



陈经纶中学 2023-2024 第一学期 初三英语 期中检测

时间： 90 分钟 满分： 60 分

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

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. Lily enjoys singing and \_\_\_\_\_ favorite subject is music.  
A. his B. her C. your D. their
- ( ) 2. The best time to visit Beijing is \_\_\_\_\_ October.  
A. at B. on C. in D. to
- ( ) 3. —Which sport do you like \_\_\_\_\_, swimming or skating?  
—Swimming.  
A. well B. better C. best D. the best
- ( ) 4. —Must I study medicine and be a doctor like you, Dad?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_, son. You're free to make your own decision.  
A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't D. shouldn't
- ( ) 5. —Lucy, what are you doing?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ a model ship.  
A. make B. made C. am making D. was making
- ( ) 6. The Shenzhou-15 astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ to Earth safely on June 4, 2023.  
A. return B. returned C. will return D. have returned
- ( ) 7. If you go to the concert with us tomorrow, you \_\_\_\_\_ a great time there.  
A. have B. had C. will have D. have had
- ( ) 8. —Where is *Zhang Ming*?  
—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai and he will be back tomorrow.  
A. has been B. has gone C. goes D. will go
- ( ) 9. —How do you like your new school, Kate?  
—It's very clean and beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ it is a bit small.  
A. if B. since C. so D. although
- ( ) 10. I was reading story books \_\_\_\_\_ my mum was cooking dinner.  
A. until B. after C. while D. before
- ( ) 11. —I hope you'll enjoy your trip, dear!  
—Thank you, mum. I'll give you a call \_\_\_\_\_ I get there.  
A. until B. as soon as C. since D. so that



( )12. —Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—Last Friday.

- A. when did you visit the National Museum of China
- B. when you visited the National Museum of China
- C. why did you visit the National Museum of China
- D. why you visited the National Museum of China

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。

Gus White was driving home from work when he noticed a pair of dogs in the flash of his headlights. It was snowing so hard. What were they doing out here, when it was too 13 for dogs to go outside? Gus parked his truck and approached (靠近, 接近) the animals. He 14 his hands to them, which made no effort to escape(逃脱). He placed the dogs on the passenger seat and they were snuggle (依偎) together there. Gus took a picture of the pair and 15 it to his wife, Katie White. Then he called the number from the dogs' ID tags. A man answered.

"I gave those dogs away," the man said.

"Well, do you want them back?"

"No." The man hung up. These dogs were 16 in this world. Gus looked over at them, their large eyes begging(祈求). He called Katie.

"Bring them home", she said. The Whites prepared a bed for the dogs, also setting out food and water.

As a boy, Gus had dreamed of owning dogs but 17 this pair was out of the question—the Whites already had a family dog. The next day, they took the dogs to a shelter (收养所) to drop them off—on one condition. "I'm not signing the dogs over to you if you're going to 18 them," Katie said. The shelter workers promised her they'd keep the couple together. In the days following, Katie phoned the shelter 19 to check up on Pepper and Cooper. Soon, the dogs were adopted (领养), as a pair, to a loving family.

It's a simple story but it speaks to the best of our 20.

- |                    |             |               |               |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. hot         | B. late     | C. early      | D. cold       |
| 14. A. reached out | B. set out  | C. gave out   | D. pushed out |
| 15. A. handed      | B. took     | C. sent       | D. donated    |
| 16. A. important   | B. fearless | C. friendly   | D. homeless   |
| 17. A. keeping     | B. hunting  | C. attending  | D. training   |
| 18. A. leave       | B. adopt    | C. separate   | D. treat      |
| 19. A. unwillingly | B. casually | C. repeatedly | D. hardly     |
| 20. A. power       | B. nature   | C. knowledge  | D. worth      |



三、阅读理解(每题 2 分,共 26 分)

(一) 阅读下列景观景点介绍, 请根据人物喜好和需求匹配最适合的地方, 并将景观景点所对应的 A、B、C、D 选项填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

A. Living at the center of Beijing, the Forbidden City, also called Gu Gong in Chinese, was built during the Ming and Qing dynasties(朝代). It is the world's largest palace. The Forbidden City is divided into two parts. It's full of historical treasures. You can feel the history of Ming and Qing dynasties.

B. Wangfujing Street is the most famous shopping center in Beijing. This 810-meter-long street is called "China No.1 Street" because of the large number of shops and customers. It is well-known all over China for its fashion and all kinds of cultural activities.

C. The Beijing National Stadium, or "Bird's Nest", was built for the 2008 Summer Olympics. It is known for its special design, which looks like a bird's nest. The stadium is often used for sports events, concerts, and other large gatherings. It attracts many tourists all over the world.

D. The Fragrant Hills Park, also known as *Xiangshan* Park, is at the east foot of Little West Mountain. The trees, with their green, yellow, orange and red leaves, are so pretty in the fall. It's a good place for climbers and photographers.

Bill is an engineer from the United States. He has a great interest in nature because beautiful nature can always give him creative ideas on designing. He likes mountain climbing and taking photos. 21. will be a good choice for him.

Mr. Smith is a university professor who teaches history. He is especially interested in the history and the historical treasures of the past. 22. will be a good choice for him.

Linda is a fashion designer. She has a special sense of fashion. She likes going shopping and enjoys attending some cultural activities. 23. will be a good choice for her.

(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

Jameson stood outside the kitchen, quietly listening to his mother's phone conversation.

"I'm sure he'd love to," his mother said.

Jameson knew she was talking to Mrs. Kyle down the street. She had a son four years younger than Jameson and was always trying to get Jameson to play with him.



Only Jameson didn't want to play with him. He felt bored playing baby games. Jameson hoped Mrs. Kyle wasn't getting Mom to agree to a play date.

Mom said goodbye, and Jameson ran to his room. He sat down at his desk and took out his math book. His mom knocked on the door.

"Jameson, may I come in?":

"I'm really busy studying for my math test right now." Maybe that would make Mom think twice about forcing him to play with Timothy Kyle.

"Oh, okay then. Never mind."

Jameson heard his mom walk back down the hall. He was happy his plan had worked, but now he had to stay in his room because his mom thought he was studying.

He looked outside. The sun was shining, and it was the perfect day to be outdoors. He pictured playing football in the park with his friends. Then he thought about the best thing of all, going to the new amusement park. He'd been dying to (渴望) go, but tickets were expensive and he hadn't saved up enough money yet.

He spent the afternoon tossing (掷) his football straight up in the air while lying on his bed. He was more than bored. Even playing with Timothy Kyle was better than this.

He got up and went downstairs.

"All finished studying?" Mom asked.

Jameson nodded. Then his mom said, "Mrs. Kyle called earlier. She had tickets to the new amusement park. She said you could have them.

Things were different from what Jameson thought. He deeply regretted what he did. "I should try to figure out (弄清楚) what is exactly happening instead of lying to Mom for my own good," he thought.

24. How did Jameson feel about playing baby games with Mrs. Kyle's son?  
A. Hopeful.      B. Happy.      C. Bored.      D. Worried.
25. Jameson spent the whole afternoon \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. staying in his room      B. playing with Timothy Kyle  
C. studying for a math test      D. playing football in the park
26. Jameson regretted(后悔)what he did because he realized that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. staying with young kids wasn't that bad  
B. playing outdoors was much more interesting  
C. he shouldn't listen to other's phone conversation  
D. he shouldn't tell a lie for his own good



C

When you're having a hard time with something, it's natural to turn to others for help. Getting help sounds simple, but it's not always easy to do. Sometimes certain beliefs or ways of thinking can make it hard to ask for help. Here are some kinds of attitudes (态度) that can stand in the way and ideas on how to get past them.

Some people believe that needing help is a sign of weakness. Actually, it's a sign of strength, not weakness. You know what you need and you shouldn't be afraid to reach out for it. Once a boy told me he wanted to ask his coach how to improve his basketball skills, but he was afraid that his coach might think he shouldn't be on the team. In fact, when he asked his coach for help, his coach thought he was practicing hard.

Some other people think they don't deserve (应该得到) help or support. Everyone needs help now and then. Accepting help can strengthen friendships and relationships. Everyone feels good when they can support a friend. For example, if you want to find out how Katy solves problems with her parents, you should ask Katy if she has time to talk and tell her how important her viewpoint(观点) is, instead of worrying that Katy is too busy to help you. When you ask for help, choose someone who listens and cares, not someone who judges or criticizes(批评) you. If you get refused, it's not because of you, but the other person. So tell yourself: If Katy says no, she might not be ready to talk about her own experiences.

Another wrong attitude is waiting for someone else to make the first move. It's not always easy for other people to see when you need help. Maybe you're putting on a cheerful face to hide the problem. Don't wait for someone to read your mind. You have to ask.

Because it can be hard to reach out for help, don't hesitate (犹豫) to offer support to another person if you think he or she needs it. Giving and receiving help are great life skills for us to learn. They help us improve our abilities to understand other people.

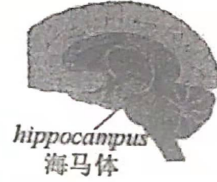
27. In Paragraph 2, the boy was afraid to ask his coach for help because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his coach criticized him before
  - B. his coach was too busy to help him
  - C. he wasn't practicing as hard as other players
  - D. he thought it would show he was a weak player
28. What should you do if you need help?
- A. Be active to find a caring person to talk to.
  - B. Be supportive to other people first.
  - C. Try to make your friends notice what you need.
  - D. Put on a happy face to avoid worrying other people.
29. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Asking for Help: Everyone's Natural Ability
  - B. Asking for Help: Getting Past Improper Attitudes
  - C. Giving and Receiving Help: Great Skills to Learn
  - D. Giving and Receiving Help: Strengthening Relationships



## D

### How GPS Weakens Memory and What We Can Do about It

Using mobile phones to navigate(导航)has become second nature. Whether you're heading to a new park or meeting friends at a restaurant, you just enter the address on your phone and go. Without GPS, exploring(探索)and wayfinding in new places required preparation. We had to think, check paper maps, and plan and memorize ways there. But today there is no need to think. Simply follow the turn-by-turn directions on your phone, and you'll end up where you need to be. However, your overall sense of the place suffers. Spatial(空间的)navigation used to be a process performed by the human brain and perceptual (感知的)system, but now people have surrendered it to technology.



There are areas of the brain that deal with these difficult wayfinding tasks. In particular, the hippocampus is related to spatial memory, spatial navigation and mental(在脑中的)mapping. Many studies show that we can exercise the hippocampus memory through exploration and spatial navigation. For example, expert navigators like London taxi drivers have larger hippocampus compared to other people.

However, when we follow a set of turn-by-turn directions, GPS navigation apps treat us as passive passengers rather than active explorers. In turn, this stops us from being able to create proper mental maps, and has an effect on the hippocampus, which is very important for brain health.

While improvements in technology clearly have many benefits, we must remain mindful that technology can influence the brain. Our question is: Can we find a way to still use GPS but reduce the harmful effects on memory?

The challenge is to create other forms of GPS navigation that will remain easy enough for the general public, and at the same time, enable people to improve their spatial sense. Our research finds that properly designed audio beacons (音频信标)offer a much more active form of GPS navigation. For example, with an audio beacon at a hospital, when we are two miles away from the hospital, we can hear a sound through our phone. In recent experiments, we discover that this type of sensory navigation through audio beacons does better than turn-by-turn navigation in the creation of mental maps. We believe these results, at least in part, come from people taking a more active role in their navigation.

GPS navigation using audio beacons offers a good example that helps humans connect more deeply with reality; perhaps instead of turning into mindless robots, we will be able to become more deeply involved with humanity, our local environment and life itself.



30. GPS weakens people's memory because it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. records the places people have been to
  - B. takes the place of thinking process in wayfinding
  - C. offers people more than one way to a place
  - D. fails to teach people how to prepare for exploring
31. The words "**have surrendered it to**" in Paragraph 1 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have compared it to
  - B. have given it up to
  - C. have learned it from
  - D. have taken it away from
32. London taxi drivers are mentioned in Paragraph 2 to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. GPS is not widely used in London
  - B. hard-working drivers have larger hippocampus
  - C. the hippocampus memory can be exercised
  - D. active explorers are better than passive passengers
33. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Turn-by-turn GPS navigation helps create mental maps.
  - B. Audio beacons technology will be replaced in the future.
  - C. Users' active role should be considered in navigation technology
  - D. GPS navigation apps have come a long way in helping with our memory

## 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(第 34-36 题每题 2 分, 第 37 题 4 分, 共 10 分)  
阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。

### How to Spend Your Weekend Alone Without Losing it

There can be many, many stories behind weekends spent alone.

In the past 4 years, I've been living on my own. Based on(基于) my success of spending 208 weekends alone, here's a practical guide so that you, too, can spend your weekends, alone.

#### Go to a Free Gig(演出)

Coffee shops, libraries and local places often host free gigs, so see if there is anything going on in your area this weekend. Concerts can actually be much more rewarding(有意义的) when you go alone.



### Go on a Long Walk

Going for a long walk and experiencing nature is often more enjoyable if you are alone, as it is peaceful, quiet and relaxing.

You can stop to appreciate (欣赏) every beautiful flower you pass, and hear all of the quiet, busy sounds of nature.

### Order Your Favourite Take Out Food

Get the menu and order your favourite take-away. As you don't have to share it with anyone else, you can order as much food as you want.

### Take a Shopping Trip Alone

Bring down any shopping stress by taking the trip alone. Other people can slow you down or make you hurry up, and you can end up missing out on the best clothes.

Take a relaxing trip alone and take your time trying everything on: you are likely to have a great day and find something you love.

### Watch a TV Show You Love

The best part about watching television alone is that you can watch whatever you want. Put on your comfortable clothes, get some food and put your feet up for hours of watching.

34. What is the practical guide based on?

\_\_\_\_\_

35. How many ways of spending the weekend are mentioned?

\_\_\_\_\_

36. Why is going for a long walk and experiencing nature more enjoyable if you are alone?

\_\_\_\_\_

37. When you are alone for the weekend, what will you do? And why?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 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词的英语文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。





题目①

假如你是学校国际部学生会主席李华，本周日将组织一次国际部研学活动：参观中国美术馆（National Art Museum of China）。为了活动能顺利进行，请你给国际部的同学们用微信发布信息，内容包括：你们集合的时间和地点，你们在美术馆将要做什么，以及参观时的注意事项。

提示词语: school gate, painting works, art exhibition, silence (静音) the phone , shout

提示问题:

1. When and where are we going to meet?
2. What are we going to do there?
3. What should we pay attention to?

Dear friends,

Here is some information about our visit to the National Art Museum of China. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours, Lihua

题目②

某英文网站开展以“Role Model”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英文写一篇短文投稿，介绍一位你心目中的榜样，他（她）是谁，你选择他（她）的理由以及你从他（她）身上学到了什么。

提示词语: help, brave, hardworking, encourage

提示问题:

1. Who is your role model?
2. Why is he/she your role model?
3. What have you learned from him/her?

Role Model

There are many role models in the world. \_\_\_\_\_