



初三第一学期期末学业水平调研

英语

2020. 01

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

注	1. 本调研卷共 10 页，满分 100 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
意	2. 在调研卷和答题纸上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。
事	3. 调研卷答案一律填涂或书写在答题纸上，在调研卷上作答无效。
项	4. 在答题纸上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。

听力理解（共40分）

一、听后选择（共 20 分，每小题 2 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 time is Beth supposed to come?

A. At 7:00.

B. At 7:30.

C. At 8:00.

2. What will the speakers probably do next?

A. Call Beth.

B. Wait for Beth.

C. Start without Beth.

请听一段对话，完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. What did the man do last Friday?

A. He went to a talent show.

B. He went to a birthday party.

C. He went to a basketball game.

4. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Mother and son.

C. Classmates.

请听一段对话，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The speakers both have watched the movie.

B. The movie is really popular and successful.

C. Seven Chinese people acted in the movie.

6. What does the man think of the movie?

A. Touching.

B. Scary.

C. Funny.



请听一段对话, 完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. What will the boy probably do first?
- A. Work as a guide.
  - B. Give out water or notices.
  - C. Visit the website to get information.
8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. Being volunteers for the 19<sup>th</sup> Asian Games.
  - B. Going to high school before the 19<sup>th</sup> Asian Games.
  - C. Searching for information about the 19<sup>th</sup> Asian Games.

请听一段独白, 完成第 9 至第 10 小题。

9. What might help people to get a good night's sleep?
- A. Making their rooms quiet and dark.
  - B. Going out to take a long walk.
  - C. Reading an article or a book.
10. Why does the speaker give the speech?
- A. To explain how to improve reading skills.
  - B. To tell people how to keep healthy and active.
  - C. To introduce how to have an effective morning.

## 二、听后回答 (共 10 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 11 小题。

11. How will the speakers book the tickets?
- 

请听一段对话, 完成第 12 小题。

12. What will the woman buy?
- 

请听一段对话, 完成第 13 小题。

13. How long will it take the woman to get to the lecture?
- 

请听一段对话, 完成第 14 小题。

14. Where did the boy have a short-term art camp?
- 

请听一段对话, 完成第 15 小题。

15. Why is the boy so happy?
-



三、听短文，记录关键信息和转写短文（共 10 分）

第一节：听短文，记录关键信息（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

请听一段短文，根据所听到的内容和提示信息，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。短文你将听两遍。

Be More Cultured	
Read books on lots of <u>16</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● read books of different types</li><li>● read about what you find <u>17</u></li></ul>
Take time to learn something new	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● read an article about an unfamiliar topic each day</li><li>● take a few minutes to get caught up on <u>18</u> events</li></ul>
Get to know people from different backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● To <u>19</u> outside your familiar setting</li><li>◆ spend more time travelling</li><li>◆ connect with a pen pal from another country</li></ul>
Learn to enjoy the beauty of arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● visit a museum, or <u>20</u> a dance performance</li><li>● take a class on art history</li></ul>

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_

第二节：听短文，根据提示信息转写短文（5 分）

21. 请再听一遍短文，根据所听到的内容和第一节中的提示信息，写出短文的主要内容。短文的开头已经给出。请注意语法正确，语意连贯。

I've got some advice from Chris on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

知识运用（共14分）

四、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。

22. — Tom, I can't find my dictionary!  
— Don't worry. You can use \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I                      B. me                      C. my                      D. mine
23. — Where is Mr. Brown?  
— I think he's \_\_\_\_\_ the music hall.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. over                      D. from
24. Many people think *Erquan Yingyue* is too sad, \_\_\_\_\_ it's my favorite.  
A. and                      B. so                      C. or                      D. but
25. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you have a medical examination?  
— Once a year.  
A. How soon              B. How long              C. How often              D. How far
26. The notebook \_\_\_\_\_ be Linda's because it has her name on it.  
A. must                      B. may                      C. can                      D. might
27. We don't think teenagers should be allowed to drive because they are not \_\_\_\_\_ enough.  
A. serious                      B. more serious                      C. most serious                      D. the most serious



28. When I was young, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ by my side all the time.  
A. stays                      B. is staying                      C. stayed                      D. will stay
29. Look! All my classmates \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground.  
A. are running                      B. ran                      C. were running                      D. run
30. I like musicians \_\_\_\_\_ can write their own music.  
A. which                      B. who                      C. where                      D. when
31. My father is a teacher and he \_\_\_\_\_ in this school for about twenty years.  
A. works                      B. is working                      C. was working                      D. has worked
32. The first 5G mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ by a Chinese company last year.  
A. is produced                      B. produces                      C. was produced                      D. produced
33. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Next Wednesday.  
A. when will the winter vacation start                      B. when the winter vacation will start  
C. when did the winter vacation start                      D. when the winter vacation started

### 五、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 looked out at the smiling faces packed into the school gym. The applause filled my ears. I had done it. I had really done it! I found a new person inside me, a much more daring, outgoing person who had been hidden all along, just waiting for the 34 to emerge (出现).



Just a few months earlier, it was impossible to 35 myself acting in a play in front of two hundred people. But without my teacher, Mrs. Sather, I couldn't get that opportunity.

In the first and second grade, I was extremely shy. But Mrs. Sather always 36 me.

One day, she announced, "Our class was going to 37 a play. Anybody, want to try?"

A few excited hands shot up—mine, of course, was not one of them.

After school she stopped me and invited me for a talk. Puzzled, I followed her to her desk. She said, "I think you are 38 for the lead character. But I was surprised you didn't raise your hand."

Me, the lead? Was she crazy?

Mrs. Sather gazed into my eyes as if seeing my inner 39 locked away inside. "But I'd like you to give this a try for me," she continued. "If you reach for the stars, you might at least grab a piece of the moon."

I realized it was time to throw off 40 and show the world who I really was. I looked Mrs. Sather right in her sparkling (闪亮的) blue eyes and said, "OK. I'll try."

In the following months, in spite of fears, I did everything I could to 41 I could do it in practice.

At the end of the play, when the audience applauded, I knew they were not just cheering for my performance that night, but for the performances they knew would come in later years because of my newfound confidence.

34. A. hero                      B. reason                      C. director                      D. opportunity  
35. A. watch                      B. mind                      C. imagine                      D. remember





36. A. praised                      B. reminded                      C. comforted                      D. encouraged  
37. A. perform                      B. write                      C. follow                      D. review  
38. A. famous                      B. perfect                      C. responsible                      D. thankful  
39. A. ability                      B. self                      C. beauty                      D. peace  
40. A. pride                      B. patience                      C. shyness                      D. guard  
41. A. prove                      B. discover                      C. expect                      D. test

### 阅读理解（共36分）

六、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

On September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019, “Bing Dwen Dwen” and “Shuey Rhon Rhon” were chosen as the mascots(吉祥物) for the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games and the Paralympics(残奥会).

 <b>Bing Dwen Dwen</b>	<p>It's a cartoon image of a panda wearing a spacesuit. It looks like a winter sports athlete from the future.</p> <p>“Bing” means “ice” in Chinese, which is a symbol of winter sports. “Dwen” suggests health. “Dwen Dwen” gives the image a more friendly feel. Altogether, “Bing Dwen Dwen” shows the spirit of the Olympics, including a strong mind and a healthy body.</p>
 <b>Shuey Rhon Rhon</b>	<p>It looks like a red lantern hanging on homes and streets to celebrate Chinese New Year. On its head are paper cuts of pigeons in the shape of the Temple of Heaven.</p> <p>“Shuey” means “snow” in Chinese. “Rhon Rhon” are two different Chinese characters with the same pronunciation. The mascot, “Shuey Rhon Rhon”, symbolizes communication among different cultures.</p>

The idea behind these two mascots is to connect traditional Chinese culture with the Games. The panda is designed with its modern appearance to show our great expectations for the Games and our welcome to the whole world. The vivid red image of “Rhon Rhon” reminds people of the celebration of China's Spring Festival.

42. “Bing Dwen Dwen” is a cartoon image of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a pigeon                      B. a panda                      C. a lantern                      D. a spacesuit
43. What does the mascot “Shuey Rhon Rhon” symbolize?  
A. The strong mind of all athletes.                      B. The friendliness of the Olympics.  
C. Athletes from different cultures.                      D. Communication among different cultures.
44. The idea behind the two mascots is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stress the importance of health                      B. introduce ways of communication  
C. show traditional Chinese culture                      D. celebrate China's Spring Festival



## B

Years ago, we were asked to create a newspaper in groups about world culture in our history class.

We first wrote the names of three friends we wanted in our group. Unluckily, Mrs. Bartlett, our teacher, didn't put me in the group with any of my friends. Instead, I was with Mauro, who never spoke English, Juliette, who always wore thick glasses and Rachel, who wore strange clothes. I had never talked to them. Oh, how badly I wanted to be with my friends!

I was so sad that I walked up to Mrs. Bartlett. "I know what you want, Karina," she gently patted me on my shoulder, "but your group needs a leader. I need you to help them get a passing grade on this project. Only you can make it."

I was shocked.

"Will you help them?" she asked.

"Yes," I replied. I couldn't believe it came out of my mouth, but it did.

I bravely walked to my group and started our project. We had different tasks according to our interests. Gradually, I felt myself enjoying their company. I found out Mauro was struggling with English. Behind Juliette's thick glasses were her sparkling eyes. Rachel was so creative that she wanted to be a fashion designer. I realized that they were not strange; they were just people that no one cared enough for—except Mrs. Bartlett. Her thoughtfulness brought out the best in the four of us.

I learned something that week. I was given a chance to see other people in a new light. I learned that who we are is more important than what we are or seem to be.

Mrs. Bartlett gave us an A on that project, but we thought we should have handed it right back, for she was the one who truly deserved it.

45. Karina badly wanted to be with her friends because she thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her friends took great interest in history
- B. her group mates knew little about world culture
- C. it would be easy for her friends to create newspapers
- D. it would be hard to communicate with her group mates

46. What can we learn about Karina's group?

- A. Juliette didn't like her thick glasses.
- B. Mauro had trouble in speaking in public.
- C. Karina was made the leader of her group.
- D. Rachel wanted to be a pop star in the future.

47. From the story, we know Mrs. Bartlett is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thoughtful
- B. creative
- C. honest
- D. strict

## C



A Johns Hopkins University researcher, Melville J. Wohlgenuth, noticed that the bats he worked with turned their heads to the side when hunting. "It's a lovely behavior, and I was curious about the purpose," he said. "I wanted to know when bats were doing this and why. It seemed to happen as bats were targeting prey(瞄准猎物), and that turned out to be



the case.”

Wohlgemuth’s team found that a bat’s head and ear movements went with the animal’s sonar vocalizations(声纳发声) to help it hunt. The findings show how movements can strengthen signals used by senses like sight and hearing—not just in bats, but in dogs and cats, and even in humans.

Bats’ use of echo-location(回声定位) to find, locate and catch prey is well documented. But the lead author Wohlgemuth and his team are the first to show how the mysterious head and ear movements influence the hunt.

The researchers used a novel method to study the head and ear movements of the big brown bat, a common bat species. First, researchers trained the bat to sit on a platform while tracking moving prey. After that, the researchers fixed markers to the top of the bat’s head and both ears. The markers allowed the team to measure the head and ear positions as the bat tracked the prey moving in various directions.

They found the head movements took place when the prey changed direction or moved unpredictably. The ear movements happened as the prey grew closer, which helped the bat hear the echoes it used to track and catch the prey. Most notably, these head and ear movements went with the bat’s vocalizations, allowing the animal to locate where the prey exactly was.

Co-author Cynthia F. Moss said other similar studies missed the importance of head and ear movements, because laboratories usually observed the subject with a fixed head position. That’s not how animals operate in the real world, when their heads are free to move.

Moss compared the bat’s head and ear movements to those of other species that use active sensing to process important information. “By studying these movements,” she said, “we as humans can get insight into how movements help animals sense their environment.”

48. The research of Wohlgemuth and his team is the first to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. head and ear movements help bats locate the prey  
B. animals send signals to help them hunt more quickly  
C. humans learn to hunt by copying animals’ movements  
D. sonar vocalizations can work for both animals and humans
49. The fourth paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how the bat uses head and ear movements to track moving prey  
B. how the researchers studied the head and ear movements of the bat  
C. how the bat is trained to track the prey by moving its head and ears  
D. how the researchers measured the moving bat’s head and ear positions
50. Which is the best title for the passage?  
A. Bats: A Master of Night Hunting  
B. Bats: A Model of Fast Movements  
C. Bats: An Expert of Exact Location  
D. Bats: An Example of Mysterious Animals

#### D

Our brains believe information automatically(自动地)—even if it’s false—because we can learn





efficiently this way. “We’re learning false information not because we’re poor learners or not working hard,” says David Rapp, a psychology and education professor at Northwestern University. “In many cases, it’s a useful skill for us to accept what people tell us, because often what people tell us is true.”

When we hear new information, those fresh facts don’t cover what we knew before. We’ll draw on old or new information when the situation comes up. \_\_\_\_\_. Short-term memories are easier for our brains to access than facts we heard longer ago, because they’re fresher in our minds—even if they’re wrong. Since we have to think back further to remember old information, we will often ignore it in favour of new inaccurate (不准确的) information. New information is what we’re currently thinking about or has been recently presented to us, while the old one isn’t as readily available.

We also **buy into** the facts that seem more reasonable. Often, this means they fit better with what we want to believe, which can explain why people quote different facts in political debates. Both candidates said something that was objectively true or not, but people would go with what they hope to be true.

Things get even trickier when truth and falsehood coexist in the information. For instance, our brains aren’t sure whether to believe the descriptions of London in *Harry Potter*. “Don’t look for that train station to Hogwarts, but there might be streets mentioned that are real,” says Dr. Rapp. In fact, our brains can keep track of what’s true or false by mentally tagging (标记) facts as either true or false, but sorting all that information takes time. In many cases, we are unlikely to think critically to get information, especially when we are reading for pleasure.

However, it’s worth putting in the extra effort to have a second thought about the information that seems doubtful. “With the ease that we can look things up on the Internet,” says Dr. Rapp, “there’s no reason not to.” “Seek out reliable sources,” he adds.

51. The missing sentence in Paragraph 2 might be “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. We always find the information updating fast nowadays  
B. Oftentimes, we use the information we heard most recently  
C. From time to time, we fail to remember unimportant things  
D. We hardly see old information that is different from the truth
52. The underlined phrase “**buy into**” in Paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. believe in      B. learn from      C. come up with      D. care about
53. Why does the writer mention *Harry Potter* in Paragraph 4?
- A. To prove people are unable to think critically when reading.  
B. To show the information we get can be a mix of true and false.  
C. To warn readers of the negative influence of false information.  
D. To explain how individual facts are mentally tagged as true or false.
54. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Our brains can do very little with false information.  
B. Short-term memories can cover long-term memories.  
C. Dr. Rapp calls on people not to depend on the Internet.  
D. People need to double-check the information they question.





## 七、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分，每小题2分)

It is reported that tea has helped poor farmers in Yunnan find a way out of poverty(贫穷) thanks to the efforts of a man, who had a chance to come across some local farmers there.

Ren Huaican was suffering mass mouth ulcers (溃疡) when he first visited the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er city in the spring of 2006. However, after picking off several leaves from the old tea trees and chewing them, he felt amazed to find the pain was gone the next morning. The fact that the green leaves worked magic for him made Ren begin to show great interest in the tea from Yunnan.



During his search for tea production bases in the mountains across Yunnan, he found that the local tea business was scattered (分散的) and most of the tea farmers were living in extreme poverty. Ren realized what led to the tea industry problem was not only the underdeveloped tea market, but also the poverty of the local tea farmers. So he made up his mind to change things in the tea industry in order to help the local people get out of poverty.

In September 2006, he established the Kunming Colorful Yunnan King-Shine Tea Industry Co. It hired poor peasants from neighboring areas to remove weeds and pick tea leaves. Professional technicians were invited to teach the peasants how to do their jobs scientifically. Besides, for the farmers who lived off the old tea trees, the company taught them how to scientifically manage their trees and produce the best tea. As a result, their tea quality has greatly improved, and the price has gone up. In this way, the tea company has helped many people get out of poverty.

One manager in the company turned down higher incomes and job opportunities in Beijing. He found it hard to leave because of all the things they had done and all the people he had known. "We are a big family," he said.

55. When did Ren Huaican first visit the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er city?
56. How did Ren Huaican feel when he found the pain was gone?
57. What led to the tea industry problem?
58. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?
59. Why did the manager turn down higher incomes and job opportunities in Beijing?

## 书面表达 (共10分)

### 八、文段表达 (10分)

60. 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，你想邀请交换生 Peter 在大年初一看电影庆春节。下面是电影院的观影信息，请你从中选择一部影片和他一起观看。请你写一封信，告诉他你的选择，以及你选这部电影的原因，并约定见面时间及地点。



### Hongxing Movie Theater (01/25/2020)

<i>Leap</i> (《中国女排》) Drama	<i>Lost in Russia</i> (《囧妈》) Comedy	<i>Legend of Deification</i> (《姜子牙》) Cartoon	<i>Vanguard</i> (《急先锋》) Action Movie
10:20/13:20	13:30/16:30	14:20/17:30	16:50/20:30
<b>Movie info:</b> The Chinese Women's Volleyball Team is once again in the Olympic final...  <b>Directed by:</b> Chen Kexin <b>Cast:</b> Gong Li/Wu Gang/Bai Lang...	<b>Movie info:</b> Ivan, a Chinese businessman, accidentally takes a train to Russia with his mother...  <b>Directed by:</b> Xu Zheng <b>Cast:</b> Xu Zheng/Shen Teng/Yuan Quan	<b>Movie info:</b> After the war, Jiang Ziya loses his power. He starts his journey back to Kunlun...  <b>Directed by:</b> Cheng Teng/Li Wei	<b>Movie info:</b> In England, a girl is in danger. The chief who leads the vanguard team carries out a thrilling rescue...  <b>Directed by:</b> Tang Jili <b>Cast:</b> Jackie Chan/Yang Yang/Ai Lun/Xu Ruohan

提示词语: be directed by, act in, cheer up, relaxing, faith(信念), brave

提示问题:

- Which movie would you like to invite Peter to watch?
- Why do you choose it?
- When and where will you meet?

Dear Peter,

I'd like to invite you to watch \_\_\_\_\_

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua

### 题目2

无奋斗，不青春！

某英文网站正在开展以“越努力越幸福 (The Harder I Work, the Happier I Will Be)”为主题的征文活动。请你用英文写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你在初中生活中的一个小目标是什么，你是如何努力去实现的，以及你从中学到了什么。

提示词语: strive for(奋斗), make a plan, stick to, satisfied, pleasure

提示问题:

- What did you do to strive for your goal?
- What have you learned from your experience?

