

# 2024 学年度第一学期初三期中考试

## 英语试卷 (2024 年 11 月)

### Part 1 Listening (第 1 部分 听力 共 25 分)

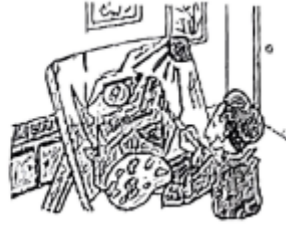
#### I. Listen and choose the right picture. (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片。)(5 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案) (5 分)

6. A. Fine. B. Wet. C. Cloudy. D. Cold.

7. A. Doctor and patient. B. Waiter and customer.

C. Teacher and student. D. Father and daughter.

8. A. Talking to her kid. B. Inviting a friend for a trip.

C. Having dinner with her husband. D. Asking for suggestions.

9. A. David will go camping with his family and relatives.

B. David will come back on Saturday evening.

C. The camping will be three days and two nights.

D. The woman will go camping with David.

10. A. Worried. B. Surprised. C. Excited. D. Frightened.

#### III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示) (5 分)

11. As a father of five children, Jamie is full of energy.

12. *Jamie's School Dinners* is a programme to teach pupils to make their own food.

13. Jamie's hard work once led to the improvement of the pupils' lunches at school.

14. Jamie has some problems with reading and he left school at the age of 18.

15. Jame thinks that he didn't receive enough help from school when he was young.

**IV. Listen to the dialogue and complete the following sentences. (听对话完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (10 分)**

16. When John Anderson was cycling past the dam (大坝), water was \_\_\_\_\_ a crack (裂) in it.

17. When John saw the water, he \_\_\_\_\_ and cycled back to town as fast as possible

18. Everyone took their children, pets and things and \_\_\_\_\_ when they heard John shouting.

19. John Anderson ran into a \_\_\_\_\_ and hid in it with Mrs Roberts.

20. John said the water picked up cars, and it carried them down the street \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 2 Grammar and Vocabulary (第 2 部分 语法与词汇)**

**V. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (本大题共 15 分)**

1. Although Damin is \_\_\_\_\_ elderly man, he is strong enough to control the raft.

A. a                                      B. an                                      C. the                                      D. /

**【答案】** B

**【解析】**

**【详解】**句意: 虽然大民是个老人, 但他足够强壮, 可以控制木筏。

考查冠词辨析。a 一个, 用于以辅音音素开头的单词前; an 一个, 用于以元音音素开头的单词前; the 这个, 那个。此处第一次介绍大民是什么样的人, 用不定冠词, elderly 以元音音素开头, 用 an。故选 B。

2. Sorry, we can't provide further information about the flight \_\_\_\_\_ the time being.

A. to                                      B. of                                      C. for                                      D. at

**【答案】** C

**【解析】**

**【详解】**句意: 抱歉, 我们暂时无法提供有关航班的更多信息。

考查介词辨析。to 到, 往; of……的; for 为了; at 在。for the time being 意为“暂时”, 固定短语。故选 C。

3. Your school library looks as modern as \_\_\_\_\_. Can you show me around?

A. we                                      B. us                                      C. our                                      D. ours

**【答案】** D

**【解析】**

【详解】句意：你们学校的图书馆看起来和我们的一样现代化。你能带我四处看看吗？

考查代词辨析。we 我们，主格；us 我们，宾格；our 我们的，形容词性物主代词；ours 我们的，名词性物主代词。此空是代指“我们的图书馆”，空后没有名词，应用名词性物主代词，故选 D。

4. After a long period of regular exercise, Johnson has become much \_\_\_\_\_ than his brother.

- A. confident                      B. more confident                      C. most confident                      D. the most confident

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：经过长时间的有规律的锻炼，约翰逊变得比他的兄弟更有信心了。

考查比较级。根据 than 可知，此处用比较级形式，confident 是多音节形容词，比较级是“more+confident”。故选 B。

5. I don't have much \_\_\_\_\_ of German history, but I think choice A is most likely.

- A. knowledge                      B. joke                      C. interview                      D. skill

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：我没有太多德国历史的知识，但我认为选项 A 最有可能。

考查名词辨析。knowledge 知识；joke 笑话；interview 面试；skill 技巧。结合后文“but I think choice A is most likely”可知在做题，需要一定的知识储备，故应是没有太多有关德国历史的知识，much 修饰不可数名词 knowledge。故选 A。

6. Pansy rarely set off so early, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. does she                      B. doesn't she                      C. did she                      D. didn't she

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：潘西很少这么早出发，是吗？

考查反意疑问句。反意疑问句遵循“前肯后否，前否后肯”原则。空前有否定意义的词 rarely“很少”，所以反问部分用肯定，排除 B、D 选项。根据“Pansy rarely set...”可知，此处句子主语为三单，谓语动词用的 set，说明此处 set 为过去式，故句子是一般过去时，故助动词应用 did，故选 C。

7. The manager looks \_\_\_\_\_. Let's ask him for help.

- A. faithfully                      B. patiently                      C. gently                      D. friendly

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：这个经理看起来很友好。让我们向他求助吧。

考查系动词用法。faithfully 忠诚地，副词；patiently 耐心地，副词；gently 轻轻地，副词；friendly 亲切的，形容词。根据“looks”可知，look 为系动词，其后的表语通常用形容词。故选 D。

8. China \_\_\_\_\_ end 70% of poverty worldwide since the late 1970s, according to the World Bank.

- A. helped                      B. has helped                      C. will help                      D. is helping

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：世界银行的数据显示，自上世纪 70 年代末以来，中国帮助消除了全球 70% 的贫困人口。考查现在完成时。根据“since the late 1970s”可知，此句应用现在完成时，构成为 have/ has done，主语 China 为三单形式，因此应用 has。故选 B。

9. Earthquakes can be very dangerous. We \_\_\_\_\_ learn to protect ourselves.

- A. need                      B. can                      C. must                      D. may

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：地震可能非常危险。我们必须学会保护自己。考查情态动词。need 需要；can 能够，可以；must 必须，应该；may 可能。根据“Earthquakes can be very dangerous. We...learn to protect ourselves.”可知，此处强调一种必要性、义务性，故应是我们必须要学会保护自己，故应用 must。故选 C。

10. To make the environment much better, more trees \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

- A. plant                      B. will plant                      C. are planted                      D. will be planted

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：为了使环境更好，明年将种植更多的树。考查一般将来时被动语态。主语 more trees 与动词 plant 之间被动关系，结合 next year 可知，此处用一般将来时被动语态 will be done 的结构，故选 D。

11. The singer was so angry that she refused \_\_\_\_\_ any questions.

- A. answer                      B. to answer                      C. answering                      D. answered

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：这位歌手如此的生气以至于她拒绝回答任何问题。考查非谓语动词。refuse to do sth“拒绝做某事”，固定短语，故选 B。

12. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the pictures for me?

- A. print                      B. to print                      C. printing                      D. prints

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：你介意帮我打印这些照片吗？

考查非谓语动词。根据“mind”可知，mind doing sth.“介意做某事”，因此此处应用动名词形式作宾语。故选C。

13. Eason was very tired, \_\_\_\_\_ he continued to do his work until midnight.

- A. but                      B. or                      C. and                      D. so

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：伊森很累，但他继续工作到午夜。

考查连词辨析。but 但是；or 或者；and 并且；so 因此。空前“Eason was very tired”和空后“he continued to do his work until midnight”可知，前后是转折关系，用连词 but，故选 A。

14. I felt Jack was wrong, \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't say so at the time.

- A. if                      B. although                      C. when                      D. unless

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：我觉得杰克错了，虽然我当时没有这么说。

考查连词辨析。if 如果；although 虽然；when 当……时候；unless 除非。根据上文“I felt Jack was wrong”和下文“I didn't say so at that time”可知，上下文是让步关系，应用 although 或 though 引导让步状语从句。故选 B。

15. The C919, China's self-made large plane, is now in use. \_\_\_\_\_ exciting the news is!

- A. What                      B. What a                      C. What an                      D. How

【答案】D

【解析】

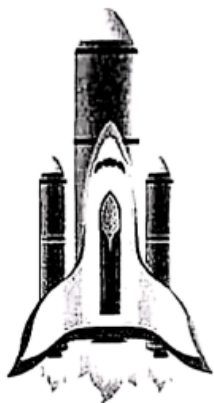
【详解】句意：中国自制的大型飞机 C919 现已投入使用。这消息多么令人兴奋啊！

考查感叹句。根据“...exciting the news is!”可知，此处为感叹句，中心词是形容词 exciting，其结构为 How+形容词+主谓！此处应用 how 引导感叹句。故选 D。

Choose the proper words or phrase to complete the following passage. Each can be used only once. (选择最恰当的选项填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次。)

### Life in space

A. view    B. noisiest    C. imagine    D. consider    E. sicker



Imagine sitting in a rocket, ready to take off. Excited? Actually, waiting is really boring. But then, wow! You travel faster than you ever thought possible. You go into orbit (轨道) in eight and a half minutes! And it's the   16   journey ever. You get a terrible headache and you feel   17   than you've ever felt before. You can't eat for a few days until your stomach feels better being in space. Food isn't important in space, anyway. It all tastes much worse than you can   18  . You can take lovely chocolate with you, but it tastes of nothing up there. However, you have the best   19   while you're eating. You can watch the Sun rise 16 times a day! You can see everything more clearly up there. Our planet looks amazing.

A. strike    B. experience    C. grow    D. step    E. stick

When you are in orbit, there is no gravity (重力), of course. So, you   20   taller, which is nice, except that there's little space in the space station! Everything floats, including you. You work a bit more slowly. Everything is harder to do. Going to bed is strange. You sleep much less comfortably. You have to   21   your sleeping bag to a wall and your pillow (枕头) to your head!

If you go outside, you have to move a lot more carefully. Every   22   is so important that it can be stressful at times. But being in space in a spacesuit is the most amazing   23  ! However, the hardest thing of all is returning home. It can take weeks for your muscles to remember how to move on the Earth!



【答案】 16. B    17. E

18. C    19. A

20. C    21. E

22. D    23. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了在太空的生活是什么样的。

【16 题详解】

句意：而且是有史以来最嘈杂的旅程。根据空前的定冠词 the 可知，此处应用形容词最高级；noisiest“最嘈杂的”，符合语境。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

句意：你头痛得厉害，感觉比以前任何时候都要难受。根据“feel ... than”可知，此处应用形容词比较级作表语；sicker 符合语境。故选 E。

【18 题详解】

句意：它的味道比你想象的要糟糕得多。情态动词 can 后接动词原形，结合备选词，imagine“想象”，符合语境。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

句意：然而，当你吃饭的时候，你的视野是最好的。根据“you have the best”可知，此处应填入名词；再根据“You can watch the Sun rise 16 times a day!”可知，view“视野”，符合语境。故选 A。

【20 题详解】

句意：所以，你长高了，这很好，但空间站的空间很小！根据“taller”为形容词比较级可知，空处应用系动词；结合备选词，grow“生长”符合语境。故选 C。

【21 题详解】

句意：你必须把睡袋贴在墙上，把枕头贴在头上！根据“Everything floats, including you.”可知，在太空，所有的东西都是飘着的，所以睡觉时要把睡袋贴墙上，头贴在枕头上；stick“粘住”符合语境。故选 E。

【22 题详解】

句意：每一步都是如此重要，以至于有时会让人感到压力。根据“If you go outside, you have to move a lot more carefully.”可知，此处指到舱外走的每一步，step“步伐”符合语境。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

句意：但在太空中穿着宇航服是最神奇的经历。根据“But being in space in a spacesuit is the most

amazing”可知，此处要填一个名词；结合备选词，experience“经历”，符合语境。故选 B。

## VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用所给单词的适当形式填空) (8 分)

24. Timidity (胆怯) and laziness are people's greatest \_\_\_\_\_. (enemy)

【答案】enemies

【解析】

【详解】句意：胆怯和懒惰是人最大的敌人。enemy“敌人”，根据“Timidity (胆怯) and laziness are”可知，此处应用名词复数形式，即 enemies。故填 enemies。

25. Take the lift to the \_\_\_\_\_ floor. You'll see Susan's office just opposite. (five)

【答案】fifth

【解析】

【详解】句意：乘电梯到五楼。你将会看到苏珊的办公室就在对面。five“五”，基数词；根据“Take the lift to the...floor. You'll see Susan's office just opposite.”可知，此处指办公室在第五楼，应用序数词 fifth“第五”，表示顺序。故填 fifth。

26. Make sure the door is \_\_\_\_\_ locked before you leave. (secure)

【答案】securely

【解析】

【详解】句意：在你离开之前，确信门锁好了。根据“the door is...locked before you leave”可知，空格处应填副词修饰 locked。secure“安全的，可靠的”，形容词，其副词为 securely。故填 securely。

27. He was \_\_\_\_\_ at being left out of the team and couldn't eat a bite. (happy)

【答案】unhappy

【解析】

【详解】句意：他对被排除在队伍之外感到不高兴，一口也吃不下。空前是 be 动词 was，所以空处填形容词形式，根据“being left out of the team”可知，他被排除在队伍之外，所以是不开心，unhappy“不开心的”。故填 unhappy。

28. We are all \_\_\_\_\_ at the news of Maggie Smith's death. (shock)

【答案】shocked

【解析】

【详解】句意：听到玛吉·史密斯去世的消息，我们都很震惊。shock“使震惊”。根据“We are all...at the news”可知，我们应该是对这个消息感到震惊，空格处应用形容词作表语，“感到震惊的”shocked。故填 shocked。



29. Do you know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the newly-invented robot? (operation)

【答案】 operate

【解析】

【详解】句意：你知道如何操作新发明的机器人吗？此题结构为“疑问词+to do”，空处填动词原形，operation 为名词“操作”，动词原形为 operate。故填 operate。

30. Did you see the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mary's hair? It almost reaches her knee. (long)

【答案】 length

【解析】

【详解】句意：你看见了玛丽头发的长度吗？几乎达到了她的膝盖。空处作 see 的宾语用名词形式，long 对应的名词是 length“长度”，故填 length。

31. In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ thinking is essential for children's personal growth. (depend)

【答案】 independent

【解析】

【详解】句意：在我看来，独立思考对孩子的个人成长至关重要。depend“依赖”。根据“thinking is essential for children's personal growth.”可知，此处应表示独立思考对孩子的个人成长至关重要，空格处应用形容词“独立的”independent，修饰动名词 thinking。故填 independent。

**VIII. Complete the following sentences as required (根据所给要求完成句子。52—57 小题每空格限填一词) (本大题共 7 题，每题 2 分，共 14 分)**

32. She's already decorated the house. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ she decorated the house \_\_\_\_\_?

【答案】 ①. Has ②. yet

【解析】

【详解】句意：她已经把房子装饰好了。根据“She's already decorated”可知，此处的 She's 为 She has 的缩写，has 与 decorated 一起构成现在完成时的三单形式，故变一般疑问句时，应将助动词 has 放于句首，首字母 h 要大写。变为疑问句时，应将 already 变为 yet，放于句末。故填 Has; yet。

33. It is a 45-minute bus ride from the city centre to the old town. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is it from the city centre to the old town?

【答案】 ①. How ②. far

【解析】

【详解】句意：从市中心乘公共汽车到老城区需要 45 分钟。划线部分表示距离，提问用 how far; how 位于句首，首字母大写。故填 How; far。

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