

初三英语

2024.0



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. My sister is good at history. _____ knowledge of the subject is very rich.
A. Her B. His C. Their D. Your
2. Parents should encourage children to do chores _____ home.
A. on B. at C. in D. to
3. — Would you like to come to my party?
— I'd love to, _____ I have lots of homework to do.
A. so B. or C. and D. but
4. — Bob, _____ will we go to play football next Sunday?
— On the school playground.
A. when B. where C. how D. why
5. — _____ you play the piano, Mary?
— Yes, I can. I started to learn it at the age of 6.
A. Can B. Need C. Will D. Must
6. — Kimmy, which sweater do you like _____, the red one or the blue one?
— The red one.
A. well B. better C. best D. the best
7. — John, could you please turn off the TV? I _____ a meeting online in a few minutes.
— Of course, mom.
A. have B. had C. will have D. was having
8. The students _____ the floor when the teacher came into the classroom.
A. clean B. cleaned C. were cleaning D. will clean

9. — Linda, let's have a picnic this Sunday.

— Sounds good. If I _____ my homework, I will go with you.

A. finish B. finished C. will finish D. have finished

10. Since the 1800s, scientists _____ many important discoveries.

A. make B. made C. will make D. have made

11. In the future, more robots _____ to make our life better.

A. invent B. are invented C. were invented D. will be invented

12. — Excuse me, could you please tell me _____?

— At 9:30 a. m. every day.

A. when does the science museum open B. when did the science museum open

C. when the science museum opens D. when the science museum opened

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。

An Embarrassing(尴尬的) Situation

P. E. at our school is competitive. Last week in P. E. was no exception. The basketball game was so close. The Red Shirts would take the lead and then the Green Shirts would score and tie it up(追平).

Ms. M. finally put me into the 13 with minutes to go. I didn't want to make a mistake. But I joined the Red Shirts anyway, determined to help them win.



Within seconds, I had got a pass and started to dribble down the court. I could hear my teammates screaming. Their cheers gave me confidence. I laid the ball up 14 and scored.

I was jumping up and down waiting for my teammates to run out and congratulate me. I couldn't understand why the opposing team(对方球队) was as 15 as I was. For a minute, I thought they were celebrating for me.

Suddenly I 16 what I had done. I had made the shot in the wrong basket, giving the Green Shirts the win!

When I got home that night, my brother asked me why I was unhappy. I didn't want to tell him, but I blurted out(脱口而出) all the details of the whole story.

I waited for him to 17 and give me a hard time. Instead, he just smiled and said that it could have been a lot worse.

“When I was in junior high, we were playing for the championship game. The same situation — the score was 18 and there was a jump ball with five seconds to go. The ball came to me and I took off and scored the lay-up(上篮). I scored the lay-up in the wrong basket and the other team won the championship,” he told me.



“Oh, that must have been awful.”

“You know, it was, but only for a few while. Now my friends and I joke about it.”

I didn't really want to go back to school the next day, but with a 19 from my brother, I made it.

It was hard to walk back into the gym for P. E. class, but now I know that I am not the only one who ever scored a basket for the wrong team. Embarrassing things happen to everyone. But my brother convinced me and taught me how to 20 in the embarrassing situations.



13. A. basket B. corner C. room D. game
14. A. successfully B. quietly C. peacefully D. secretly
15. A. satisfied B. sorry C. excited D. nervous
16. A. predicted B. believed C. worried D. realized
17. A. laugh B. cheat C. comfort D. explain
18. A. lowered B. tied C. decided D. given
19. A. joke B. push C. wish D. regret
20. A. score B. compete C. survive D. win

三、阅读理解(每题2分,共26分)

(一) 阅读下列影视节目的介绍,请根据人物的需求匹配出最适合他们的影视节目,并将节目对应的 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

The Most Popular Cartoons and TV Series for Children

<p>A</p> 	<p>If History Is a Group of Meows</p> <p>This series introduces Chinese history in a cute and exciting way. The cartoons are mainly based on the general history of China. They are all created according to real events. They are interesting and educational. It can help young people remember historical events easily.</p>
<p>B</p> 	<p>Mighty Morphin Power Rangers</p> <p>If your children want to be heroes, this one will be a must-see TV series. They'll learn some Chinese as they watch the kids with superpowers fighting monsters. It was dubbed (配音) in Chinese so there are lots of chances for them to learn words that have been used by native speakers.</p>





The Stories of Tang Poetry

This is a series of cartoons adapted from Tang poetry. The poems in the film are selected from more than 1,000 poems of more than 100 poets. They are all very classic poems. Children can learn Chinese poems by watching them.



C

The Stories of Avanti

Avanti is a Chinese cartoon about a clever man named Nasreddin. He plays the role of helping the poor and punishing the bad people. Though the show is quite old, it is still one of the most loved and best Chinese cartoon series. Children can learn Chinese by watching the funny stories.



D

21. _____ Mary	My daughter is ten years old. She's learning Tang poetry at school, and she is interested in different Chinese poems.
22. _____ Jason	I am a fan of Chinese history. But I have a big problem in remembering the historical events.
23. _____ Tim	My son likes watching Chinese cartoons. He wants to watch some interesting stories about smart people.

(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 First Sledding

“Come on, Simon,” said Gabe. “Let’s try out our new saucers! The snow is perfect.”

“I’m not ready,” Simon said. He watched his older brother put on his overcoat and head for the door.

“What’s to get ready?” Gabe asked.

Simon wanted to say “I need to learn how to steer(滑动) the saucer” or “What if the other kids laugh at me if I mess up(搞砸)?” But he said nothing. So many worries raised in his heart.

“Go with me,” said Gabe. “I’ll show you how to do it.”

Simon spent as much time as he could pulling on his snow trousers and shoes, and then they left for the sledding hill.



sledding on saucers

Soon they got to the sledding hill in the park. The hill was so high that the park district had built wooden steps to help sledders climb back up. Kids were taking turns on sleds and saucers, screaming all the way down.

Gabe was taking the steps two at a time. "Come on!" he called to Simon.

Simon started up. He was both sweating and freezing. Should he turn back? But the crowd behind him meant he had to keep climbing.

At the top, Simon stamped his feet to stay warm while the kids were waiting for their turn. Was he the only one who felt nervous? His brother stopped and looked at Simon. "Do you want me to go down with you?" he asked.

Seeing his older brother's face calmed Simon. Gabe had helped Simon learn to ride a scooter. The first day Simon was at his new school, Gabe had drawn a map that showed where to find the lunchroom, the gym, and the bus area.

Simon knew Gabe wanted to fly down the sledding hill without his little brother.

"Are you two going or not?" a girl behind him said.

Simon took a deep breath. "I'm going. By myself."

"Good for you," Gabe said.

Simon sat on the saucer. His heart was doing leapfrogs. Gabe gave him a small push on his back. Suddenly, he was sledding down. Faster and faster, he went and he couldn't stop. He couldn't even scream until his saucer slowed to a stop.

"Wow! Simon, you really did it all by yourself!" said Gabe. "Say something! Say something!"

"Sledding was a lot easier than I thought," Simon said with a smile. "Again?"

24. Simon felt worried before they went sledding because _____.

- A. others would laugh at him if he messed up
- B. his snow trousers and shoes were too ugly
- C. others would play with his older brother
- D. the sledding hill was too high to climb

25. Simon calmed down when he saw _____.

- A. the girl behind him
- B. his older brother
- C. the map drawn by Gabe
- D. the scooter repaired by himself

26. After the first sledding, Simon would probably _____.

- A. ask his brother for help more often
- B. help others to learn sledding patiently
- C. try more challenges by himself bravely
- D. refuse the dangerous outdoor activities



From strawberries to tomatoes, some of the UK's favorite fruit and vegetables are high in 'forever chemicals(化学物质)'. But can we give up buying them? Pesticide Action Network (PAN) has found that many common fruits and vegetables has harmful 'forever chemicals'.



So-called 'forever chemicals' are made up of 10,000 chemicals; a group known as poly- and per-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and branded 'forever' for their ability to remain in the environment and accumulate(积累) in the body.

PAN analyzed results from the UK government testing, finding that ten different PFAS pesticides(农药) were present in the common fruits and vegetables including grapes, cherries, strawberries, cabbages and tomatoes. Strawberries were found to be most impacted(受影响)—95% of the 120 strawberries tested in 2022 contained PFAS pesticides. This was followed by 61% of 109 grapes and 56% of 121 cherries. The data makes people more anxious and worried about food safety.

According to a research, these chemicals are doing unknown harm to our health. "They've been linked to increased rates of cancer," says Evans, a researcher at the environmental charity Fidora. "We don't have all that information just yet. We have increasing research and evidence-building, but there are still so many chemicals that we don't understand the full health impacts of." Considering their health, more and more people prefer buying the food without 'forever chemicals'.

The findings from PAN serve as an important wake-up call. The bad influence of PFAS on our fruits and vegetables needs immediate attention and action, not just from governments but from all people involved in bringing food from the farm to our tables.

PFAS are a group of human-made chemicals that didn't exist on the planet a century ago and have now polluted every single corner. No one wants to live with these harmful chemicals. So the very least we can do is to ban(禁止) the use of PFAS.

PFAS pesticides are absolutely unnecessary for growing food. PAN is pushing the government to stop the use of 25 PFAS pesticides in the UK and increase support for farmers. It's time to help them to use safer ways instead of using these PFAS pesticides.

With some plastic food packaging also polluted with PFAS, and PFAS present in UK drinking water and soil, we need to develop a better understanding of the health risks associated with taking these 'forever chemicals' and do everything we can to take them out of the food chain. And that would be a great win for shoppers, farmers and the environment.

27. According to the research, what is the possible result of ‘forever chemicals’?
- A. A zero increase in cancer rates.
 - B. The change of government testing.
 - C. The unknown effects on human health.
 - D. A big sale for the food with ‘forever chemical’.
28. What can we know from the passage?
- A. PFAS can break down quickly in the environment.
 - B. The effect of PFAS on strawberries was less than on grapes.
 - C. Banning the use of PFAS is recommended to the UK government.
 - D. Plastic food packaging can help avoid the pollution caused by PFAS.
29. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Forever Chemicals: More Actions Should Be Taken to Ban Them
 - B. Forever Chemicals: The Ways to Protect the Environment
 - C. Forever Chemicals: Reducing Them in Growing Food
 - D. Forever Chemicals: How to Avoid Eating Them



D

Advertisers often use special techniques to get consumers (消费者) to buy products, services and ideas. Very often, we are persuaded (劝说) to buy a product or service because of what we see on the television, hear on the radio, or read on social media.

Advertising has encouraged the shift from needs-based to wants-based production. Advertising techniques that get consumers to buy more to get greater discount (折扣), often attract consumers to buy what they do not need to enjoy more benefits. For one, tech companies are constantly producing new products and their advertisements highlight the positive features of the latest models, persuading consumers to throw away their old devices and buy new ones. Similarly, advertising constantly promotes (推广) new trends and styles, encouraging people to discard their out-of-fashion items for trendier ones.

Advertising also encourages an **addictive** behaviour that results in repetitive buying. To persuade buyers to repeat their purchase (购买), companies often use some attractive methods such as limited-time discounts, promotions and coupons. Buyers who do not want to miss out on a good deal, would buy again even if they have no need for the product.



coupons

Some may argue that advertising can play an important role in persuading people towards lasting living, and leading a less wasteful lifestyle, such as in the case of advertising second-hand clothes. Advertising has also successfully changed

buyers' opinions of second-hand clothes as "cheap" and "dirty", promoting them as eco-friendly and stylish. However, the promise of companies toward sustainability(可持续发展) remains low. Advertising is still the main tool for companies to promote their brands, and ultimately make more money.



Still, many believe that effective advertising is the key driving force that enables mass-produced products to be sold quickly, with even social media sales relying heavily on persuasive techniques to attract the users of social media. However, some people believe that FOMO (fear of missing out) is an even more powerful force to persuade buyers to spend on things they do not need. It is FOMO that persuades people to join a long line to buy something they probably have no need for, based on social media posts of purchases that friends have made.

Nowadays, people are spending more on things they do not need. However, advertising does not necessarily result in us being more wasteful. It is a matter of personal choice. After all, there is just so much we can eat, wear or use. Although advertisements may appear in front of us anytime and anywhere, we should need to correctly tell the differences between what we need and what we want. Just keep a clear mind.

30. How has advertising encouraged the shift from needs-based to wants-based production?
- A. By increasing the amount of advertising.
 - B. By providing more attractions to the consumers.
 - C. By highlighting the price of the latest products.
 - D. By telling companies to throw away out-of-fashion products.
31. The underlined word "**addictive**" in Paragraph 3 probably means "making people _____ something".
- A. interested in trying
 - B. unable to stop doing
 - C. worried about missing
 - D. happy to throw away
32. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. the misleading of advertising is the main reason for more waste
 - B. advertising fails to change buyers' opinions about second-hand items
 - C. social media has more powerful force to persuade buyers than FOMO
 - D. FOMO can lead people to buy something that they might have no need for
33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To introduce some useful advertising techniques.
 - B. To discuss the advantages and disadvantages of advertising.
 - C. To explain why advertising brings buyers a wasteful lifestyle.
 - D. To advise people to make right choices when facing advertisements.

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。



The Surprising Benefits of Reading Aloud

Did your parents use to read a story to you at bed time? Have you read anything aloud to your friends? When you recall those memories, do you feel a certain sense of closeness? For me, the answer is yes. After reading aloud, I also feel my reading is so attractive to audiences.

There are two common reading habits: reading silently and reading aloud. Personally, I prefer reading aloud. Last school year, I read aloud to some of my students. Soon I found they were fully involved in the story. When I read to them with vocal variety (声音变化) and emotion, students were able to understand the personality of characters.

Reading aloud allows others to hear the content (内容). It can improve our understanding of the text. This is why in ancient Iraq and Syria more than 4,000 years ago, reading means “to cry out” or “to listen”.

Reading aloud can bring other benefits to us. According to a research, reading aloud can help us to remember 10% more vocabulary than silent reading. If readers have speech difficulties and cannot fully remember the words they read aloud, reading aloud can help those readers to improve their memory. It was said that reading the words to another person resulted in the highest verbal (言语) memory recall. By contrast, reading silently produced the lowest verbal memory recall. Reading aloud can also help doctors to detect (测出) Alzheimer's disease at an early stage if the reading includes specific mistakes.

Someone may ask: If there are so many benefits, why do we still read silently? According to a study on the effect of writing on the human brain and behaviours by Karenleigh Overmann, a professor at the University of Bergen, Norway, she discovered that silent reading keeps up with the speed of thought much better when people read while writing. Reading aloud will slow down the ability to read quickly because producing a sound needs more time.

Reading silently and reading aloud both have their own advantages and disadvantages. We can choose the suitable reading habit according to our different needs and situations.

34. What are the two common reading habits?

35. What can reading aloud help the readers do if they have speech difficulties?

36. Why will reading aloud slow down the ability to read quickly?

37. Would you like to try reading aloud? Why or why not? (Please give two reasons.)

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
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
请不要写出你的校名和姓名。



题目①

假如你是李华,你校英语俱乐部将在下周举办校园安全日活动。你打算邀请你们班交换生 Peter 参加。请你用英文给他写封邮件,告诉他活动的时间、地点和活动内容,以及对参加本次活动的建议。

提示词语: school safety, put out the fire, poster, notebook

- 提示问题:
- When and where will you have the activity?
 - What will you do during the activity?
 - What advice can you give Peter?

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to invite you to take part in our activity about school safety. _____

I am looking forward to seeing you next week.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

坚毅是青春的本色,也是青少年的必备品质。

你校英文公众号正在开展以“坚毅伴我成长”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华,请你用英语写一篇短文进行投稿,分享一次你在生活或学习中因坚持不懈而最终克服困难的成功经历,并谈谈你的收获。

提示词语: fail, overcome(克服), pass the test, persistence(坚持)

- 提示问题:
- What problem did you have?
 - How did you overcome it?
 - What have you achieved from the experience?



大兴区 2023~2024 学年度第二学期期末检测

初三英语参考答案及评分标准

第一部分

一、单项填空

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. B |
| 5. A | 6. B | 7. C | 8. C |
| 9. A | 10. D | 11. D | 12. C |

二、完形填空

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13. D | 14. A | 15. C | 16. D |
| 17. A | 18. B | 19. B | 20. C |

三、阅读理解

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. A | 23. D | |
| 24. A | 25. B | 26. C | |
| 27. C | 28. C | 29. A | |
| 30. B | 31. B | 32. D | 33. D |

第二部分

四、阅读表达

34. Reading silently and reading aloud.
35. Reading aloud can help them to improve their memory.
36. Because producing a sound needs more time.
37.略

五、文段表达

38. 参考范文:

题目①

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to invite you to take part in our activity about school safety. It will be held in our school hall at 15:30 next Friday.

There will be many kinds of activities. First, a firefighter will teach us how to put out the fire and escape from a fire. Next, we will have a group discussion and make school safety rules together. Finally, we will make safety posters together to call on more people to pay attention to school safety.



Don't forget to bring your notebook and crayons.

I am looking forward to seeing you next week.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

Last year, I always failed the running tests. In order to change the situation, I made a running plan and carried it out every day. A month later, although I ran faster than before, I still couldn't pass the running test. However, I didn't want to give up. I asked my P.E. teacher for help, and then he invited me to join in the sports club. I kept practicing and made a lot of progress. Last month, I passed the running test successfully. I'm proud of myself. My experience makes me realize that persistence can bring us confidence and success.

文段表达评分标准:

第一档: (10—9分)

完全符合题目要求, 观点正确, 要点齐全。句式多样, 词汇丰富。语言准确, 语意连贯, 表达清楚, 具有逻辑性。

第二档: (8—6分)

基本符合题目要求, 观点正确, 要点齐全。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺, 语意基本连贯, 表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误, 但不影响整体理解。

第三档: (5—4分)

部分内容符合题目要求, 要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多, 语言不通顺, 表达不够清楚, 影响整体理解。

第四档: (3—0分)

与题目有关的内容不多, 只是简单拼凑词语, 所写内容难以理解。