



北师大附中 2023-2024 学年度第二学期

初三英语阶段性练习 2024.3

教学班：_____ 姓名：_____ 学号：_____

考生
须知

1. 本卷共有五道大题，共 12 页。考试时间 60 分钟满分 60 分。
2. 考生务必将答案填写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后，考生应将答题纸交回。

第一部分

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. This is Mary's English book. _____ is at home.
A. I B. My C. Me D. Mine
2. Our school library opens _____ 8 a.m. on weekdays.
A. at B. for C. in D. of
3. —_____ was your trip to Yunnan, Tom?
—It was wonderful.
A. How B. What C. When D. Where
4. —John, _____ you please take out the trash?
—OK, Mum. I'll do it right away.
A. must B. should C. could D. need
5. Read these books, _____ you'll get to know more about Chinese tea culture.
A. though B. unless C. and D. but
6. Linda is _____ in art than her sister Lily.
A. creative B. more creative C. most creative D. the most creative
7. We _____ a survey about students' reading habits last weekend.
A. do B. did C. have done D. will do



8. Millions of tourists _____ the Great Wall every year.
A. visit B. will visit C. visited D. have visited
9. I _____ a video call with Grandma when Dad arrived home.
A. have B. will have C. am having D. was having
10. Time flies. Mr. Smith _____ English in our school for three years. We all enjoy his classes.
A. teaches B. will teach C. has taught D. was teaching
11. The graduation party _____ in the school hall next month.
A. was held B. will be held C. held D. will hold
12. —Jack, do you know _____?
—Sure. Once a week would be OK.
A. how long should I water the plants
B. how long I should water the plants
C. how often should I water the plants
D. how often I should water the plants

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。

The alarm clock went off for the second time. Tired from staying up late to watch a movie, Maddie unwillingly dragged herself out of bed. She loved movies, and she often stayed up late to watch them on TV. She 13 got dressed, took a bite of her breakfast, and raced to school.

During the first lesson, Maddie had a 14 time focusing. She was staring out of the window when her teacher, Ms. Lorenz called her.

“Maddie, I think you’ve forgotten your homework again,” Ms. Lorenz said. “How about finishing it today at school?”

Maddie agreed. After school, she thought about the 15 for a while. Then she decided to write about a girl who loved movies. To make the story more fun, she decided to give the girl the ability to jump into the action of any movie she wanted. Maddie became so 16 in writing her story that at first she didn’t hear Ms. Lorenz tell her she could go home. When she had finished it, she gave it to Ms. Lorenz.



When Ms. Lorenz returned the story, there was green ink everywhere. Maddie 17 her way of feedback—Ms. Lorenz used green ink to make corrections because she thought students connected red ink with bad feelings.

That night, Maddie 18 her story. She smiled when she reached the last page and saw the words, “Nice job, Maddie! Your plot is exciting. I wish I could jump into movies! Write another piece to correct your mistakes and give it to me next week.” The words made Maddie want to do better. Right away, she rewrote the story, taking care to 19 her mistakes.

The next morning, she put her story into the homework box. And she got more encouraging words and instructions from Ms. Lorenz.

Little by little, Maddie got better about completing homework and turning it in on time. She also worked on new movie ideas and discussed them with Ms. Lorenz. Her writing and grades were gradually improving.

Her love for movies, along with her teacher’s 20, opened up a new world of learning.

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|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 13. A. angrily | B. carefully | C. hurriedly | D. properly |
| 14. A. hard | B. busy | C. fair | D. cool |
| 15. A. goal | B. task | C. plan | D. list |
| 16. A. experienced | B. disappointed | C. surprised | D. involved |
| 17. A. liked | B. missed | C. improved | D. questioned |
| 18. A. recommended | B. examined | C. produced | D. practised |
| 19. A. mark | B. prove | C. correct | D. accept |
| 20. A. comfort | B. promise | C. decision | D. guidance |



三、阅读理解(每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

(一)信息匹配。

A

下面的材料介绍了四家购物场所。请根据 1-3 小题中描述的 Jamila, Nick 和 Karen 三人的购物需求, 帮他们选择一家最合适的购物场所。

<p>___ 21 ___. Jamila is going to a party tonight. She wants to buy something new to wear. She also needs to get a cake for the party.</p> <p>___ 22 ___. Nick needs some new football shoes. He's not sure what kind to buy, so he wants to try out different styles and wants someone to help him choose.</p> <p>___ 23 ___. Karen is working till 8 pm, but she wants to buy a good garden chair. She wants to leave the chair outside all year round.</p>	<p>A. Centre Place Several stores in this shopping centre sell things for outdoor activities. Don't miss the shoe stores, where you can get advice on what style to choose. You can also find camping things, like sleeping bags. Open from 8:00 to 15:00 every day.</p> <p>B. Satton Street The fast food restaurants, cafes and electronics shops attract young people here. You can find the latest in technology, such as mini-headphones or fitness watches. Every week there are new things that you've never seen before.</p> <p>C. Highview Centre Highview Centre offers a lot of furniture that can be used both outdoors and indoors, such as tables and chairs. Some of it is made of plastic, while other pieces are made of stronger materials that will last for years. Open 10 am-10 pm.</p> <p>D. Holly Corner This area of small shops is a must for shoppers who love stylish clothes and classic gifts. The clothes shops will help you decide on just the right style. Visit Vintage Café for tea and delicious homemade cake.</p>
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(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

I began to grow up that winter night when my parents and I were returning from my aunt's house, and my mother said that we might soon be leaving for America. We were on the bus then. I was crying, and some people on the bus were turning around to look at me. I remember that I could not bear the thought of never hearing again the radio program for school children to which I listened every morning.

I do not remember myself crying for this reason again. In fact, I think I cried very little when I was saying goodbye to my friends and relatives. When we were leaving I thought about all the places I was going to see—the strange and magical places I had known only from books and pictures. The country I was leaving never to come back was hardly in my head then.

The four years that followed taught me the importance of optimism, but the idea did not come to me at once. For the first two years in New York I was really lost—having to study in three schools as a result of family moves. I did not quite know what I was or what I should be. Mother remarried, and things became even more complex for me. Some time passed before my stepfather and I got used to each other. I was often sad, and saw no end to “the hard times.”

My responsibilities in the family increased a lot since I knew English better than everyone else at home. I wrote letters, filled out forms, translated at interviews with immigration officers, took my grandparents to the doctor and translated there, and even discussed telephone bills with company representatives.

From my experiences I have learned one important rule: almost all common troubles finally go away! Something good is certain to happen in the end when you do not give up, and just wait a little! I believe that my life will turn out all right, even though it will not be that easy.

24. How did the author get to know America?

- A. From her relatives.
- B. From her mother.
- C. From books and pictures.
- D. From radio programs.



25. Upon leaving for America the author felt_____.

- A. confused
- B. excited
- C. worried
- D. amazed

26. The author believes that_____.

- A. her future will be free from troubles
- B. it is difficult to learn to become patient
- C. there are more good things than bad things
- D. good things will happen if one keeps trying

C

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 (过滤) 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."

27. 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.

28. 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

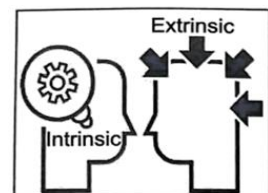
29. What is this passage mainly about?

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

D

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.



30. 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
31. 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.
32. The word “undermines” in Paragraph 8 means _____.
- A. weakens
 - B. separates
 - C. improves
 - D. encourages
33. 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

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 题每题各 2 分, 37 题 4 分, 共 10 分)

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

The Library With No Rules

When you walk by Hernando Guanlao's home on Balagtas Street, downtown Manila, you will see thousands of books on shelves and on the stairs. Each one is free to anyone who wants it.



“People can borrow, take home, bring back or keep,” says Guanlao. “Or they can share and pass on to another. But basically they should just take, take!” He thinks books need to live, and they're only alive if they are being read. “The act of giving books makes your life meaningful,” says Guanlao.



The Reading Club 2000, as the project is called, began more than twenty years ago. “My parents gave me my love of reading,” he says. “I started the club to honour them and to do some kind of community service. So I put my old books—and my brothers’ and sisters’, maybe 100 in all—outside, to see if anyone was interested.”

It took a while for people to work out that this was a library. It never closed and there were no rules in it. But the project, offering everything from paperbacks to fashion magazines, technical books and school textbooks, is becoming popular.

The success of the project is helped by the fact that the country, with a population of 92 million, has fewer than 700 public libraries, and many people cannot afford to buy books. Luckily, the project is spreading. Guanlao takes boxes of books into—Manila’s neighbourhoods himself. He has also helped friends set up similar projects in ten other places around the country, and encouraged students to donate (捐赠) books.

Aurora Verayo, from a town several hours’ drive from Manila, says she came to see Guanlao to donate books, but he encouraged her to open her own library. “I’m going a step further and offering reading activities for children,” she says. Mark, 16-year-old student, is organizing a book donation with friends. “We’ve collected,” he says, “We’re taking them to some poor books so far, and we expect many more, areas next month. Books open minds. A book can take you anywhere.”

34. What does Guanlao think of books?

35. Why did Guanlao start the Reading Club 2000?

36. What was special about Guanlao’s library?

37. What do you think of the Reading Club 2000? Why do you think so? (List at least two reasons)



五、文段表达(10分)

从下面两个题目中任选一题,根据中文和英文提示,完成一篇不少于50词的文段写作。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,下周你们学校将组织全体同学进行体检。请你写一封英文邮件,通知你们班交换生 Peter,告诉他体检当天集合的事件、地点、以及需要提前做的准备。

提示词语: health check-up, sleep, meal, proper clothes

提示问题:

- When and where are you going to meet?
- What should Peter do to get prepared?

Dear Peter:

Yours,
Li Hua



题目②

耳朵是通往心灵之路。假如你是李华，你校英语社团正在开展以“倾听”为主题的交流活动。请你用英语给社团公众号留言，谈谈你在与人交流时是如何倾听他人的，以及你对倾听的理解。

提示词语：smile, eye contact (目光交流), patient, respect, understand

提示问题：

- What do you do as a good listener?
- Why is it important to be a good listener?

Listening is more than using our ears.

