

2023-2024 学年度第一学期初三年级英语练习 2

2023. 10

考 生 须 知	1. 本试卷共 8 页，满分 100 分。考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 请在个人信息处中正确填写个人信息。 3. 请将答案按题目顺序填涂或填写在答题纸上，请在答题区域内作答。 4. 选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其它试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
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听力理解 (共 28 分)

一、听后选择 (共 9 分，每小题 1.5 分)

听对话或独白，根据对话或独白的内容，从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 1 至第 2 小题。

1. What's the woman's favorite subject?
A. English. B. Math. C. Physics.
2. What's the man's advice on learning science?
A. Watch science movies. B. Spend lots of time. C. Never give up.

请听一段对话，完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. What does the girl think of Beijing Opera?
A. The music is very nice.
B. It's very hard to understand.
C. The actors and actresses are beautiful.
4. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their weekend plan. B. A great artist. C. A famous theatre.

请听一段独白，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What is Airfly like?
A. It's large. B. It's soft. C. It's expensive.
6. Why does the speaker give the speech?
A. To explain a kind of new technology.
B. To introduce a new product.
C. To compare two pairs of shoes.

二、听后回答 (共 12 分，每小题 2 分)

听对话，根据对话内容，笔头回答问题。每段对话你将听两遍。

请听一段对话，完成第 7 小题。

7. Which season is it?

请听一段对话，完成第 8 小题。

8. How will the girl go to the museum?

请听一段对话，完成第 9 小题。

9. How long has Daniel learned Chinese?

请听一段对话，完成第 10-11 小题。

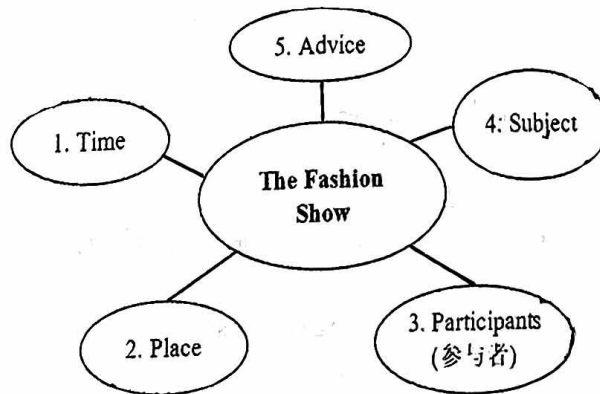
10. How does the boy feel about the basketball game?

11. When is the basketball game?

请听一段对话，完成第 12 小题。

12. What are the speakers talking about?

三、听短文，根据思维导图记录信息并转写短文。短文的开头已经给出。请注意语法正确，语意连贯。短文你将听 3 遍。(共 7 分)



13. I've got some information from Chris about...

知识运用 (共 26 分)

四、单项选择。(共 9 分，每小题 1 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。

14. Nancy, thanks for inviting _____ to the Mid-Autumn Festival Party. I really enjoyed it.

- A. you B. me C. her D. him

15. Many people go to Tian'anmen Square _____ National Day.

- A. on B. for C. at D. in

16. As a Junior 3 student, I'm much _____ than before.

- A. busy B. busiest C. busier D. the busiest

17. I _____ to the Universal Studio next weekend if it doesn't rain.

- A. go B. will go C. have gone D. went

18. Beijing Opera _____ to foreign countries in the early 20th century.

- A. was introduced B. introduced C. will be introduced D. has introduced

19. — _____ do you improve your pronunciation and intonation?

— By listening to a tape and repeating out loud.

- A. What B. How C. Why D. When

20. — Jason, I called you at 8:00 last night, but you didn't answer the phone.

— Oh, I _____ the movie *Lost in the Stars* at that time.

- A. am watching B. watch
C. was watching D. watched

21. The little boy ate too much during the vacation. Now he has already _____ 3 pounds.

- A. put off B. put up C. put out D. put on

22. — Can you tell me _____ along the Silk Road?

— Because it helped me have a better understanding of the history.

- A. why did you go for a holiday B. when you went for a holiday
C. when did you go for a holiday D. why you went for a holiday

五、选词填空（注意所选词语的适当形式）（共5分，每小题1分）

admire culture discover different remind festival interesting

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the most important 23 in China. On that day, people usually go back home and have dinner with their families. After dinner, people will go outdoors 24 the full moon in the sky. For Chinese, the full moon always 25 people of their hometowns and loved ones. It is also the symbol of a family reunion. Of course, the mooncake is a must-eat food at the Mid-Autumn Festival.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is the best time to visit China. The weather is so great that people can spend time outdoors and enjoy the sight of the golden autumn. The customs of the Mid-Autumn Festival may be 26 across China. Why not start your tour in China by 27 the mystery of the Mid-Autumn Festival?

六、完型填空（共12分，每小题1.5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 Change of Bossy Lily

I am a helpful person. However, my classmates used to call me “Bossy Lily”.

One day, the class shouted again, “Bossy Lily, bossy Lily!” My teacher, Ms. Flora sent me to sit in the 28 for a while to quiet the class. I didn’t understand why the class got 29 when I tried to show Mike how to handle the record player. I was only trying to help. I also couldn’t understand why the teacher had sent me to the corner.

When everyone was excused for break, Ms. Flora kept me in. I 30 I was in serious trouble, but I still didn’t understand why my teacher reacted like this.

“Why am I here and not at break?” I asked Ms. Flora. The teacher didn’t say a word. Instead, she placed a word puzzle in front of me. Surprised as I was, I got out my pencil and tried to 31 it. It was difficult, with many words I didn’t understand. I raised my hand for help, but Ms. Flora ignored me. Luckily, I was not a quitter, so I 32 with the word puzzle until I solved the problem on my own. Ms. Flora picked up the finished puzzle and 33 .

“I’m glad that you learned this important lesson from me.” I was 34 . She hadn’t done anything. Why was she taking the credit (抢功劳) for my hard work!

“Now perhaps you have learned to let other students make discoveries independently. After all, that is the fun of 35 .”

In that moment, I decided that I would never do anything that would cause them to call me “Bossy Lily” ever again.

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|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 28. A. office | B. corner | C. front | D. lab |
| 29. A. nervous | B. curious | C. worried | D. annoyed |
| 30. A. wondered | B. forgot | C. agreed | D. guessed |
| 31. A. memorize | B. work | C. solve | D. fix |
| 32. A. struggled | B. played | C. filled | D. discussed |
| 33. A. smiled | B. sighed | C. cried | D. shouted |
| 34. A. amused | B. moved | C. confused | D. sorry |
| 35. A. living | B. learning | C. playing | D. working |

阅读理解 (共 36 分)

七、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 26 分，每小题 2 分)

(A)

Whether we are going to school or going to work, we are all sad to leave the weekend behind and go back to our Monday morning blues. But with the tips, you can get over those blues and face Monday mornings with a smile.

__36__	Loving your job will make you look forward to the week ahead. Try to find something positive in your workplace. It could be a friend, a partner, or the work you do in general.
Give yourself a treat on weekends.	For example, plan a night out for films or dinner on weekends. This way, you will know that even if you're working hard, you will have something good waiting for you at the end of the week.
__37__	Good sleep is very important to health. Your mind will react quickly on Monday morning. If you wake up early, you will have more time to get ready for the day.
__38__	Before you leave your workplace or school on Friday, you should take care of all the things you need, so you won't be so stressed on Monday morning and you can start the week right.

- A. Love what you do.
- B. Keep reading in your spare time.
- C. Go to bed early on Sunday night.
- D. Get the things you need prepared on Friday.

(B)

My coach, Mr. Jones, had decided to get the team to take part in the 4×100m race. It would be the first time that we were running in such a race. We needed to work as a team to improve our speed. The most important moment was the passing of the baton (接力棒) at the right time to the next runner.

Mr. Jones had chosen me to start the race. The next runner would be Susan. In the beginning, whenever we practiced passing the baton, something would go terribly wrong. I would either be going too slowly or she would be taking off too late. We needed to perfect it. At the same time, I had to make sure that I would not go beyond the yellow line.

Finally it was the day of the race. We were confident that the gold medal would be ours. Each of us had improved in our running speed. Our passing of the baton had been perfected, too.

My reactions were exact and accurate as I started running. Everything felt the way it should be as I sprinted (冲刺) towards Susan. I held the baton in my sweaty palms, promising myself not to let it go. My long legs moved me as fast as I could go round the corner. As I came closer to my final steps, my heart was beating faster than usual. The cheering by the spectators (观众) got into me and I became nervous. "What if we lose?" I thought to myself. It was then that I saw Susan in the far

distance.

I held out the baton and continued running quickly towards Susan. Susan yelled “Slow down, slow down!” However, it was too late. The official held up the red flag. It was then that I realized that I had gone beyond the yellow line.

39. Why was the author confident of winning the race?

- A. They worked as a team and were supported by the spectators.
- B. They gained an advantage of a stable state of mind in the race.
- C. They had learned how to avoid breaking the rules in the race.
- D. They had perfected the running speed and the passing of the baton.

40. What can we infer about the author?

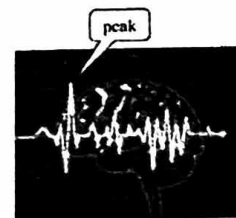
- A. She didn't run fast enough.
- B. She lost her focus in the race.
- C. Her start skill needed improving.
- D. She was not well-trained in running.

41. How would the author feel after the race?

- A. Proud.
- B. Grateful.
- C. Disappointed.
- D. Excited.

(C)

A new study suggests some language learning can take place during sleep. Researchers from Switzerland's University of Bern said they discovered people were able to learn new language words during deep levels of sleep.



Much of the earlier research found that memories made when people were awake were reinforced (加强、强化) and strengthened during sleep. This supported the idea that information learned while awake is replayed and deeply embedded in the sleeping brain. The researchers concluded that, if replay during sleep improves the storage of information that is learned while awake, the processing and storage of new information should also be possible during sleep.

They carried out experiments on a group of young German-speaking men and women, which centered on periods of deep sleep called “up-states”. They identified these slow-wave peaks as the best moments for sleep-learning.

The researchers observed individuals in a controlled environment during brief periods of sleep. Brain activity was recorded as pairs of words were played for the study subjects. One word in the pair was a real German word. The other was a made-up foreign word. For later identification (识别) purposes, the German words chosen were things clearly larger or smaller than a shoebox.

Each word pair was played four times, with the order of the words changed each time. The word pairs were played at a rhythm (节奏) that is similar to actual brain activity during deep sleep. The goal was to create a lasting memory link between the false word and the German word that individuals could identify while awake.

When the subjects woke, they were presented with the false language words — both by sight and sound. They were then asked to guess whether the false word played during sleep represented an object smaller or larger than a shoebox. Results of the study found that a majority of subjects gave more correct answers about the sleep-learned words than would be expected if they had only guessed at random (随机地).

The study suggests that memory formation in sleep appears to be caused by the same brain structures that support vocabulary learning while awake. The researchers say more studies are needed to support their findings. However, the experiments do provide new evidence that memories

can be formed and vocabulary learning can take place in both conscious (有意识的) and unconscious states.

42. In the experiments, the word pairs were played at a rhythm to _____.
- A. pick out the made-up words B. create a memory link
C. copy brain activity D. measure increased signals
43. In the new study, the researchers discovered that _____.
- A. hardly can anything be done during sleep
B. people learn new language words during light levels of sleep
C. better sleep improves the storage of information
D. some language learning can take place during sleep
44. The passage is mainly developed by _____.
- A. presenting research process and results
B. giving typical examples and data
C. making detailed comparisons and contrasts (对比)
D. analyzing potential (潜在的) problems and solutions

(D)

For so long, failure has been pictured as something negative, something to be ashamed of and something to be kept a secret. But a Swedish psychologist, Samuel West, has decided to put our worst fears on the table. He is opening a museum — the Museum of Failure — in Helsingborg, Sweden, this June.

Instead of showing successes, as museums usually do, the Museum of Failure will display over 60 “failed” products from big-name companies such as Nokia, Apple and Coca-Cola. “I really hope you see that these mega-brands that everybody respects, they screw up too,” West told *The New York Times*. “I hope that makes you feel less nervous about learning something new.”

West’s opinion isn’t a new one. Albert Einstein once said, “A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new.” And this idea has been embraced by lots of companies in the US. Silicon Valley, for example, is the home of some of the world’s most creative companies, yet its slogan turns out to be, quite surprisingly, “Fail fast, fail often.”

However, there are reasons for this. “The best companies are those that encourage failure, embrace out-of-the-box thinking, and allow employers to make mistakes and see what happens,” wrote Simon Casuto of *Forbes*.

But some people are doubtful of this so-called “culture of failure”. They are worried that if failure becomes a “symbol of honor”, as *Wired* magazine put it, it may even be seen as “uncool” when someone tries to reduce the risk of failure. This may push people to care too little and try too little. “Sometimes people hid behind failure, when they could have prevented it,” wrote Anna Isaac of *The Telegraph*.

So it’s important that you set apart the two kinds of failure — the kind that makes you a loser and the kind that takes you forward. The key is whether you’ve learned something from your mistakes. “Learning is the only process that turns failure into success,” West told *The Guardian*. “If you don’t learn from your failures, then you’ve really failed.”

45. What does the underlined phrase “screw up” in the second paragraph mean?
- A. Make a profit. B. Make a mess.
C. Make a highlight. D. Make a risk.

46. What messages does the slogan "Fail fast, fail often" convey?
- A. The more failure, the better.
 - B. Failure is more important than success.
 - C. The more you fail, the less success you achieve.
 - D. Accept failure, and try new things.
47. Which magazine shows doubt about the culture of failure?
- A. The New York Times.
 - B. Forbes.
 - C. Wired.
 - D. The Guardian.
48. What's West's opinion about failure?
- A. Failure's value lies in learning from it.
 - B. If you fail, you are a loser.
 - C. It's not necessary to try to reduce the risk of failure.
 - D. Failure is the key to putting us forward.

八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分）

I used to have too much stuff. My bedroom was often very messy. I had many books I never read and CDs I didn't listen to. My drawers were full of clothes I never wore. I was getting disappointed because I never had any space in my bedroom.

Then I read about **minimalism** (极简主义). Minimalism is a style of living where you only keep the most important items and you keep off everything else. After reading about minimalism, I felt encouraged to solve my problem.

Minimalism advises that you only keep the necessities for living, so I started clearing out the things I didn't use. I collected bags of clothes to give to charities. I sold some of my CDs and books online. After a while of clearing, it became quite exciting to get things out of my room and create some fresh space. They say that a clear, organized bedroom means you will have a clear and organized mind!

The main idea behind minimalism is to reduce what you own, and by doing this you can really appreciate the things you have. It's not easy to live this lifestyle. We are often told that it is better to have more things. Advertisements try to make us believe that we will only be happy by spending more money buying more stuff.

Of course, I'm not a perfect **minimalist** — I've only just started. I still own a lot of things which I don't really need, but I think this was a positive start to own less stuff.

49. How was the writer's bedroom before?

50. How did the writer feel after reading about minimalism?

51. Why did the writer start clearing out the things he didn't use?

52. Would you like to be a minimalist in the future? Why or why not?

(Please give at least 2 reasons.)

书面表达 (共 10 分)

九、文段表达。

53. 请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。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目一

重阳节(the Double Ninth Festival)又称为敬老节, 是我国一个传统节日, 体现了中华民族敬老爱老的优良传统。假如你是李华, 你们班计划在重阳节那天去敬老院(old people's home)看望老人并开展志愿服务活动, 你打算邀请交换生 Peter 一起参加。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 告诉他集合的时间地点、活动安排以及活动的意义。

提示词语: invite, clean, give performance, present, meaningful

提示问题: When and where will you meet?

What activities do you plan to do?

Why do you want to organize this volunteer activity on that day?

Dear Peter,

How is everything going?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

题目二

我们每个人都会在生活中、学习中遇到一些困难和挫折, 所以解决问题的能力是我们应该培养的一项重要能力。

某英文网站正在开展以“Problem-solving”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请你用英语写一篇短文投稿, 讲述一次你成功解决问题的经历, 并谈谈你的收获。

提示词语: difficult, worried, advise, overcome, progress

提示问题: ●What happened?

● What have you learnt from the experience?

We all face problems in our daily life. _____
