



北京二中教育集团 2023—2024 学年度第二学期  
初三英语阶段检测 (三)

知识运用 (共 14 分)

一、单项填空 (共 6 分, 每小题 0.5 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Mr. Smith is a funny teacher. We all like \_\_\_\_\_ lessons.  
A. his                      B. her                      C. your                      D. their
- People usually visit Sanya \_\_\_\_\_ winter.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. of
- Tom, hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you will miss the school bus.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. or                      D. so
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the chess club, Peter? — Once a week.  
A. How much              B. How often              C. How long              D. How far
- \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your eraser? I left mine at home.  
— Of course. Here you are.  
A. Can                      B. Should                      C. Need                      D. Must
- The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is one of \_\_\_\_\_ sea-crossing bridges in the world.  
A. long                      B. longer                      C. longest                      D. the longest
- My father likes sports. He often \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. ran                      B. runs                      C. will run                      D. has run
- What were you doing at 7:00 yesterday evening, Lisa?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen with my mother.  
A. clean                      B. cleaned                      C. was cleaning                      D. am cleaning
- Linda came to China in 2011. She \_\_\_\_\_ here for ten years.  
A. lives                      B. will live                      C. was living                      D. has lived
- Please be quiet! Your little sister \_\_\_\_\_ an online class now.  
A. will have                      B. is having                      C. has                      D. had
- The 24th Winter Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing in 2022.  
A. holds                      B. was held                      C. is held                      D. will be held

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_







19. A. mark                      B. shape                      C. start                      D. record  
 20. A. true                      B. useful                      C. interesting                      D. important

阅读理解 (共 30 分)

三、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。(共 20 分，每小题 2 分)

A

A day in the life

Well, finally something is happening, Kim thought. So far, it had been the most boring summer ever. Suddenly, loud beeps(哔哔声), warning that a truck is backing up, broke the afternoon silence. Kim walked over to the bushes(灌木) that separated her house from the one next door.

I hope the new neighbours are cool, she thought as she looked at the stacks of boxes outside the truck. Let's see. Lots of boxes! That one says, "Kitchen stuff" and that one says, "Jane's stuff". Wow, what a huge TV! Oh, a piano. Hmm. I wonder who Jane is. And look at that, a water bowl with the name Cupcake on it.

Maybe they have a cat, thought Kim. She stepped around the bushes to get a better look. "Here, Cupcake. Come here, girl!" she called. She poured some of her water into the bowl and called again. "Here, Cupcake. Come on out, girl."

Kim heard something move. A large dog crawled(爬) out from under the truck and then stood up and shook itself. "Well, look at you," Kim said. "You are not a little girl, are you? But you look so sweet! Are you thirsty? Here, have some water."

It was after the dog had finished the water and was happily licking(舔) Kim's hand that she looked up.

"I see you've met Cupcake," said a girl she had never met before. "I'm Jane."

They had hardly started talking when Kim heard her mum shouting, "Be careful with the dog, Kim. Get over here right now."

"Mum," Kim said. "Relax. She's so friendly and sweet. Her name is Cupcake!"

"I don't care what its name is. Come home now!"

Kim looked at Jane, and then looked down her feet, not sure of what to say next.

"Go ahead," Jane said. "We can talk later. And maybe you can show me how to get to school."

"Sure, Jane. I'd like that. And maybe we can take Cupcake for a walk."

Well, Kim thought as she returned home. Maybe the rest of the summer won't be boring after all.

21. What broke the afternoon silence?

- A. Jane's huge TV.                      B. Kim's new pet dog.  
 C. Loud beeps from the truck.                      D. The music from Jane's house.



22. Who is Cupcake?

- A. Jane's dog.      B. Kim's cat.      C. Kim's little sister.      D. Jane's mum.

23. Kim thought the rest of the summer wouldn't be boring because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Jane could play the piano with her      B. her mum allowed her to keep a pet  
C. she had a nice neighbor to play with      D. Jane gave Cupcake to her as a present

B

Water lovers will tell you that not all water tastes the same. However, if your water tastes different when it's in a reusable plastic bottle, a new study finds it may be a cause for worry.

Two scientists, Jan Christensen and Selina Tisler, have undertaken a study about which chemicals (化学物质) in reusable plastic bottles go into the water. They let water sit for 24 hours in new bottles, in used bottles and in bottles that had just come out of a dishwashing machine. After that, they compared what they found in the water in the different bottles.

The results were quite a surprise. More than 400 different chemicals had leached (析出) from new plastic bottles into the water. Water stored in used plastic bottles had the highest levels of plastic-related chemicals. Running the bottles through a dishwasher worsened the leaching. After a single washing, more than 3,500 different chemicals ended up in a bottle's water. Many of these were related to dishwasher soap (洗碗皂) and remained even after a second washing with running water. What's more, dishwashing itself also caused more plastic chemicals to leach.

Similar discoveries were also made by Pat Hunt, a biologist at Washington State University. She found that heat can cause chemicals to move out of plastics. Hot water in a dishwasher helps to clean dishes. But plastics can start to break down if they are in hot water repeatedly. "Plastics just shouldn't go in the dishwasher," she concludes.

Christensen and Tisler's study found some chemicals that are probably harmful. Future studies could make clear how much of each chemical is there. And that's important. Just because a chemical is in the water doesn't mean it will cause problems. Much of the risk will depend on how much of a chemical actually gets into the body. Hunt agrees. "This study is a starting point," she says. It gives researchers ideas about what chemicals from reusable bottles are probably in water. But it doesn't tell us what risks the now-polluted water may bring to us. More research is needed.

Still, lowering exposures (接触) to plastic-related chemicals is probably a good idea. Hunt suggests using non-plastic bottles. "If you do use a plastic bottle, fill it up and use it





right away,” Tisler adds. “It’s best not to store water in them overnight or for long periods of time.”

24. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The length of time water is kept in plastics matters.
- B. Water in new plastic bottles has the most chemicals.
- C. Drinking hot water in plastic bottles harms people’s health.
- D. Over 3,500 plastic chemicals are found in dishwashed bottles.

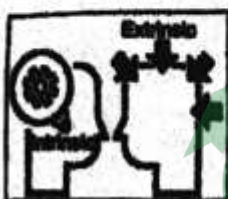
25. According to the passage, further research is needed to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. whether chemicals actually enter the body
- B. how plastic-related chemicals get into water
- C. what risks plastic-related chemicals may cause
- D. when people should throw away a plastic bottle

26. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. Improper usage of plastic bottles.
- B. Various opinions about plastic bottles.
- C. Unknown chemicals in plastic bottles.
- D. Research findings about plastic bottles.

### C



Why do we do the things we do? What drives our behavior? Psychologists have suggested different ways of thinking about motivation (动机) including looking at whether motivation arises from outside (extrinsic) or inside (intrinsic) a person.

Researchers have found that each type has a different effect on a person’s behavior and efforts to achieve goals. To better understand the influence of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation on human behavior, it would help to learn how each type works.

Extrinsic motivation is when you are motivated to perform a behavior or take part in an activity because you want to get a reward (奖赏) or avoid punishment. You will take action not because you enjoy it, but because you expect to get something in return or avoid something unpleasant.

Intrinsic motivation is when you decide to do something because you find it satisfying. You are performing an activity for what it is not because you are after some external (外部的) reward. The behavior itself is its own reward.

Studies have shown that offering too many external rewards for an already internally rewarding behavior can reduce intrinsic motivation-which is known as the over justification (奖励过当) effect. For example, in a 2008 study, children who were



rewarded for playing with a toy they had already expressed interest in playing with became less interested in the toy after being externally rewarded.

This is not to suggest that extrinsic motivation is a bad thing—it can be beneficial in some situations. For example, extrinsic motivation can be especially helpful when a person needs to complete a task that they find unpleasant.

Most people would accept that intrinsic motivation is best, but it is not always possible in every situation. Sometimes a person simply has no internal wish to join in an activity.

Both extrinsic and intrinsic motivation play a key role in learning. Experts have argued that education's traditional stress on external rewards (such as grades, report cards, and gold stars) **undermines** any intrinsic motivation that students might already have. However, others have suggested that extrinsic motivators can help students feel more knowledgeable in the classroom, which in turn builds up their intrinsic motivation.

As professor David Myers put it, a person's interest often survives when a reward is used neither to bribe ( 贿赂 ) nor to control but to show a job well done, as in a "most improved player" award. Put simply, rewards, rightly given, can increase enjoyment and motivate high performance.

Understanding how each type of motivation works and when it is likely to be useful can help people perform tasks and improve their learning.

27. You do something out of intrinsic motivation when you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do schoolwork to get a good grade
- B. work on a subject you find interesting
- C. take part in a sport to receive recognition
- D. clean your room to avoid criticism from your parents

28. Why does the writer mention the 2008 study in Paragraph 5?

- A. To explain the benefits of offering toys as rewards.
- B. To prove external rewards can influence one's interest.
- C. To introduce how intrinsic motivation works in children.
- D. To stress the importance of understanding intrinsic motivation.

29. The word "**undermines**" in Paragraph 8 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. weakens
- B. separates
- C. improves
- D. encourages

30. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. extrinsic motivation is key to one's achievement
- B. intrinsic motivation has little to do with enjoying a task
- C. properly-given rewards can encourage further improvement





D. offering rewards of any kind takes the fun out of an activity

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。请把此题作答在答题纸上。

(共 10 分，31-33 每小题 2 分，34 题 4 分)

Every Sunday at 2 pm, Marisela Godinez, the owner of a Mexican restaurant in Texas, used to fill a big bag with more than 50 liters of leftover (未食用的) food which is unsold from the restaurant's all-you-can-eat lunch buffet (自助餐). "We threw out a lot of food," she said.

But a few months ago, Ms. Godinez signed up to use an app called Too Good To Go. Now, 10 customers pick up "surprise bags" of her leftover food for \$5.99 each, and she sends far fewer leftovers to the bin.

Around the country, restaurants and grocery stores throw away huge amounts of unsold food every day. Apps that connect customers to businesses with unsold food have begun to spread. The idea of apps like Too Good To Go is to help businesses sell unsold food at a low price rather than throw it away. They say that the businesses and buyers are helping the environment because the food would otherwise become food waste, a big contributor (导致因素) to climate change.

Food production itself is a big contributor to greenhouse gas release (释放). It is responsible for nearly a third of gas release in the world. Each step of the process—growing, harvesting, moving, processing, packaging, storing and preparing food—releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other planet-warming gases. When the food is wasted, greenhouse gas releases. In addition, once unused food reaches the bins, it breaks down and releases more greenhouse gases.

Too Good To Go has tried to make buying unsold food a game. In the United States, customers in 12 cities can book "surprise bags" that typically cost about \$4 to \$6 each on the app. The food in the bags would have been firstly priced at about three times that amount. Then, they can pick up the bags at a certain time window.

According to interviews with several companies selling on Too Good To Go, there are at least a few things that buyers don't think of as "food waste". An owner of a company which sells drinks said he only used the app to sell discontinued products but also new-flavored drinks in hopes of attracting new customers.

31. Who is Marisela Godinez?
32. What is the idea of apps like *Too Good To Go*?
33. How do customers in America buy unsold food on *Too Good To Go*?
34. Would you use apps like *Too Good To Go* to buy unsold food? Why or why not?



(Please give at least two reasons.)

书面表达 (共 16 分)

五、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空 (共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)  
请把此题作答在答题纸上。

|                    |                |                     |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| go through,        | go for a walk, | keep in touch with, |
| make a difference, | make use of,   | make up one's mind  |

35. Students can form a good relationship with foreign friends in their home-stay family and \_\_\_\_\_ each other after they come back.
36. David was encouraged by his teacher, so he \_\_\_\_\_ to be a great writer.
37. Tony carefully \_\_\_\_\_ his schoolbag, but he still couldn't find his keys.
38. Everyone should \_\_\_\_\_ their own natural abilities to make life plans.
39. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ in the nearest park during lunch break.
40. If you keep working hard, small actions \_\_\_\_\_.

六、完成句子。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分) 请把此题作答在答题纸上。

41. 你最好常去参观博物馆, 因为这是一个了解中国文化的好机会。

You \_\_\_\_\_ often, because \_\_\_\_\_  
Chinese culture.

42. 在我很小的时候我就对摄影感兴趣。

When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_.

43. 他太喜欢这本书了以至于无法停止阅读。

He \_\_\_\_\_ stop reading it.

44. 考完试后, 该放松了。

\_\_\_\_\_ after taking an exam.

45. 为了养成好习惯, 他计划每天进行晨练。

\_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_ morning exercises  
every day.