
2019-2020 学年第二学期初三英语考试第一次月考

英语试卷

(90 分钟)

第一部分 听力测试 (15 分)

Listening (15%)

*I. Listen to the short conversations between two speakers, and choose the correct answer. The conversations will be read once only. (0.5*10=5%)*

1. How often does the woman go swimming?
A. Sometimes. B. Never. C. Every day.
2. What did Jim's father take away from him?
A. His computer. B. His camera. C. His mobile phone.
3. How does the boy usually go to school?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike.
4. How far is the nearest hospital?
A. About 3 kilometers. B. About 4 kilometers. C. About 5 kilometers.
5. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A. It may be going to rain heavily.
B. It is going to snow.
C. There might be a lot of snow.
6. How did they go to the Expo?
A. In Tom's uncle's car.
B. In Tom's car.
C. By bus.
7. What will Mary do today?
A. Go to the cinema.
B. Study at home.
C. Take an English contest.
8. When did the man probably leave the gate?
A. At 12:00. B. At 12:30. C. At 1:00.
9. What does the woman think of her apartment?
A. Her apartment is beautiful.
B. Her apartment is big and great.
C. There is a parking area.
10. Who has the magazine now?
A. Frank. B. Paula. C. Joan.

*II. Listen to the long conversations between two speakers, and choose the correct answer. The conversations will be read twice. (0.5*5=2.5%)*

Conversation A

11. What is the man doing?
A. Asking for help.
B. Asking the way.
C. Going to hospital.
12. What is the problem with the lady passenger?
A. She has got hurt in an accident.
B. She is lost on the highway.
C. She is having a heart problem.
13. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. To stay with the passenger.
B. To get someone else to help.
C. To drive the passenger to a hospital.

Conversation B

14. What may be the weight of the dictionary?
A. One kilo. B. Two kilos. C. Three kilos.
15. At what time is the man going to leave?
A. 13:08. B. 7:15. C. 7:50.

III. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions. The passage will be read twice. (0.5*5=2.5%)

16. How many students have MP3 players?
A. More than half of them.
B. Three fifths of them.
C. Half of them.
17. According to the medical studies, what may happen if a student often listens to the loud sound from an MP3 player for a long time?
A. His ears get damaged.
B. His study gets affected.
C. The relationship becomes damaged.
18. What does the speaker advise the students to do?
A. Take care of their MP3 players.
B. Turn down the volume.
C. Listen while they are chatting with their friends.
19. What will happen if someone loses his hearing?
A. He will recover in no time.
B. It is difficult to recover.
C. It will take a long time to recover.
20. What is the passage mainly about?
A. How to protect our hearing.
B. The popularity of MP3 players among middle school students.
C. The disadvantages MP3 players bring.

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.
The passage will be read twice. (1*5=5%)

A Story About Shoes

The man's morning	Left home 1. _____ without breakfast.
Surprise on the bus	Found he was wearing his slippers 2. _____ shoes.
His worry	Couldn't think of a 3. _____ to tell his boss.
Final decision	Spent 4. \$_____ on a new pair of shoes.
The end	The front door of the office was locked as it was a 5. _____ that day.

第二部分 笔试部分 (85 分)

I. 选择填空 (15%)

i. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分)

21. He is good at playing chess.

- A. does well in B. is weak in C. is well in

22. Would you like to take part in the competition?

- A. join in B. join C. attend

23. He is from Germany.

- A. come from B. comes from C. lives in

24. Many factories poured waste water into the river which polluted the river and caused many fish to die.

- A. made... dirty B. was dirty C. made... clean

25. There are many places of interest in China.

- A. tourist attractions B. beautiful places C. good places

26. There are leaves everywhere on the ground.

- A. anywhere B. nowhere C. here and there

27. This species became extinct last year.

- A. passed away B. died out C. died off

28. He is unaware of the present situation.

A. have no idea B. doesn't know C. realizes

29. Right now, I'm standing here. I think I am lost.

A. At once B. At present C. At that moment

30. I am interested in painting, as well.

A. either B. and C. too

ii. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出恰当的词语完成句子，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分）

31. A _____ means a way of working out a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.

A. project B. suggestion C. method

32. The _____ is the degree to which something is good or bad.

A. quality B. quantity C. scale

33. Human beings must _____ light pollution. That is to say, we must try hard to reduce it.

A. fight against B. play against C. stand against

34. Your _____ is the number of the house, flat, or apartment and the name of the street and the town where you live or work.

A. address B. timetable C. identity card

35. When you make an _____, you need to say sorry.

A. success B. apology C. effort

36. _____ is a colourless gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need it in order to live.

A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen

37. Don't smoke. It will do _____ to your health.

A. bad B. harm C. damage

38. _____ consists of tiny drops of water or other liquids in the air, which appear as mist.

A. Solid B. Vapour C. Liquid

39. A _____ is a hole in the ground from which a supply of water is extracted.

A. waterfall B. reservoir C. well

40. When you _____ your dream, you make your dream come true.

A. reach B. achieve C. get

iii. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分）

41. _____ good news! Please _____ ready for the party.

A. What a; got B. What; get C. How; got D. How a; get

-
42. Two _____ four is two.
A. minus B. times C. plus D. subtracted from
43. The people in small town are _____ than _____ in big cities.
A. friendlier; that B. more friendly; those
C. friendlier; those D. more friendly; that
44. We are not allowed _____ in public areas. So I suggest _____ a notice here to remind people around.
A. smoking; to put B. to smoke; putting C. smoking; to put d. to smoke; put
45. _____ study in Baiwai?
A. Did you used to B. Do you use to C. Are you used to D. Did you use to
46. Take an umbrella with you _____ it rains.
A. unless B. in case C. though D. as if
47. _____ old _____ taken good care of.
A. An; is B. The; are C. The; is D. An; are
48. Large quantities of water _____ wasted _____.
A. is; everyday B. are; every day C. is; every day D. are; everyday
49. The light is on. I _____ to turn it off.
A. can't forget B. must forget
C. might have forgotten D. may forget
50. Which of the following is correct?
A. The wind is so strong that I can't keep my eyes opened.
B. What did you have bought?
C. I know little about Thailand because I have been there three years ago.
D. How long is it since you left for Japan?

II. 完形填空 (15%)

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分）

What do you think of stress? Is it a good thing or a bad thing?

Most of the students think stress can do harm 51 them in some ways. There's a story about a teenager in a middle school. He even 52 his study because of the stress from school and family. We also usually 53 that someone turns to psychological doctors because of heavy working stress. There is no doubt that some people think stress is a dangerous wolf.

On the other hand, other people argue that stress is not a bad thing. They 54 stress can produce momentum(动力) in the end. For them, right attitude and action can reduce stress and make it 55. When I was a child, my mom always pushed me to study hard. She wished I could go to an ideal 56 for further education. I experienced stress for the first time. Born to a poor family, I deeply knew 57 was not easy for us, and everything my mom did to me was just to hope I could live a better life in the future. 58 the saying goes, "no pains, no gains." So I did what my mom expected because I didn't want to let her down. At last, I did measure up(达到标准) to my mom's expectation and go to college 59. Thanks to my mom's push! Thanks to the stress! In this way, I don't think stress is a bad thing.

Overall, stress is not a bad thing in 60. The key is how we deal with it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. for | B. in | C. to | D. of |
| 52. A. began with | B. showed off | C. gave up | D. cheered for |
| 53. A. wonder | B. decide | C. promise | D. hear |
| 54. A. doubt | B. believe | C. disagree | D. forget |
| 55. A. useful | B. difficult | C. strange | D. terrible |
| 56. A. company | B. college | C. factory | D. farm |
| 57. A. life | B. spirit | C. opinion | D. silence |
| 58. A. Then | B. But | C. As | D. Or |
| 59. A. quietly | B. wildly | C. specially | D. successfully |
| 60. A. himself | B. myself | C. itself | D. herself |

III. 阅读理解 (30%)

阅读下列短文，从下面每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分)

A

No one can change the weather. Nobody can control the weather. But if we read correctly the signs around us, we can tell what the more important changes in the weather will be. This way of telling what the weather will be like on the following day or two is called weather forecasting.

For many centuries and in all countries, people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming rain. That many people feel their joints hurt is a sign of wet weather. Some birds fly high if fine weather is coming, but they fly near the ground if rainy or stormy weather is on the way. If you see a rainbow during rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbows come in the evening. If the stars twinkle clearly at night, then fine weather will continue. If a fog appears in the morning just above a river, then the day will be warm. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then the following day will be fine. If a rainbow appears in the morning, rainy weather will probably come.

Most of the above sayings have been made by the people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

61. Which of the following can be used here to replace the underlined phrase “on the way”?

- A. away B. gone C. disappearing D. coming

62. When you see the stars twinkle clearly at night, the weather will be_____.

- A. warm B. rainy C. clear and fine D. cold

63. Which of the following signs can tell the weather will probably be rainy?

- A. A rainbow appears in the morning.
B. Some birds fly high.
C. The stars twinkle clearly at night.
D. Fogs appear in the morning just above a river.

64. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

- A. The weather forecasting can exactly predict the weather condition for the next two weeks.
B. If people's joints can easily get hurt on cold days.
C. People can use their eyes and brains to predict weather.
D. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming clear weather.

B

“Volunteering makes you look at the world differently. You see how little things can change a person’s life for the better, which makes everyone a better person.” Mason, a volunteer said.

National Volunteer Week started in 1974 and is held every April. It is a time to thank volunteers for their achievements. It is also a perfect opportunity to encourage others to take their first step toward becoming a volunteer. Making the decision to take the first step can be the biggest problem, because they often wonder if they will be able to meet the organization’s expectations . Some people fear not knowing anyone else in the group. Not having enough time also prevents some from sharing their abilities.

The following tips can help if you have some of these worries.

★ Start out slowly, don’t add too much pressure. Even a few hours a month can make a big difference in someone’s life.

★ Choose an organization with the same interests and common values.

★ Take part in a training meeting for new volunteers, even if it is not asked.

★ Work with a veteran volunteer. He volunteered a lot, so he can help you increase the confidence and completely understand the organization’s expectations.

★ Invite a friend or family member to serve. It is a good experience to volunteer with them.

★ Finally, it is most important to enjoy the volunteer experience and to remember that not all volunteer experiences are perfect. If one experience doesn’t work, don’t give up and you’ll surely find the right opportunity.

Spend some time on volunteer work and you will see great changes in people’s lives. As Mason discovered during his volunteer experience, “...little things can change a person’s life.”

65. Volunteering can help_____ .

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A. make a decision | B. see the world clearly |
| C. thank other people | D. make person’s life better |

66. What could be the reason to stop people taking the first step?

- A. They don’t have enough time.
- B. They are prevented by their families.
- C. They fear that their abilities are shared.
- D. They don’t expect to become volunteers.

67. The underlined word “veteran” in the passage means “_____”.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| A. polite | B. humorous | C. young | D. experienced |
|-----------|-------------|----------|----------------|

68. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. To tell people to make changes in their lives.
- B. To encourage people to start their volunteering.
- C. How to make great achievements in volunteering.
- D. How to keep on volunteering whatever happened.

C

A young girl named Malala, born in 1997 in the northwest of Pakistan, is famous for supporting children and women to get education.

In 2012, she was shot and seriously injured when she returned home on the school bus. Luckily, she was sent to the hospital in time and saved. After that, she went back to school and began to strive for children and women to receive education.

On October 10, 2014, the Nobel Prize for peace was awarded to Malala. She became the youngest winner in the history of Nobel Prize. However, Malala missed the most important event of being announced to be the winner of the prize. At the very moment, she was taking chemistry lessons in the classroom! After hearing the news, Malala chose to take her history and physics lessons as usual. She said calmly to the reporter, "I'm proud of getting this prize. Although the unforgettable date itself means something to me, it's more important to finish the rest lessons today. After all, it's a normal school day."

One year later, Amy Mainzer, an astronomical scientist of NASA, found a new planet. She named it "Malala". When Amy Mainzer was interviewed by Times, she explained, "I think Malala has set an example for us. She is fearless and sticks to helping children and women get the right of being educated. Nothing can stop her."

Last year, Malala passed the entrance examination of Oxford University through her hard work.

Before she finished her high school, she had written a book I am Malala. She said, "I hope the readers around the world have chances to read my book. My dream is that more and more people will realize it is extremely difficult for children and women in some areas to get education. Actually, my story is also the story of 61 million children. Every boy and every girl should have the right to go to school."

69. How old was Malala when she won the Nobel Prize for peace?

- A. 17. B. 16. C. 15. D. 14.

70. What's the name of the new planet?

- A. Amy Mainzer. B. NASA. C. Oxford. D. Malala.

71. What is the correct order of the following events?

- ① Malala became a student of Oxford.
- ② A planet was named for Malala.
- ③ The Nobel Prize was awarded to Malala.
- ④ Malala wrote a book called I am Malala.

- A. ③②①④ B. ②③①④ C. ③②④① D. ②④①③

72. Which of the following about Malala is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. She strives for helping children and women to go to school.
- B. She is the youngest winner in the history of Nobel Prize.
- C. She was taking chemistry lessons when she was awarded.
- D. She wrote a book about herself and 6.1 million children.

D

Essentially, everyone has two ages: a chronological (按时间计算的) age, how old the calendar says you are, and a biological age, basically the age at which your body functions as it compares to average fitness or health levels.

"Chronological age isn't how old we really are. It's merely a number," said

Professor David Sinclair at Harvard University. “It is biological age that determines our health and ultimately our lifespan. We all age biologically at different rates according to our genes, what we eat, how much we exercise, and what environment we live in. Biological age is the number of candles we really should be blowing out. In the future, with advances in our ability to control biological age, we may have even fewer candles on our birthday cake than the previous one.”

To calculate biological age, Professor Levine at Yale University identified nine biomarker (生物标志) that seemed to be the most influential on lifespan by a simple blood test. The numbers of those markers, such as blood sugar and immune (免疫的) measures, can be put into the computer, and the algorithm (算式; 算法) does the rest.

Perhaps what’s most important here is that these measures can be changed. Doctors can take this information and help patients make changes to lifestyle, and hopefully take steps to improve their biological conditions. “I think the most exciting thing about this research is that these things aren’t set in stone,” Levine said. “People can be given the information earlier and take steps to improve their health before it’s too late.”

Levine even entered her own numbers into the algorithm. She was surprised by the results. “I always considered myself a very healthy person. I’m physically active; I eat what I consider a fairly healthy diet. But I did not find my results to be as good as I had hoped they would be. It was a wake-up call,” she said.

Levine is working with a group to provide access to the algorithm online so that anyone can calculate their biological age, identify potential risks and take steps to improve their own health in the long run. “No one wants to live an extremely long life with a lot of chronic (慢性的) diseases,” Levine said. “By delaying the development of mental and physical functioning problems, people can still be engaged in society in their senior years. That is the ideal we should be pursuing.”

73. Biological age depends on _____.
A. whether we can adapt ourselves to the environment
B. how well our body works compared with our peers’
C. when we start to take outdoor exercise
D. what the calendar says about our age
74. By saying “we may have even fewer candles on our birthday cake than the previous one” in Para. 2, the author means _____.
A. we don’t have to celebrate our birthday every year
B. we are chronologically older than last year
C. we might be less happy than the previous year
D. we may be biologically younger than the year before
75. What does the author want to tell us by Levine’s example in Para. 5?
A. It is necessary to change our diet regularly.
B. The test results may give us wrong information.
C. Waking up early in the morning is good for our fitness.
D. The algorithm can reveal our potential health problems.
76. The eventual goal of Levine’s research is to _____.
A. free people from chronic diseases
B. work out a solution to genetic problems
C. keep people socially active even in old age
D. provide people with access to scientific theory

E

Jean-Michael Lourdis was a promising young pianist. But when the young man played, it seemed to him, as if his hands were iron. He worried so much about his playing that he became oversensitive to the comments of his playing. Unfortunately, in those days, a critic was not considered a critic, unless he found something wrong. This attitude of the critics would often leave the young man ready to give up his dream and return home.

He was invited to play in Helsinki. The rich, the famous, the leaders of State were all there. Jean-Michael had one of those days when everything went wrong. That night as he played, he felt as if it were the worst concert of his young life. The next day, in the newspapers, some of the comments were so unkind. The young musician was painful.

That day, as he sat in his hotel room in total despair(绝望), there came a knocking at his door. He had a visitor. The famous Finnish composer(作曲家) Jean Sibelius had come by to congratulate the young pianist on his performance. Jean-Michael asked how he thought of that and began to quote some of the newspaper critics. "Hands of iron. No imagination. Little skill. No joy. Don't you hear what they say?" he asked.

Jean Sibelius looked at young Jean-Michael and said, "Remember, son, there is no city in the world where they have erected a statue(雕像) for a critic."

77. According to the passage, Jean-Michael Lourdis _____

- A. was a bad pianist
- B. cared too much about what the critics had said
- C. refused to play in Helsinki
- D. was praised highly by the critics

78. A critic in those days usually _____

- A. found fault with musicians' performances
- B. said kind and encouraging words to musicians
- C. helped musicians become famous
- D. asked more people to go to concerts

79. The young musician was painful because _____

- A. he was very strict with himself
- B. he didn't trust himself
- C. some of the comments were so unkind
- D. he felt lonely in his hotel room

80. Jean Sibelius came to visit the young musician because _____

- A. he wanted to tell the young man the critics were right
- B. he wanted to tell the young man not to lose his temper at that time
- C. he wanted to tell the young man his performance was great
- D. he wanted to tell the young man to respect the critics' opinion

IV. 语法填空 (10%)

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中所给词的正确形式填空，将答案写在答卷上。（共 20 题，每小题 0.5 分）

A

Google admits that its free tool, Google Translate, used by about 500 million people, is not intended to replace human translators. "Using Google Translate can lead __81__ some serious errors, especially when words have multiple(多样的) meanings, __82__ is often the case in fields such as law or engineering," says Samantha Langley, a former lawyer who is now __83__ court-approved French-to-English legal translator based in Meribel, France. Tourists might accept a few misunderstandings __84__ it is cheap and __85__(convenience) for them to use Google Translate. But when the stakes(风险) are higher, perhaps in business, law or medicine, these __86__(serve) often fall short (不足). Foreign language skills are still in demand in the labor market. __87__ the UK, about 15% of the jobs __88__(post) on recruitment(招募) website Reed ask for a foreign language. New research from the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages __89__(show) 75% of manufacturing companies need __90__(employ) with diverse language skills.

B

If you're hoping to impress a date with a romantic home-cooked meal, don't forget the tablecloth. Diners eat more and for __91__ (long), and rate the food as tasting better when seated with tablecloth, according to a study __92__(publish) in the journal "Food Quality and Preference." Professor Nanette Strobele-Benschop, the lead __93__(research) in the study, said the findings could be useful in __94__(encourage) people in retirement homes, hospitals or schools __95__(eat). While it could be __96__(difficulty) to improve the ambience (氛围) in such settings, staff could do something as __97__(simply) as choosing __98__(colour) plates, she suggested. "It's the __99__(combine) of decorative aspects," she __100__(say). "Any ambient factors could promote more enjoyment."

V. 作文 (15)

随之人工智能的快速发展，很多传统行业被取代。一些传统技艺在消失，同时导致很多人失业。上周你们班开了一次班会讨论是否要保护传统技艺。大家纷纷阐述了自己的观点。请你根据以下表格信息为学校公众号写一篇活动总结。文章包含以下内容：

时间	上周一早上	
地点	班级教室	
内容	是否保护传统技艺	
各方观点	一些人认为不需要	一些人认为需要
原因	1. 新事物取代旧事物是必然 2. (至少补充一点)	1. 传统技艺是文化的象征。 2..... (至少补充一点)
你的观点	

要求：80 词左右。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

With the development of AI, some traditional industries are gone. We had a discussion about.....