑),” Schulze says. When this happens he suggests exercising as this helps you reduce stress and gives energy to the brain. Do something that makes you laugh, says Schulze, as “a good mood can overpower a weak will”.

34. What does self-control mean?

35. When do people have low willpower?

36. What is the best way to strengthen self-control?

37. Is your self-control high or low? Give at least two examples.

五、文段表达(10 分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据所给的中文和英文提示,完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出真实的校名和姓名。

题目①

假如你是李华,你所在的学校即将开展学习方法分享交流活动。作为高年级的学长,你将以“*How to Learn English Well*”为主题,为七年级的学弟学妹们做一次演讲。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿。

提示词语:experience, improve, useful, important

内容提示:1. Why do you give the speech?

2. How do you learn English well?

Dear new friends,

Welcome to our middle school. _____

I hope everyone can learn English well. Thanks for listening.

题目②

你校英语公众号要推出一期主题为“*How I've Changed!*”的专题推送。假如你是李华,请你用英语写一篇短文投稿,谈谈你初中两年的变化及感悟。

提示词语:used to, encourage, advice, progress

内容提示:1. How have you changed?

2. What have you got from it?

How time flies! I'm in Grade 9 and I have changed a lot in the past two years. _____