



# 初三英语 阶段性自主检测试卷

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

<b>考生 须知</b>	1. 本试卷共 9 页，五道大题，39 个小题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。 2. 在9:00-9:40期间开放本试卷的问卷星链接，可提交除作文以外的其他试题的答案。 请将作文写在英语作业纸（本）上，单独拍照提交，截至时间9:50。
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## 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，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My father usually plays chess with me after work. I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. you                      B. him                      C. her                      D. them
2. — The weather man says it is going to snow \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.  
— That's great! We can make a snowman then.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. of
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you tidy your room?  
— Every day.  
A. How long              B. How soon              C. How often              D. How much
4. Don't spend too much time on mobile phones, \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes will feel uncomfortable.  
A. or                      B. but                      C. and                      D. so
5. — Must I hand in the reading report tomorrow?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You have one week to finish it.  
A. shouldn't              B. needn't              C. mustn't              D. couldn't
6. — Have you seen the movie — *My People, My Country*?  
— Yes! I think our country is getting \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
A. strong                      B. stronger  
C. strongest                      D. the strongest
7. My classmate, Tom, often \_\_\_\_\_ English after lunch every week.  
A. read                      B. is reading              C. was reading              D. reads
8. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ the piano when his father came back home at 8 p.m. yesterday.  
A. plays                      B. played                      C. was playing              D. is playing



9. We \_\_\_\_\_ the Science Museum yesterday and we did many interesting experiments.  
A. visited                      B. visit                      C. will visit                      D. have visited
10. — The Great Wall is so famous that a lot of foreigners visit it every year.  
— I can't agree more. I \_\_\_\_\_ there twice since I came here.  
A. will be                      B. will go                      C. have gone                      D. have been
11. Our school library \_\_\_\_\_ a year ago. It's very nice and there are lots of new books.  
A. builds                      B. built                      C. was built                      D. is built
12. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the next Winter Olympic Games?  
— In 2022.  
A. when did China hold                      B. when China held  
C. when will China hold                      D. when China will hold

## 二、完形填空(共 8 分, 每小题 1 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。

I was cooking the other day when a report broke announcing NASA(美国国家航空航天局) was thinking about going back to manned space missions(载人航天任务). Upon hearing this, I shouted like the 13-year-olds. Why was this news so important to me?

It's simple: I still want to be an astronaut although I have 13. I remember one morning when I was about thirteen: I was sitting with my family when I came across one little article about NASA on the paper. It said that they were 14 about the idea of carrying on a manned mission to Mars in 2018. "Hey, mom, would you let me go to Mars?" I asked, as if I were asking to sleep over a friend's house that night.

"Yeah, sure," my mother replied, not even looking up from the paper. I was completely serious, though, and I didn't think she realized she had just given me 15 to go to space.

There was just one problem for me and my astronaut 16: I was really bad at maths. And I cried sadly, knowing no one would let me be an astronaut if I couldn't solve for X or Y.

I remembered trying to find my maths teacher and 17 my astronaut plan. He told me I needed to consider other choices, but I didn't have anything else: my plan was to become an astronaut, and then come back to Earth and write a best-selling book about my travels. My book would be adapted into a movie, and I'd play myself. I thought of this as the three A's: astronaut, author and actress.



I never accepted that my dream was 18. I've spent countless hours standing outside, staring up at the stars and wondering what's out there.

That's why I got so excited when NASA announced they were 19 back into space. I still want to be an astronaut and I don't think my dream is so out of 20. Something more impossible has happened after all.

- |                   |                 |               |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 13. A. grown up   | B. shown up     | C. waken up   | D. stayed up   |
| 14. A. asking     | B. caring       | C. bringing   | D. considering |
| 15. A. discussion | B. introduction | C. agreement  | D. suggestion  |
| 16. A. task       | B. action       | C. story      | D. dream       |
| 17. A. pass       | B. cancel       | C. design     | D. explain     |
| 18. A. surprising | B. boring       | C. impossible | D. important   |
| 19. A. looking    | B. heading      | C. jumping    | D. hurrying    |
| 20. A. reach      | B. breath       | C. use        | D. control     |

### 阅读理解(共 36 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 26 分，每小题 2 分)

#### A

Do you know “Touching China 2018” award ceremony? The stories of people who were awarded as Chinese role models touched the hearts of Chinese people. Here are four of them:

**Ma Xu: a senior citizen who has given 10 million yuan**

Ma Xu, a retired woman living in central China's Hubei province, gave a total of 10 million yuan with her husband to the local schools. The couple is still living a simple life in a small house.

**Liu Chuanjian: a hero aircraft captain of civil aviation(民航)**

Captain Liu made a safe emergency landing on Sichuan Airline 3U8633 on May 14, 2018, after the windshield panels blew out and his co-pilot was sucked halfway out of the aircraft. The plane landed safely with 119 passengers and 9 crew members on board.

**Cheng Kaijia: a contributor to China's nuclear weapon(核武器) programs**

Cheng Kaijia is a nuclear physicist that had devoted to nuclear weapons research and testing for almost 60 years. After he got a doctoral degree overseas, Cheng decided to return to China in the 1950s and began to research nuclear weapons in 1960.

**Zhang Yugun: a post-80s rural teacher**

Post-80s Zhang Yugun has been working as a rural( 乡村的) teacher for nearly

20 years. When he graduated from the university in 2001, he gave up job chance in the city and chose to be a rural teacher in a poor area of central China. Apart from being a teacher, he also served as a cook and doctor for students.

21. What did Captain Liu Chuanjian do to touch China?  
A. Made the safe landing.                      B. Protected the children .  
C. Gave money to local schools.                D. Chose to be a rural teacher.
22. What is Cheng Kaijia's research about?  
A. Space travel.                                    B. School education.  
C. Cooking.                                         D. Nuclear weapon.
23. Who chose to work in a poor area?  
A. Ma Xu.    B. Liu Chuanjian.  
C. Cheng Kaijia.                                 D. Zhang Yugun.



### B



Once upon a time there was a little boy who was clever, creative and handsome. But he had a very bad temper(脾气). When he got angry, he usually said and did some very hurtful things.

As he grew, his parents became worried about this weakness. Finally, the father had an idea. He gave his son a bag of nails, and a big hammer. “Whenever you lose your temper,” he told the boy, “Just take a nail and drive it into the boards of that old fence.”

By the end of the first day, the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Gradually, the number became less. Holding his temper proved to be easier than driving nails into the fence! Finally, the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He felt proud as he told his parents about that progress.

“As a sign of your success,” his father replied, “you get to pull out one nail. In fact, you can do that each day since you don't lose your temper even once.”

Finally, one day the young boy was able to report proudly that all the nails were gone.

At that point, the father asked his son to take one more look at the fence. “You have done well,” he said. “But I want you to notice the holes that are left. No matter what happens from now on, this fence will never be the same. Saying or doing hurtful things in anger produces the same result. It won't matter how many times you say you're sorry, or how many years pass, the hurt will still be there. We need to avoid as many of those hurts as we can.”

24. What's the boy's weakness?  
A. His temper.                                      B. His health.  
C. His habit.                                         D. His grade.
25. Which of the following is true?



- A. Pulling out nails isn't part of the father's plan.
  - B. Hurts are always there once they are produced.
  - C. The boy drove 37 nails into the fence all together.
  - D. Holding temper is harder than driving the nails.
26. What does the father try to tell his son according to the story?
- A. To say sorry for many times.
  - B. To continue driving the nails.
  - C. To avoid doing hurtful things.
  - D. To repair the hurts when possible.

### C



If you want to improve your relations with others, there are several ways to do it. You could invite them out to get to know them better, though this might lead to a bad ending if you don't already get on. You could force yourself to like them, even though all your feelings are telling you that you don't. Or you could try the Benjamin Franklin Effect.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the founding fathers of American independence and he's also famous for many scientific achievements. A year after his death in 1793, one book about his life was published and it is there that we find an explanation to what has become known as "the Benjamin Franklin Effect".

In this book, Franklin tells a story about an assemblyman(州众议院议员) who had snubbed(冷落)him on several occasions. Franklin asked if he might borrow a certain unusual book from the assemblyman's library. The assemblyman helped Franklin find the book. Franklin thanked him and from then on, they became best friends. Franklin learned the lesson that when you asked someone for help and they helped, they are more willing to give you a hand in future than if you had been the one helping them.

The effect has been proven in a 1969 study by Jon Jecker and David Landy who found that a speechmaker who asked students to lend him some money was more liked by these students better than by those who hadn't been asked. When we ask a person to give us a hand, we are expressing that we consider them to have something we don't, whether more intelligence, more knowledge, more skills, or whatever. This is another way of showing respect and immediately raises their opinion of us and makes them more willing to help us again both because they enjoy the admiration and have honestly started to like us.

Now work out a chance to ask for help from a person that you don't get on with and that would cost them nothing. It could be advice, practical help, or a bit of their time, whatever. Treat this person with your request in a positive and honest spirit.

27. According to the Effect, if you want to get others to like you, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask for help from them
  - B. invite them to your home
  - C. give a hand to them first
  - D. force yourself to like them
28. Which of following is true about Benjamin Franklin?
- A. He's a practical assemblyman.
  - B. He discovered a lot in science.
  - C. The Effect was named by himself.
  - D. He got money through the Effect.
29. What does the last paragraph tell us?
- A. To use Benjamin Franklin Effect.
  - B. To prove Benjamin Franklin Effect.
  - C. To realize Benjamin Franklin Effect.
  - D. To introduce Benjamin Franklin Effect.



#### D

For every important moment and stage in your life, there is a great book that can offer you invaluable lessons and place special experiences in some ways.

Great literary works do not **fade** with time. Shakespeare's plays, for example, have been read again and again by many people; they have also been shown on the big screen at places other than the theater. Great literature also knows no language boundaries(边界). For example, Chinese classical novels like *The Dream of the Red Chamber* and *Journey to the West* have been widely read not only by Chinese but also by sinologists, people who study Chinese culture, from many language backgrounds.

People read literature to enjoy great writers' ways with words and their humor. In the English language world, William Somerset Maugham is a writer who is good at saying the opposite of what's meant, to create humor. Another reason why Maugham's novels are well-loved is that he never fails to provide a surprise ending to amuse his readers.

When readers become involved with what they are reading, they may behave as if they have traveled through time to live with the characters in the story. Mo Yan is the first Chinese national to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. He had effectively widened the boundaries of imagination, the depth of thoughts and the state of arts of Chinese literature by focusing on lives in the countryside with a special national style. Mo's famous novel, *Red Sorghum*, was made into a film by the director Zhang Yimou. Readers of *Red Sorghum*, may often stop and wonder about how the main characters so easily fall in love, they may also grow to love or hate the characters in the course of their reading.

Literary works often provide room for different understanding. For example, poetry, because of its simple use of words, can often be shown in a number of different ways. Short plays, on the other hand, contain the setting and the feelings of the characters. However, almost all literary works make use of symbols( 象 征 )to suggest ideas indirectly. Because symbols can carry different meanings in different cultures, one person's understanding of a symbol can be very different from another person's.

Great literature is not bound by time or language barriers. It will continue to speak to generations of people.

30. The underlined word “**fade**” in Paragraph 2 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”
- A. To change into something else.
  - B. To die away slowly from memory.
  - C. To make something lighter in color.
  - D. To make a voice or a sound quieter.
31. Why are William Somerset Maugham and Mo Yan mentioned?
- A. To prove the influence of Nobel Prize.
  - B. To compare the styles of different writers.
  - C. To explain the reading experience of great works.
  - D. To show other writers are as great as Shakespeare.
32. According to the passage, all the following things may draw readers' attention EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. surprising endings
  - B. humorous words
  - C. language backgrounds
  - D. the use of symbols
33. What would be the best title for this article?
- A. Experiences of Reading Literature.
  - B. Great Literature Has No Boundary.
  - C. Some Foreign Great Literary works.
  - D. Writing Styles of Great Literature.



#### 四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

We were silently waiting on the platform in the late afternoon. There he was, my 80-year-old grandfather with his grey hair. And there I was, a teenage girl in my jeans and T-shirt. His aged but still clear blue eyes were taking in the scene as I wondered how I was going to get through the next two days. Why did I ever agree to go with my strange grandpa on a train ride from New York to Georgia?

No one else wanted to travel with traveler because my grandfather refused to fly. Instead, I loved to fly since I wanted to get to Georgia as quickly as possible. No matter what anyone told my grandfather about the comfort and safety of flying, he refused to book a flight, saying, “It's not just the trip; it's the adventure of getting there.”



The train was modern and filled with friendly travelers. With my first step onto the train, the journey was already different from what I expected. We entered into the club car, where we could enjoy food and drinks while watching the scenery pass. Instead of listening to my music, I became a willing listener and learned family history that I had never had the time or patience to learn. I felt sad when he told me about my grandma's death. It always made him think about those who were no longer with us. For the first time I felt I understood him and I got a new understanding for our time together.

In this fast-paced world, we often miss important moments. There is a great importance in listening to elders who offer a piece of their history and experience. And also, I should spend more time staying with them.

34. Did the writer and her grandpa travel by train?
35. Why did no one else want to travel with grandpa?
36. What was the train like when they first stepped onto it?
37. How did the writer feel when hearing about grandma's death?
38. What did the writer learn from the travel?

### 书面表达(共 10 分)

#### 五、文段表达(10 分)

39. 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

假如你是红星中学的李华，学校为了提升同学们学习英语的兴趣，成立了英语学习俱乐部，现面向全体学生招募俱乐部成员。请你向负责老师写一封申请信，表明你想成为俱乐部成员的愿望。请在信中阐述你的优势以及能为俱乐部做的事情。

**提示词语:** be good at, speak English, activities

- 提示问题:**
- What is your advantage?
  - What can you do for the club?





Dear teacher,

*I'm writing to you because I really want to become a member of the English club.*

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*I hope you will be kind enough to consider my application favorably.*

*Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua*

### 题目②

论语讲“不学礼，无以立”，可见学礼对一个人成长的重要性。学会讲礼貌正是“礼”的重要体现。

21 世纪英语学习报正在就“礼貌”这一话题开展英语征文活动。假如你是李华，你将代表学校参加这次活动，请你谈谈为什么礼貌(politeness)对于中学生很重要，以及你平时是如何做的。

提示词语: politeness, greet, behave, smile, help, be quiet

提示问题: • Why is politeness important?

• What do you often do to be polite to others?

*Politeness is very important.* \_\_\_\_\_

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