

和平街一中初三年级阶段检测 满分 60 分

初三英语 (4 月 11 日 13:30—15:00)

班级_____ 姓名_____ 学号_____

一、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 每篇 10 小题, 共 20 分)

Passage 1: The Lake

The day when Robert was born was the happiest day of my life. Unfortunately my wife decided she no longer wanted to be married to me. My little boy and I had to 1, only getting to see each other every other weekend.

One day, I decided to go fishing with my son, who was about 5 years old, at a nearby lake. We arrived at the lake early. Getting out of the car, we brought out all of the fishing equipment and our life jackets and the cooler that had our tasty lunch in it. I could just 2 the day in my mind in hopes that it would never end. We both went out onto the dock (船坞) and I thought, "Do I put his life jacket on first or load the boat first?" I saw him skipping rocks on the water, so I decided to load the boat first.

I was just finishing up when I heard the splash. I turned and looked quickly expecting to see Robert 3 standing there, but I did not see him anywhere. I jumped into the water to save my son immediately. I searched and searched but found him nowhere. I came up for a breath hoping to see him above water, now wondering how I could find him in the murky (浑浊的) water. I finally decided to go all the way to the bottom and 4 around, not coming up until I found him.

Finally, there on the bottom he was, his arms wrapped around the wooden pole that holds up the dock. I brought him to the 5 and put him on the bank. While both of us were coughing and spitting out water, I just hugged him and was 6 that I had found him in time.

When things finally calmed down, I asked one simple question, "Robert, why were you 7 onto that pole on the bottom of the lake?" He looked at me with the most innocent and loving eyes and simply replied, "I was waiting for you, Daddy. I knew you would come to 8 me."

I thought that I could not be any 9 or any madder at the same time and I just told him, "I sure do love you, sweetheart." He replied, "I love you too, Dad."

There is no amount of money or cars or jobs or any material thing that could replace being loved and 10 someone so much. I am lucky to have the ability to love on such a high level, and the ability to forgive on the same level.

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. back | B. part | C. argue | D. move |
| 2. A. picture | B. enjoy | C. show | D. spend |
| 3. A. carefully | B. happily | C. safely | D. quietly |
| 4. A. walk | B. look | C. hear | D. feel |
| 5. A. surface | B. centre | C. front | D. corner |
| 6. A. thoughtful | B. regretful | C. hopeful | D. thankful |
| 7. A. jumping | B. holding | C. stepping | D. pointing |
| 8. A. call | B. awake | C. save | D. remind |
| 9. A. funnier | B. prouder | C. sadder | D. cooler |
| 10. A. missing | B. touching | C. loving | D. changing |

Passage 2: An Imperfect Painting

My parents always wanted me to be “on top”, so from early on I had the 11 to be the best in everything, from getting the highest score on a spelling test to running fastest in a race.

In middle school, I realized how many other smarter and faster people there were. It became 12 that I was not the best any more, but my parents still held on to their hope and forced me to try hard. To their disappointment, I became less confident and didn't want to work hard because, to me, there was no point in making any more 13 if I was unable to be number one. My grades began to fall; I never practiced the piano; I 14 painting. It was all because my motivation(动力) to do anything had dropped much.

When high school started, I was at a new school in a new city. I 15 to get back my motivation and start over. So I picked up my ever favorite hobby again and enrolled(报名) myself in the art course. 16, our art teacher, Mr. Grady, gave us more freedom with our art projects. He would always encourage us to realize our potential(潜力).

My first painting was simply a bee sitting on a sunflower. I made every effort, but still found it hard to feel satisfied with it. I knew it was not 17 and could hardly get a good grade. But I showed it to Mr. Grady. He didn't 18 it in a rush. Instead, he gave me advice which only motivated me to work harder on it. For the first time I was happy with the 19 of my painting rather than disappointed about its imperfection. I finished all the other projects with higher grades, but I hung the first painting in my room at the end of the term.

My parents thought 20 me to be number one would motivate me. Instead, it discouraged me much when I was not number one, for I had gone to school only to get a grade, not knowledge, let alone progress. Actually, it is okay not to be the best at everything as long as you continue to try your best.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. ability | B. chance | C. goal | D. way |
| 12. A. strange | B. obvious | C. acceptable | D. impossible |
| 13. A. efforts | B. choices | C. promises | D. wishes |
| 14. A. regretted | B. considered | C. continued | D. stopped |
| 15. A. failed | B. refused | C. decided | D. waited |
| 16. A. Naturally | B. Similarly | C. Normally | D. Luckily |
| 17. A. famous | B. modern | C. perfect | D. special |
| 18. A. name | B. grade | C. hang | D. finish |
| 19. A. progress | B. meaning | C. style | D. title |
| 20. A. instructing | B. helping | C. encouraging | D. pushing |

二、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

A

Need to buy something? Why go to a store? Buy it on the Internet! Need it now? Why wait? Ask for next-day delivery! Each day, more and more people try online shopping. In fact, online

sales have doubled in the last ten years. But not everyone is excited. Some scientists now say that online shopping is bad for the environment.

People are surprised to hear this. “They think, ‘I don’t need to drive, and the business doesn’t need to build a store, so there will be less pollution,’” says Nuria Prost, an environmental scientist. “But it is not so simple. In fact, online shopping is wasteful. It also adds to air pollution.”

In truth, the Internet is not always as good a friend to the environment as it seems. For example, most people thought that the Internet would help offices use less paper and other materials. But paper use increased by 33 percent between 1986 and 1997. “Online shopping could have similarly negative effects,” says Nevil Cohen, a professor of environmental science.

Part of the problem is what people are buying these days. In the past, people bought things on the Internet that did not require much packing material, such as books and clothing. But now people also shop online for large, heavy products such as televisions, computers, and furniture. These products need to be packed in large amounts of plastic and paper. This creates a lot of waste.

Another problem caused by online shopping is air pollution. When customers buy products and ask for next-day delivery, companies often have to send them by air. Airplanes use much more fuel than cars and produce more carbon dioxide (CO₂). When people buy a lot of different things from different online businesses, this creates even more travel by airplane.

Online product returns are also a problem. For example, an online shoe store may allow customers to return shoes without extra pay if they are the wrong size. This doubles the packing material and number of airplane trips required to sell one pair of shoes.

“If people want to protect the environment, they need to think before they shop,” says Prost. “People need to ask themselves: Is this exactly what I want? Do I really need it tomorrow, or can I wait?” Online stores can also charge (收费) customers for returns. This may make people shop more carefully. “Online shopping is fast and easy,” says Prost, “but we can’t forget the negative effects it has on the environment.”

21. Why does online shopping create a lot of waste?

- A. Because companies charge more for product returns.
- B. Because people buy too many things they don’t need.
- C. Because paper use has increased by 33 percent from 1986 to 1997.
- D. Because large, heavy products require much packing material.

22. What do companies do to meet the needs of the next-day delivery?

- A. Prepare more products.
- B. Get more workers to pack.
- C. Send the products by air.
- D. Open more stores in cities.

23. Prost probably agrees that _____.

- A. people should drive to stores to buy things
- B. online shopping adds pollution to the environment
- C. online shopping saves more than shopping in a store
- D. people can buy things online without careful consideration

24. What is probably the best title of the passage?

- A. A Good Deal to Make?
- B. A Different Lifestyle to Keep?
- C. A Cleaner Way to Shop?
- D. A New Business to Start?

B

Alexis Martin is a three-year-old girl from Arizona. She hasn't started kindergarten (幼儿园) yet, but she has an IQ above 160, which is well above the average (一般的) people's IQ. So, there is no wonder that she has become the youngest member of Mensa, the largest and oldest high IQ society in the world. Mensa is an international club whose members have an IQ score in the top 2% of the world. Currently, Mensa has 3,300 members under the age of 18 in the U.S. Alexis is one of them.

The average people generally have an IQ score of 100 points, but Martin scored 160 points, the highest score on the test. The doctors who tested Alexis said she scored so high that they couldn't even work out her IQ exactly. They think she is even smarter than 99.9% of the world population. Actually, she matched the IQs of talents like Albert Einstein, Stephen Hawking and Bill Gates.

Ian Martin, Alexis' father, said his daughter showed signs of some unique abilities at the age of one and she began reading books for pupils when she was just two years old. Now at the age of three, Alexis is reading on a fifth grade level.

"From 12 months old, we'd be driving around in the car and she would repeat her bedtime stories from the night before," he said. "She didn't just repeat them. She could remember every word of them exactly."

Ian Martin thinks his daughter also stands out when it comes to learning new languages. "Anytime she learns a word and just picks it up through anything, she never ever uses it in the incorrect situation, ever," Ian said.

While Alexis's parents are proud that their three-year-old daughter has become a member in Mensa, they are also aware of the price that comes with every gift. The doctors say Alexis should never attend a normal school and children with her level of intelligence (智力) often experience high anxiety (焦虑) unless they're around similarly gifted boys and girls. Her parents decide to follow the advice and try to look for proper ways to help her get involved into society.

25. Mensa only accepts _____.

- A. teenagers under 18 in the U.S.
- B. people with IQs above 160 in the U.S.
- C. talents in the world like Albert Einstein
- D. people with IQs in the top 2% of the world

26. From the passage, we know that Alexis' IQ is _____.

- A. getting higher through training
- B. beyond the limit of the IQ test
- C. above the IQ of Stephen Hawking
- D. growing too fast to get an exact score

27. One of Alexis' special abilities is that _____.

- A. she could read stories at the age of one
- B. she could write books for pupils at the age of two

- C. she can remember every word of what her parents said
 - D. she can learn new words quickly and use them properly
28. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Alexis is sure to experience anxiety in the future.
 - B. Alexis' parents can't afford the gifts that she chooses.
 - C. Alexis' parents won't be able to find her a normal school.
 - D. Alexis may feel it hard to get along with the average people.

C

“You expect your friends to see you in a positive manner, but they also are observers of the personalities that could cause you an early death,” said Joshua Jackson, an assistant professor of psychology in Arts & Sciences.

Published in the journal *Psychological Science*, the study shows that your personality at an early age can predict how long you will live across 75 years and that close friends are usually better than you at recognizing these traits. “Our study shows that people are able to observe and evaluate (评价) a friend's personality exactly enough to predict early death years down the road,” Jackson said. “It suggests that people are able to see important characteristics related to health even when their friends were, for the most part, healthy and many years from death.”

While other studies have shown that a person's view of his or her own personality can be helpful in evaluating death risks, there has been little research on whether a close friend's personality evaluation might also predict the chances of a long life.

To explore this question, Jackson and colleagues analyzed data (数据) from a longitudinal study that in the 1930s began following a group of young people in their mid-20s. The study included wide-ranging data on participant (参与者) personalities, both self-reported and as reported by close friends.

Using information from follow-up studies and searches of death certificates (证书), Jackson and colleagues were able to record dates of death for all but a few study participants. Peer (同龄人) evaluations of personality were stronger predictors of death risks than were self-evaluations of personality.

“There are two possible reasons for the advantage of peer evaluations over self-evaluations,” Jackson said. “First, friends may see something that you miss; they may have some **insight** that you do not. Second, because people have several friends, we are able to average the characteristics of any one friend to get a more trustworthy evaluation of personality. With self-reports, people may miss certain sides of themselves and we are not able to counteract (抵抗) that because there is only one you, only one self-report.”

The study also shows some gender differences in self-evaluation: Men's self-evaluations of personality were somewhat useful in predicting their lifespans (寿命), whereas the self-reports of women had little predictive value.

“This is one of the longest studies in psychology,” Jackson said. “It shows how important personality is in influencing important life outcomes like health, and that information from friends can play a critical role in understanding a person’s health issues.

29. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. People’s health is related to their friends.
- B. Friends can predict lifespans better than us.
- C. An early personality evaluation helps us live longer.
- D. The study shows most people can live across 75 years.

30. The underlined word “**insight**” in Paragraph 6 probably means “_____”.

- A. advice B. influence C. imagination D. understanding

31. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. People with more close friends have better personalities.
- B. Self-evaluations have advantages over peer evaluations.
- C. Men predict their lifespans more exactly than women.
- D. The findings are based on participants’ disease data.

32. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Friends’ personality evaluations can help recognize health risks.
- B. Best friends play an important role in treating certain diseases.
- C. Psychology studies may influence personality development.
- D. Personality has little important effect on people’s health.

D



soap in liquid

Soap is more popular in liquid form than in bars in the UK – but there are good reasons to stick with the old traditional way of keeping clean, says Gareth Rubin.



solid soap

According to market research company Mintel, 87% of

Britons usually buy liquid soap, compared to only 13% who buy bars of it.

And solid soap is losing the popularity. But why do some people still prefer traditional solid soap?

1. It’s what they’ve always known.

Some people are just traditionalists. According to Mark Constantine, he thinks it’s always lovely when we’re using something that’s been about for 3,000 years. Solid soap has got a huge history and they’re very beautiful.

2. Solid soap is more pleasant.

Smelling a plastic bottle doesn’t feel very comfortable, while you can get bars of different textures and smells – some bars have sea salt, nuts, fruits or flowers in them for a bit of a surprise. Others come in beautiful or even funny shapes and sizes. You can tie attractive bars of soap up in silk ribbons (丝带) and present them as a gift to a loved one – the effect isn’t quite the same when you do this with a liquid soap.

3. Less packaging (包装) is better for the planet.

All those bottles has to come from somewhere and go somewhere. Recycling can only do so much, whereas typically a bar of soap comes in a little paper wrapper and that's it. If you care about the environment, you can even buy bars of soap without paper around them. "And about 60% of the cost of a bottle of soap goes on the packaging and the pump (泵头)." says Constantine.

4. The bottles are a little bit difficult.

You can hold a bar of soap in one hand and it works. With the bottles you first have to use both hands to unlock the pump, and shut your eyes to the liquid slowly dropping the sticky thing onto your bathroom floor. When the bar of soap runs down, you can still use it until it is no more, but with the liquid soap it is a difficult task to get the last drop out of the bottom.

33. According to market research company Mintel, _____.

- A. solid soap is as popular as liquid soap B. more people refuse to buy liquid soap
- C. solid soap is becoming less popular D. solid soap is better for the planet

34. Compared to solid soap, liquid soap _____.

- A. has less packaging B. has a much longer history
- C. is more pleasant in smells D. has less funny shapes and sizes

35. What can you infer from the passage?

- A. Liquid soap is not worth the price according to Constantine.
- B. A bottle of liquid soap cannot be a present for a friend.
- C. More people will buy solid soap without silk ribbons.
- D. It's impossible to use up the liquid soap in a bottle.

36. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. People's preference to soap is changing.
- B. Liquid soap is still liked by many Britons.
- C. The advantages and disadvantages of solid soap.
- D. The reasons why some people still prefer solid soap.

E

It is an argument that has divided the East and the West for centuries: Are chopsticks better than the knife and fork, or vice versa? Now the winner may finally be decided, on environmental ground.

Chopsticks are made from a variety of materials, but bamboo and wood chopsticks are more popular. They are usually cheaper, lower in temperature conduction and provide better sense for holding food. That's why almost all disposable (一次性的) chopsticks are made of bamboo or wood. With cutting down 25 million fully-grown trees a year to make chopsticks, China has ranked number one among the producers. "We must change our habits and encourage people to take their own chopsticks when eating out," said Mr. Bo, the owner of a forestry industry company in China. He even went so far as to suggest that restaurants should offer metal knives

and forks instead. If Mr. Bo's suggestion is widely accepted, it would be a dark moment in chopsticks' 4,000-year history.

Chopsticks were invented in ancient China and later spread around Asia. They are not only used as eating tools but also used for cooking, stirring the fire and serving food. Koreans sometimes use metal chopsticks because of their love of barbecue (烧烤). Chinese chopsticks are longer than Korean and Japanese chopsticks in order to reach the dishes in the center of the table. There are 1.4 billion people using 80 billion pairs of disposable chopsticks in China every year. However, the most widespread use of disposable chopsticks is in Japan. Around a total of 24 billion pairs are used in Japan each year, which means each Japanese uses almost 200 pairs yearly. However, most of its disposable chopsticks have been imported (进口) from China, up to over 90%.

Today, China has to accept the truth that its forests can no longer provide enough chopsticks to feed Asian's table habit. China is now the world's largest importer of wood and even imports chopsticks from America. An American company said that the state's native sweet gum and poplar wood would be perfectly used to make chopsticks. These materials do not need to be lightened with chemicals or bleach (漂白粉). The healthy materials and fairly reasonable prices of the products are **appealing** to Asian customers. More and more Asians start to use American-made chopsticks at their tables.

Although the U.S. has a huge amount of wood, reducing the number of trees that are cut down in Asia, changing the table habit of using disposable chopsticks still seems to be a wiser choice for chopsticks-using countries.

37. According to Paragraph 2, Mr. Bo's advice is that Chinese should _____.

- A. use metal chopsticks instead of wooden ones
- B. plant more trees and produce fewer chopsticks
- C. form the habit of taking their own chopsticks when eating out
- D. change their habits and begin to use knives and forks at home

38. What do we know about chopsticks in Asia?

- A. Koreans mainly use chopsticks to cook food over a fire.
- B. Most disposable chopsticks in Japan are made in China.
- C. The most disposable chopsticks are used in Japan yearly.
- D. Chinese use the shortest chopsticks to take and serve food.

39. The underlined word "**appealing**" in Paragraph 4 probably means _____.

- A. normal
- B. necessary
- C. attractive
- D. surprising

40. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Time to Change the Materials for Chopsticks
- B. Time to Cut Down on Disposable Chopsticks
- C. Time to Import Disposable Chopsticks
- D. Time to Give Up Using Chopsticks