

省锡中实验学校 2019-2020 学年第二学期

初三年级 英语试题

2020.4

一、单项选择 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(本大题共 14 分，每小题 1 分)

1. The weather report says it will be cloudy with a slight _____ of rain later tonight.

- A. sense B. influence C. change D. chance

答案：D

解析：天气预报说今晚将是多云的天气，稍晚些时候有下雨的可能。

chance n. 机会，可能性

2. I'm afraid Physics is completely _____ me and I have to ask you for help.

- A. beyond B. over C. against D. off

答案：A

解析：恐怕我对物理一窍不通，我得向你求助。

beyond prep. 超出；beyond me 超出我的理解范围

3. ---Amy, which of these hats do you like best?

---I'll take _____. They are either out of fashion or too expensive.

- A. both B. either C. neither D. none

答案：D

解析：句中有 which of these.....best? best 是最高级，用于三者或者三者以上。根据句意，可得知是我一个也不选。

4. The robot needs _____. You'd better _____.

- A. repairing; have it repair B. to be repaired; have it repaired
C. repairing; have it to repair D. to be repaired; have it repairing

答案：B

解析：sth need doing/ to be done.某物需要被...; have sth done 使某物被做。

5. It's said that _____ of the water around the world _____ polluted.

- A. two thirds; is B. two thirds; has C. two third; are D. two thirds; have

答案：A

解析：分数表达法——分子用基数词，分母用序数词，分子大于1的时候，分母要加s；另外句子的动词单复数要根据分数后所接的名词来确定，本句中 water 不可数，且是被动语态，所以用单数 is。

6. The real reason why prices _____, and still are too high is hard to say, and no short discussion can explain this problem.

- A. were B. will be C. have been D. had been

答案：A

解析：本题为易错题，很多同学会误选 C。但是我们要注意，C 选项的 have been 是现在完成时，表示过去发生的动作持续到现在，而后面的 “and still are” 则又表达了现在的情况，和现在完成时的持续到现在有所重复，故排除 C；A 和 and still are，则分别说了过去和现在的情况。

7. An average(平均) of just 18.75 cm of rain fell last year, making _____ the driest year since California became a state in 1850.

- A. each B. it C. this D. one

答案：it

解析：去年平均降雨量只有 18.75 厘米，这是自 1850 年加州成为一个州以来最干旱的一年。本题考查代词，这里的 it 特指前面说的 last year, make it..., 使之成为...

8. A primary school in England has _____ signs at its three entrances, saying, “Greet your child with a smile, not a mobile.”

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

答案：C

解析：英国一所小学在三个入口处都贴上了标语，上面写着：“用微笑迎接你的孩子，而不是用手机。

put up 举起；张贴；搭建

9. At the graduation ceremony, I hope all of you will be proud of _____ you have achieved in the past three years.

- A. that B. what C. which D. how

答案：B

解析：本题考查宾语从句。of 介词后引导宾语从句，从句中 achieve 后缺少宾语，所以用连接代词 what。

10. Robert has won _____ in the lottery.

- A. millions dollars B. a millions of dollars C. a million dollars D. million dollars

答案：C

解析: million (及 thousand, hundred) 的用法; ① a/two million+n; ② millions of +n.

11. Don't try to do everything at once. Take it a bit _____.

- A. at times B. at that time C. at all times D. at a time

答案: D

解析: 不要试图一次做所有的事情, 每次做一点。at a time 每次, 一次

12. What do you think _____ if the car _____ ?

- A. can we do; is broken down B. can we do; breaks down
C. we can do; breaks down D. we can do; is broken down

答案: C

解析: do you think 引导宾语从句, 要用陈述句语序; 另外 break down 抛锚, 无被动语态。

13. ---You may have a point, but I prefer to work by myself.

---You may be strong, but WE are stronger. Remember: _____.

- A. Practice makes perfect B. Every dog has its day
C. Actions speak louder than words D. Many hands make light work

答案: D

解析: 本题考查谚语。

---你也许有道理, 但我更喜欢自己工作。

---你可能很强大, 但我们更强大。记住:人多好办事 (众人拾柴火焰高)。

14. ---You've got your self-introduction well prepared, haven't you?

---_____. This is my first appearance in front of the new class.

- A. You bet B. No worries C. It depends D. I mean it

答案: A

解析: ---你的自我介绍准备得很充分, 是吗?

---当然, 这是我第一次在新生面前露面。

you bet 当然; 肯定地

二、完形填空 先通读下面的全文, 掌握其大意, 然后从下面四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。(本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

I went out to breakfast this morning to meet a friend. It was voice. But what wasn't so lovely was the lady who took our ___1___.

She spoke in a way that was ___2___, unhappy, certainly not friendly and sort of rude. Working in hospitality(服务行业)myself, I ___3___ it.

When it was my turn to come close to her and order, I thought to myself, "What can I do here to make her day, to appreciate her, to make her smile?"

I had nothing.

Surely there must be ___4___ I could sincerely compliment (称赞) her on. Then there it was, and I knew instantly(=at once).

It was her voice. She had the most unbelievably well spoken and clear voice, It was SO good. And that was what I would ___5___ her for.

So after she took my order and gave me the same unfriendly attitude, I told her. I said: "I hope you don't mind me saying so, but you have the most ___6___ voice. It's so clear, well spoken and sounds so professional."

I told her how she honestly had one of those voices that would be ___7___ for *voice-overs*(配音), announcements or even radio.

Her face lit up, she smiled (the first time I had seen her do so), and as I left and walked away, noticed her whole attitude change. The customer behind me received a totally different kind of ___8___, a better one. And it was all because of what I did. Something so ___9___.

There was a time when this sort of thing would have embarrassed me, or I'd have been way too shy and hard to say such a thing. Not now. Now I ___10___.

Why?

Because I have the power. The power to completely change someone's day by something as simple as a few kind words.

And you have this power too. We all do.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. seat | B. food | C. order | D. menu |
| 2. A. impatient | B. warm-hearted | C. shy | D. proud |
| 3. A. understood | B. looked | C. considered | D. noticed |
| 4. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. everything |
| 5. A. thank | B. praise | C. blame | D. trust |
| 6. A. amazing | B. amusing | C. funny | D. trusty |
| 7. A. perfect | B. clear | C. known | D. normal |

8. A. payment B. service C. understanding D. choice
9. A. simple B. different C. interesting D. difficult
10. A. need B. may C. would D. must

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容选择最佳答案。(本题共 26 分， 每小题 2 分)

A

June 18 is the birthday of my late sister, Tanya. She would have been 49 years old this year, but that's increasingly difficult for me to imagine. She is frozen in time at 37.

Tanya died more than ten years ago and the wound left by her loss has healed into a scar(疤痕). It's a big scar. You can't know me for very long without discovering my scar. Trust me; if you haven't found it on your own I will point **it** out to you. I want you all to know that she was still here, and that she mattered.

When we first lose a loved one, we ask, "How will I live without you?" and wounds are open and weeping. We don't know how we'll deal with the pain. But then the wounds form scars, and we learn to live with our new skins. "How can I remember you?" we ask.

So many people don't want to talk about my sister. It is as though mentioning her will remind me that she is dead, and upset my balance when I am so stable and happy. But I never forget my sister, not for a moment.

And so I love it when people mention Tanya's name. Sometimes, I come across one of her friends, and they casually bring up a memory, and it is like a gift.

So if you have friends who have lost loved ones, please don't avoid talking about their loved one. You won't remind them of their loss, because it is always there. They haven't forgotten their scar. They just don't point it out to you.

Instead, try to reassure(使安心) them their loved one is not forgotten. Ask questions about the dead person's life. Keep them alive in the only way you can after a person is gone, with your words and your memories.

I love hearing from friends on my sister's birthday. It makes her present, despite her absence. It reminds us all that she was here. She walked this earth. She was love, and she mattered. And on June 18, I embrace my scar.

1. What does "**it**" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The death of the author's sister. B. The author's sister's birthday.
- C. The "scar" in the author's heart. D. The author's love for her sister.

2. How does the author feel when people mention her sister?

- A. She becomes sad about it. B. She worries that she must defend her sister.
- C. She doesn't know how to deal with it. D. She is happy to be reminded of her sister.

3. What does the author advise us to do when talking to those who lost loved ones?

- A. Avoid talking about the person who died.
- B. Keep them staying with you as long as you can.
- C. Help them to forget their painful scars.
- D. Talk with them about the person who died.

B

History that's hard to trace

Since December, there have been tens of thousands of COVID-19 cases both in and out of China, caused by a previous virus we don't know: novel coronavirus.

It's not the first time for viruses to make headlines. Viruses have brought big trouble to humans, with their potential to cause widespread disease and death.

What are they? Viruses are considered to be non-living organisms (有机物). They can infect animals and plants, making them sick. They include genetic materials like DNA and are protected by a coating of protein.

Unlike bacteria (细菌), viruses can't reproduce (繁殖) on their own. Instead, they invaded the cells of living organisms to reproduce, spread and take over. But the basic question is, where did viruses first come from?

Until now, we still have no clear explanation for their origin (起源). "Tracing the origins of viruses is difficult," Ed Rybicki, a virologist at the university of Cape Town in South Africa, told Scientific American, "because viruses don't leave fossils (化石) and because of the tricks they use to make copies of themselves within the cells they've invaded."

Understanding the origins of viruses means fully understanding the history of their hosts--not only humans, but also bacteria, plants and other animals, which is a complicated task, says Nature.

However, here are three main theories to explain the origin of viruses. First, viruses started as independent organisms, then became parasites (寄生者). Second, viruses evolved (逐渐形成) from pieces of DNA or RNA that "escaped" from larger organisms. The third one is that viruses co-evolved with their host cells, which means they existed alongside these cells.

For the time being, these are only these theories. The technology and poofs we have today cannot be used to test these theories and discover the most reasonable explanation. Continuing studies may provide us with clearer answers. Or future studies may find that the answer is even more mysterious than it now appears.

4. What can we learn about viruses from the article?

- A. The mainly infect animals and plants.
- B. They are really small living organisms.

- C. They are more dangerous than bacteria.
- D. They can't reproduce unless they find a host cell.
5. Which of the following might explain the origin of viruses?
- A. They evolved along with their host cells.
- B. They evolved from the DNA or RNA in animals.
- C. They evolved from the fossils of large organisms.
- D. They evolved from parasites to independent organisms.
6. What do we learn from the article?
- A. Viruses live longer in human host cells than in animals'.
- B. Viruses will become more like bacteria as they evolve.
- C. It may take a long time to understand the origin of viruses.
- D. The author is confident about future virus research.

C

While famous foreign architects(建筑师)are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize---which is often considered as the Nobel Prize in architecture--on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园)of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and rich building types. The curves (曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming an only view.

Wang collected more than 7 million gave up bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements(元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be fixed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that

traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today; many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on, Chinese traditions. Many people tend to(倾向于) talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be connected with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty, he said.

7. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A. following the latest world fashion | B. getting international recognition (认可) |
| C. working harder than ever before | D. depending on foreign architects |

8. What made Wang's architectural design a success?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. The mixture of different shapes. | B. The balance of East and West. |
| C. The use of popular techniques. | D. The harmony of old and new. |

9. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Spread them to the world. | B. Keep them at museums. |
| C. Teach them in universities. | D. Recreate them in practice. |

D

Don't tell anyone: is likely a phrase you have heard before or after someone tells you a secret. But why is it so hard not to **spill the beans**? One Baylor College of Medicine expert explains why this is a challenge.

"Secrets often include something that someone does not take pride in. They've chosen someone to tell the secret, but don't want other people to know about it because they feel like if it gets out it could damage (破坏) their fame," said Dr. Asim, Shah, professor in the Meninger Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Baylor. "However, it can be hard for the person to keep that to themselves because **it** may become a burden(负担)."

As soon as you tell somebody not to repeat your secret, people want to share it with somebody, Shah explained. Also most people have a confidant (知己), so when you share information with yours, keep in mind that they likely will share it with their own confidants.

With secrets so often getting out, why do people share them in the first place? One reason is that people often feel like it will help them keep close friendship with others, Shah said. However, connecting telling someone your secrets with how close you are to them is not always advisable. It is important for people to understand that they can have close relationships without sharing their secrets unnecessarily.

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. The teacher hopes all his students can learn to make _____ (和睦) with each other and be friends.
2. There was a time when the scientist spent an hour, one day a week, _____ (检验) the medicine.
3. His achievements, though _____ (几乎不) exciting, were widely admired.
4. For _____ (更进一步) information, contact the number below.

(B) 根据句意, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

5. Last year the government _____ (shut) quite a few factories to improve the environment.
6. Please write down these _____ (invent) names so that we can get in touch with them as soon as possible.
7. The poor boy felt even _____ (ill) because he didn't take medicine.
8. The man is still an _____ (know) writer, but he is sure to be famous.

五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。(本大题共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. What's the noise? It _____ (drive) me mad. Go and check it, Charlie!

答案: is driving

解析: 语境 “what's the noise”, 说的是现在此刻的情况, 所以用现在进行时, 而且这里的进行时带有一定的厌烦色彩。

2. The Eton College, one of the best schools in Britain _____ (lie) in a beautiful small town named Windsor.

答案: lies

解析: lie 位于, 而且本句是客观事实, 用一般现在时。

3. ---The sign says, “You are what you read.” What does that mean, Daddy?

---Well, in some ways, everyone _____ (shape) by all the books he or she has ever read.

答案: is shaped

解析: 在某种程度上, 每个人都被他或她读过的书所影响。后面的 by 是被动语态的标志。

4. Research shows that the more difficulty you have _____ (say) no, the more possible you are experiencing stress.

答案: saying

解析: have difficulty (in) doing sth.

5. ---Have the twins finished decorating the Christmas tree?

--- I have no idea. They _____ (do) it this morning.

答案: were doing

解析: 根据前面的 **I have no idea**, 可知我也不知道他们是否做完, 后半句陈述的是过去某个时间段(整个上午)一直在做。

6. In recent years, the book which was first published in 1667, _____ (find) new admirers.

答案: has found

解析: in recent years 现完的标志。

六、阅读填空 请仔细阅读下列短文, 并根据所读的内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意: 每个空格只填写 1 个单词。(本大题共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

Have you ever regretted what you did in the past? Anyone around you will have no difficulty in telling his regrets. As we get older, we look back and wish that we had made better choices.

What can we do to prevent this happening?

Make better plans

If you begin to do something, you need to make a plan before doing it. The earlier, the better. You will know what comes first and what comes last. You'll also know what you should do and what you shouldn't do. If changes happen, you can have more time to deal with them.

Live a more active life

You can go around more often. More outdoor activities can keep you relaxed. You also need to be kind. "Thank you" can bring a smile to someone's face. Learn to say "sorry" and don't be angry with others.

Find the right friend

A friend may make your life and he or she can break your life as well. So you need to think twice when you choose a friend. Good friends will always better your ideas.

When you have problems, ask others for help. That little help may get you good results.

Never fear failure

Everybody fails. Even the greatest person failed. We should not fear failure, because failure is not the end of the road. We must take failure as a chance to learn and improve ourselves.

Life is good. We don't have to live in our past, but we do hope that we can plan better, live better, and work better when we have the chance to do so.

Title: How to _____ 1 _____ future regrets	
Make better plans	※ Make a plan before _____ 2 _____ to do something .

	※ Know what you should do or not.
Live a more active life	※ Do outdoor activities more often to relax. ※ Be kind to the people who are <u> 3 </u> you.
Find the best friend	※ Think twice when you choose a friend. ※ <u> 4 </u> to others for help if you have problems.
Never fear failure	※ Don't be afraid of failure. ※ Take failure as a chance to learn and make ourselves <u> 5 </u> .

答案: avoid beginning around Turn better

解析:

1.第一段最后一句, prevent this happening, 阻止这个发生, 这里的 this 指的是, future regret, 所以转化为 avoid

2.第二段第一句 “If you begin to do something, you need to make a plan before doing it.” 注意把连词转化为介词, 后面要加 doing。

3.第三段, 第一到第三句总结, be kind to people around you 对你周围的人友善。

4.第五段 “When you have problems, ask others for help.”转化词组, turn to sb for help, 向某人求助。

5.最后一段 “but we do hope that we can plan better, live better, and work better when we have the chance to do so.”总结为 make ourselves better.

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语, 用英语完成下列句子。(本大题共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)

1.为了防止病毒传播, 火神山医院在众人的帮助下建立起来了。

With the help of all, Huoshenshan Hospital _____ the spread of the virus.

2.这位年轻医生所做的研究如此有价值, 以至于它已经吸引了全社会的关注。

The research by the young doctor is _____ of the whole society.

3.原来这场疾病与野生动物有关。

It turns out that _____ wild animals.

4.除非你高标准地工作, 否则你会掉队。

You will _____.

5.这个计划多年来一直萦绕在他心头, 但是他从未尝试采取任何行动。

单项选择

DADBA ABCBC DCDA

完形填空

CADBB AABAD

阅读理解

CDD DAC BDD ADCB

词汇运用

peace testing hardly further
shut inventors' worse unknown

动词填空

is driving lies is shaped saying
were doing has found

任务型阅读

avoid beginning around Turn better

完成句子

was set up to prevent
so valuable that it has caught the attention
the disease has something to do with
fall behind unless you work to high standards
has been on his mind for years
of your age manage to keep/stay

书面表达

One possible version

First, as the pollution is becoming worse and worse in our city, we need to take some action to deal with the waste to protect the environment. Second, we can reuse the waste to create some new energy, which will become an important part of our resources.

As the event develops, more and more people and neighborhoods are aware of the importance of recycling and protecting the environment, so they take an active part in it. However, because the amount of waste is so large and some people can't realize the problem, we also have some difficulty in push for the event. In order

to improve the situation, we must have clearer instructions, such as putting up some signs in public places to raise people awareness of separating waste.

