

初三英语

2024. 04

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 10 页,共两部分,共 38 题,满分 60 分,考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、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(每小题 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. Look! Some classmates are flying kites. Let's join _____.
A. them B. him C. you D. us
2. Qingming Festival often falls _____ early April. It's a good time to pick tea leaves.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
3. It's going to rain. We must hurry to go home, _____ we will get wet.
A. and B. so C. but D. or
4. — _____ do you go to bookstore, Mary?
— Twice a month.
A. How often B. How far C. How long D. How soon
5. — Must I hand in my poster on Friday?
— No, you _____. You can hand it in next Monday.
A. needn't B. shouldn't C. can't D. mustn't
6. — Jack, which season do you like _____?
— Spring, of course.
A. good B. well C. better D. best
7. Last year the government _____ many AI classrooms for schools.
A. builds B. built C. is building D. will build
8. —What are you doing, Jack?
— I _____ paper cutting through short videos.
A. learn B. will learn C. was learning D. am learning

9. We _____ up with more ideas if the teacher gives us more time in class.
A. come B. came C. will come D. have come
10. Bob _____ a member of the school science club for two years.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
11. *Journey to the West* _____ in the 16th century by Wu Cheng'en.
A. writes B. wrote C. was written D. will be written
12. — Could you tell me _____?
— She went there to do volunteer work.
A. why did Miss Sun go to Xinjiang B. why Miss Sun went to Xinjiang
C. when did Miss Sun go to Xinjiang D. when Miss Sun went to Xinjiang

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。

A Special Job

The day when the jobs were handed out was one of the most exciting moments for all the children in the class. It took place during the first week of the term. On that day, every child was given a/an 13 for which they would be responsible for the rest of that school year.



Some jobs were more interesting than others, and the children were eager to be given one of the best ones. When giving them out, the teacher would think of which pupils had been the most responsible during the last year. Rita was a kind and quiet girl, and during the last year Rita had carried out the teacher's instructions perfectly. So all the children knew she was the 14 to be given the best job of all. But that year there was a big surprise.

Each child received one of the normal jobs, like preparing the books, telling the time, or cleaning the blackboard. But Rita's job was very different. She was given a little box containing some sand and one ant. And even though the teacher 15 that this ant was a very special ant, Rita could not help feeling disappointed.

"Why was I given such an insignificant(微不足道的) task?" Rita said to her teacher 16.

"If you can take good care of the ant, maybe you will get a secret reward," the teacher explained.

In fact, most of her classmates also felt sorry for her, and remarked(评论) at how unfair it was that she had been given that job.

“I will 17 this little task into something great,” Rita said to herself.

Then Rita started studying everything about her little ant’s habitats (栖息地) and behavior carefully. She 18 the little box to make it perfect for the ant. Rita gave the ant the best food, and it ended up growing quite a bit bigger than anyone had expected. . .

One day a man came into the classroom and said, “Congratulations! Your class has been chosen to a journey to the rainforest, where we will study all kinds of insects. Just because your class has best 19 for the little ant given to you.”

That day the school was filled with joy and celebration. And without doubt, Rita was most pleased at this. And many children learned that to be given the most important tasks, you have to know how to be responsible even in the 20 tasks.

13. A. homework B. job C. animal D. prize
 14. A. favorite B. talent C. leader D. expert
 15. A. doubted B. discovered C. discussed D. insisted
 16. A. hopefully B. patiently C. proudly D. sadly
 17. A. take B. put C. turn D. divide
 18. A. improved B. repaired C. painted D. broke
 19. A. looked B. cared C. called D. fought
 20. A. worst B. fairest C. smallest D. safest

三、阅读理解(每题2分,共26分)

(一) 阅读下列有关旅行地的介绍,请根据人物喜好匹配出最适合的旅行地,并将旅行地对应的A、B、C、D四个选项填在相应位置上。选项中一项为多余选项。

A
Famous Scenic Spots(景点) in China

<p>A</p>  <p>The Terracotta Army was built by the subjects of Qin Shi Huang(China’s first emperor) more than 2,000 years ago. It is known as the Eighth Wonder of the world. The figures include soldiers, horses, officers and musicians.</p>	<p>B</p>  <p>Jiuzhaigou National Park is in the north of Sichuan. It is famous for attractive waterfalls and colorful lakes. It is a world of water, which brings Jiuzhaigou the most fantastic views. Many people are amazed by its natural scenery.</p>
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<p>C</p>  <p>Zhuozhengyuan is one of the eight classical gardens in Suzhou. And it shows the beauty of Suzhou gardening art. You can enjoy the beautiful buildings, gardens and Kunqu Opera there.</p>	<p>D</p>  <p>Mogao Grotto of Dunhuang is surely a shining star on the Silk Road. There is a rich collection of paintings and sculptures (雕塑). It provides a lot of valuable materials for studying the culture of China.</p>
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21.  **Jack** I’m interested in Chinese history and my favorite emperor is Qin Shi Huang. I want to learn more about him.
22.  **Susan** I like traditional Chinese operas very much. So I want to visit a place where I can enjoy them.
23.  **Tim** I love nature. I prefer to see some natural views, such as famous mountains, great rivers and wild plants.

(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,选择最佳选项。

B
The Greatest Gift

On Christmas Eve, George found himself on a bridge outside his hometown. He was sad because he thought his life had been a complete waste. In this hopeless moment, a mysterious man appeared. The man wondered why George was here instead of staying with his family. George told him he disliked his simple life in the small town. George believed he was just an insignificant banker with a family doing the same thing every day. Without any achievement, George wished he had never been born at all. Hoping to teach him a lesson, the man granted(满足)George his wish.

After the man disappeared, George traveled back to town. Nothing appeared out of place until he walked by Hank Biddle’s tree. The tree should have been damaged(毁坏) from the time George ran his car into it. But in this moment, the

tree looked like it hadn't been hit. In fact, he remembered clearly that he had run his car into it. Soon, George discovered the town he knew so well didn't know him at all—because he had never been born.

As George walked around town, he noticed he was a stranger to everyone. Not only that, George learned that the lives of his friends and family had taken a turn for the worse. For one, George's job as a banker was replaced by another man. Because the new banker was greedy (贪婪的), many people's lives were negatively affected.

Without George, the lives of his family members were also disturbed. George learned that his beloved brother, whom he had once saved from drowning (溺水), died because George was not there to save him. The death of George's brother continued to bring huge sadness to their parents. George also found out that Alice, the love of his life, ended up in a difficult marriage with someone else.

George realized these dark changes might stay forever unless he did something. He returned to the bridge to find the man and begged for his life back. Once again, his wish was granted. George raced back home to hug Alice and their children on Christmas. He realized that life was truly the greatest and most wonderful gift.

24. What did George think of his life before he met the mysterious man?

- A. Wonderful. B. Busy. C. Hopeful. D. Simple.

25. When George returned to the town, he found _____.

- A. everyone treated him as a stranger
 B. his parents were sad about his death
 C. his brother saved a person
 D. he became a greedy banker

26. After the Christmas, George would _____.

- A. feel bored with his life B. value his life and family more
 C. race home faster than before D. beg the mysterious man for money

C

Clean electricity is the power of the future, but engineers are facing a big challenge. How can we store electricity to be used at times when the wind is not blowing and the sun is not shining? In some cases, the answer will be batteries; but in other cases, it could come from a

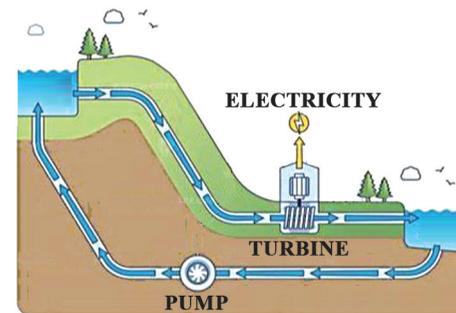


variety of different solutions—starting with gravity.

Gravity is the most **abundant** source of power on Earth. It's always been everywhere since the beginning of time. Nobody knew about it until around 1700, when Isaac Newton saw an apple fall from a tree in his garden. Newton asked himself the question: "Why did that apple fall to the ground?" And he soon worked out the answer. Everything will fall to the ground if it can do so, because there is a massive force that pulls things towards the centre of the earth. Newton decided to call this force "gravity", a word that then just meant "weight".

Engineers have used gravity as a source of power for centuries, long before Newton first explained it. In particular, they used gravity to move water from one place to another to irrigate (灌溉) fields and bring water to cities. They knew that water would flow downhill, but never uphill, so they built structures to use the force of gravity most effectively.

In 1907, engineers in Switzerland first used gravity for a new purpose: to store energy. They pumped (用泵抽送) water up a hill, where they stored it in a lake. Then when they needed more electricity, they let the water come back down the hill, driving electric turbines (涡轮机) as it fell. The



idea was just so simple, and it is now used in many parts of the world. However, the problem is that "pumped storage" hydro schemes (抽水蓄能水电方案) can't be built just anywhere, as they need lots of water and big hills or mountains.

Some experts believe that gravity systems are the cheapest way to store electricity. Gravity-stored electricity is maybe half the price of battery-stored electricity, but even so it is not cheap. In order to make gravity more effective, we would need to increase its force—and that, of course, is quite impossible. Yet gravity is not the only way of storing energy, and engineers are working on systems that store it using water pressure or compressed air... and even sand!

Storage is one of the big scientific challenges of our time, as storage is the essential partner of wind power and solar power. We need clean electricity 24 hours a day, not just when the sun is shining or the wind is blowing.

27. The word "**abundant**" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.

- A. expensive B. environmental C. famous D. plentiful

28. From the passage, we can know that _____.
- A. gravity systems are the cheapest way to store electricity
 - B. “pumped storage” hydro schemes can be built on small hills
 - C. engineers in Switzerland first stored energy by using gravity creatively
 - D. experts have already made gravity more effective by increasing its force
29. Why does the author write this passage?
- A. To tell the story of finding gravity.
 - B. To show the importance of gravity.
 - C. To call on people to use clean electricity.
 - D. To introduce a good way to store electricity.

D

It is so easy to describe people as being talented. Just look at any headline praising a piece of artwork, music, or other great feat, and you are likely to see the word “talented” or “gifted”. However, is being talented a true marker of success?

Some people believe that talent plays a key role in achieving success fast. Those with natural ability in a particular field can often gain success rapidly with less effort. For example, a person with a natural ear for music may find it easier to learn to play an instrument. Take a look at Wolfgang Mozart. He composed his first musical masterpiece(杰作) at the age of 5. And at the age of 7, he went on his first tours to perform his abilities for the world.

In the process of highlighting the “natural” gifts of achievers, hard work can get lost in the mix. The result is that many “talents” believe they only need to depend on their innate(内在的) abilities in order to produce great works. Inevitably, this can lead to disappointment, frustration, and even mental health problems, because the reality is that talent alone is not enough.

One is often led to believe that being naturally gifted is the ultimate prerequisite(最终的先决条件) for success in any field. But almost every example of a big achievement involves some degree of putting in some amount of work. In athletics, for example, standout athletes such as Michael Jordan, Usain Bolt, and Serena Williams are often praised for their natural abilities. However, closer analysis of their careers shows that these athletes spent huge chunks of their lives practicing.

Aside from working hard, talent can only become useful if the owner of that talent does what is necessary to expand(拓展) it. If your talent is just being good at playing the guitar, for instance, that ability can only get you so far because there are many other people who also know their way around the instrument. How will you set yourself apart from the crowd? You would do so by finding ways to expand your guitar-playing capabilities, whether that means learning new finger tricks or mastering different types of guitars. Then you will be more successful than others.

Nothing is wrong with having natural abilities. After all, everyone is born to be good at something. However, finding success at any level, and in any field, requires more than talent. The relationships you create with people and habits you develop also play a role in your ability to grow your career. But, ultimately, working hard is the main factor as to how far you can go.

30. The writer uses the example of Mozart to tell us that _____.

- A. natural ability can help speed up success
- B. being famous should be as early as possible
- C. talent can take the place of effort completely
- D. everyone is born to be good at something

31. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The result of an art competition.
- B. The achievements of famous talents.
- C. The problems of overvaluing innate abilities.
- D. The process of producing great works by talents.

32. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Hard work helps people find out their natural abilities easily.
- B. Almost every great achievement requires a certain amount of effort.
- C. Relationships with people and habits are more important than talent.
- D. Talented people are more likely to succeed than hardworking people.

33. The writer probably agrees that _____.

- A. hard work brings people more success than talent does
- B. talent gives people a head start in achievements in any field
- C. having talent is not enough to ensure success unless talent is improved
- D. hard work is no more necessary unless it is done by people successfully

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(34-36 每题 2 分,第 37 小题 4 分,共 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

Reading with The Fingertips(指尖)

Louis Braille was born in France in 1809. When he was three, he injured an eye in an accident in his father's workshop. The infection (感染) from the wound spread to his other eye. Within a year he couldn't see anything. When he was ten, he was sent to a school for the blind. Students there learned by listening to their teachers.



One day, a visitor came to the school. His name was Charles Barbier. He was to have a great influence on Braille. Louis was then twelve years old. Barbier had invented a new way of writing. He had hoped the French army would adopt(采纳) his method. This writing was designed to be used at night. Soldiers could read it without showing a light. Barbier hoped the head of the school whose students lived their lives in darkness could use his way of writing.

Louis Braille stood out among those students. His mind was quick. He was eager to learn. The head of school invited him to meet the visitor. Barbier began to show how his writing worked. Braille's interest was aroused. Barbier took a sheet of thick paper. Using a pointed instrument, he punched a series of holes to make raised dots(点) on the other side of the paper. These dots were grouped together in cells(单元格). The cells could be placed in any of twelve positions. Each group stood for a different sound. By running a fingertip over them, a person could read a message.



a pointed instrument

Braille was excited by Barbier's invention. But he knew that it needed to be simpler. He started working on it at once. Instead of twelve positions for each unit, he decided to work with six. This let a reader make sense of the raised dots more quickly and easily.

Braille remained at the school all his life, He taught there. He also helped to print books that used his method. Braille was a very good musician. He showed people how to write music in his way.

Charles Barbier did not sell his method to the army. But he played a part in changing forever the way blind people read. Because of what he started and Louis Braille completed, people everywhere who cannot see are no longer limited by blindness.

34. What happened to Louis Braille when he was three?
35. Who invented a new way of writing?
36. How did Louis Braille make Barbier's invention simpler?
37. What do you think of Louis Braille? Why do you think so?

五、文段表达(10 分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据所给提示,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。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假如你是李华,你的英国笔友 Tom 向你发来电子邮件,想了解你在生活中有哪些处理废旧物品的做法。请你给他回复一封英文电子邮件,介绍你的相应做法及理由。

提示词语: waste, decorate(装饰), protect, environment

提示问题: • How do you deal with the waste?

• What is your reason?

Dear Tom,

I'm glad to introduce my ways. . . _____

If you have any other good ideas, write to me soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

“奉献、友爱、互助、进步”的志愿精神是雷锋精神的重要体现。

假如你是李华,你校英文公众号将推出以“弘扬雷锋精神 争做优秀志愿者”为主题的系列推送。请你用英文给公众号留言,介绍你曾经参加过的一次志愿者活动及收获。

提示词语: old people's home, help, clean, skill

提示问题: • What volunteer activity did you take part in?

• What have you learned from the experience?
