

2021-2022 学年度第二学期初三第一次模拟诊断

初三年级英语试卷

说明:

1. 答题前, 请将姓名、准考证号和学校用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔填写在答题卡指定的位置上, 并将条形码粘贴好。
2. 全卷共 8 页。考试时间 70 分钟, 满分 75 分。
3. 作答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上相应题目答案标号的信息点框涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。作答非选择题时, 用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡指定区域内。写在本试卷或草稿纸上, 其答案一律无效。
4. 考试结束后, 请将答题卡交回。

I. 完型填空(10 分)

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 分)

The traditional Chinese Longtaitou Festival, or Dragon-Head-Raising Festival, falls on the second day of the second lunar month every year, and recognizes the start of spring and 1_____.

Ancient people believed that after this day, rainfall will 2_____ because the rain-bringing Dragon King has awakened from his winter sleep. A well-known phrase "Er yue er, long tai tou." means "On the second day of the second month, the dragon 3_____ his head."

The festival 4_____ ancient agrarian(农业的) Chinese culture, and while some of traditional ways to celebrate it are no longer practised. The most famous 5_____ is getting a haircut. Some believe that going to the barber(理发店) on this day 6_____ bad luck, while others believe getting a haircut during the first month of the lunar calendar brings bad luck. 7_____ saying warns that cutting your hair in the first month will cause your uncle to die. 8_____ today not many people pay attention to it, it is still a tradition to line up outside barber shops on the day of Longtaitou, 9_____ haircuts for the previous month.

People eat tofu balls in Fujian province during the festival, and often make tofu and vegetable balls to 10_____ for family and business. The Fried beans is the traditional festival dish for people in parts of Shandong province. Meanwhile, other foods are named after dragon body parts to mark the day. For example, noodles are dragon's beard (long xu), dumplings are dragon's ears (long er), spring rolls are dragon's scales (long lin), and popcorn dragon seeds (long zi).

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. planting | B. fishing | C. traveling | D. farming |
| () 2. | A. decrease | B. prepare | C. increase | D. require |
| () 3. | A. builds | B. lifts | C. breaks | D. pushes |
| () 4. | A. congratulates | B. supports | C. encourages | D. celebrates |

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| () 5. | A. art | B. tradition | C. culture | D. science |
| () 6. | A. gets up | B. gets on | C. gets rid of | D. gets out |
| () 7. | A. Other | B. Others | C. The others | D. Another |
| () 8. | A. Although | B. So | C. However | D. If |
| () 9. | A. arguing | B. attending | C. enjoying | D. avoiding |
| () 10. | A. discuss | B. pray | C. exchange | D. repair |

II. 阅读理解 (40 分)

第一节 阅读下列三篇短文，从下面每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母涂黑。（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分）

(A)

Unfortunately, most schools are closed due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic. You all must be missing the learning environment of your school and the playful laughter of your classmates. Today let's learn about the history of schools.

Schools are great places to learn new things, educate yourself and make lots of new friends. The school system is not new but has existed for thousands of years in ancient Rome, India and China. In fact, the concept(概念) of education dates back to the very first humans who ever live on Earth. Cave men and women saw the need to pass their skills, knowledge and values to the next generation to help them survive. But as time passed, a higher-level society formed. Humans understood that a large group of children would be better educated if a small group of wise adults taught them about various subjects. Based on this, the early concept of the school system took birth.

The early schools were more focused on developing fighting skills and passing religious(宗教的) beliefs rather than teaching modern subjects we learn today. In the mid-17th century, with the rise of the age of Enlightenment(启蒙运动), people started to realize the importance of exploration through reading, writing and mathematics. In 1642, Massachusetts became the first colony(殖民地) to require basic education and set up various schools for kids in that area. But the modern school system usually went to an American named Horace Mann who was the secretary of education in Massachusetts in 1837. After he visited Croatia and saw its education, he put forward his idea for the educational system of professional teachers who could teach students and organize basic lessons and was followed by other states in America quickly. For this reason, Mann is often called "The Father of the Common School Movement".

And by 1918, every state had required students to complete primary schools and the system kept improving throughout the 20th century. It leads to the high-leveled system we enjoy today.

- () 11. What is the passage mainly about?
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. The concept of education. | B. The history of schools. |
| C. How humans spread religious beliefs. | D. How a higher-level society formed. |

- () 12. What was the purpose of the early schools?
- To pass the skills, knowledge and values to the next generation.
 - To teach a large group of children about various subjects.
 - To teach high-level subjects as we learn today.
 - To teach fighting skills and spread religious beliefs.
- () 13. Which was the first colony where basic education was made a requirement?
- Massachusetts
 - Croatia
 - Rome
 - India
- () 14. Why is Mann called “The Father of the Common School Movement”?
- Because he became the secretary of education in Massachusetts in 1837.
 - Because he set up various schools for kids in Massachusetts.
 - Because he visited Croatia and saw its education organization.
 - Because he came up with the idea for the educational system of professional teachers and other states followed it.
- () 15. Which order is right according to the article?
- ① People started to realize the importance of exploration through reading, writing and mathematics.
 - ② Horace Mann put forward his idea for the education system of professional teachers.
 - ③ A small group of wise adults taught a large group of children about various subjects.
 - ④ Every state required students to complete elementary school by 1918.
- A. ①③②④ B. ③④①② C. ③①②④ D. ④①②③

(B)

Known as the birthplace of kites, Weifang in Shandong province has a long history of making kites. According to local artisans (工匠), the Weifang kite-making can date back to 2,000 years ago. At first, they were often used for measuring distances and communicating. During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), kites started to be popular among ordinary people as entertainment (娱乐). In 2006, the Weifang kite-making was included in the national-level intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) lists.

Yang Hongwei, 56, was born into a kite-making family. Yang often saw kites with bright colors and different shapes in her grandfather's workshop. “Every time I see these beautiful kites, my sadness and down feelings go away,” said Yang. Yang started to learn the skill from her grandfather at the age of 16. After practising the skill for 10 years, she started her own shop in 1992.

On Yang's kites, people can see not only common styles like butterflies and swallows, but also some prints telling Chinese traditional stories, legends and history. For example, she once made a kite showing a phoenix head (凤头) lined with paintings of 50 famous women

in Chinese history on each side. Though the idea was cool, the process was not easy. Yang said that each woman had different characters in appearance, clothing and the makeup style. To create their images, she spent much effort and time checking historical records or discussing the details with experts.

In her spare time, she also travels to different countries including Germany, Australia, the US and New Zealand to tell people about Chinese stories seen on kites and the traditional ways of making kites. “I’m an **inheritor** of the culture. It’s also one of my important jobs to spread the heritage around the world and onto the next generation(一代人).” she said.

- () 16. What can we know about the kites from the first paragraph?
- A. The Weifang kite-making has a history of 3,000 years.
 - B. Ancient people used kites to guide ways.
 - C. Kites became popular only among ordinary people.
 - D. People flew kites for fun in the Ming Dynasty.
- () 17. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. Yang’s special connection to kites.
 - B. When Yang started her own shop.
 - C. Yang’s efforts in the kite-making.
 - D. An introduction to Yang’s family.
- () 18. How did Yang create the famous women’s drawings?
- A. By travelling and telling stories.
 - B. By searching historical information.
 - C. By learning drawing skills from experts.
 - D. By discussing the details with her grandfather.
- () 19. What does the underlined word “**inheritor**” in the fourth paragraph probably mean in the passage?
- A. A person who receives money from people after they die.
 - B. A traveller who often travels to different countries and shares stories.
 - C. A person who is influenced by the work of someone and spread it to others.
 - D. A person who spares no efforts to learn history all his life.
- () 20. In which part can we probably read this article in a newspaper?
- A. Entertainment B. Travel C. Science D. Culture

(C)

During the two sessions(两会), people around the world talk about China. Have you ever wondered what topics Generation Z (people born 1995 — 2009) are most interested in? In March 2022, China Daily did a survey on topics of the two sessions to see what interests Generation Zers most. Let’s take a look.

Among all topics, “mental health” got the most votes (投票). “Spreading traditional

culture” (83%) followed closely. **The top choice is not unexpected.** Reports on mental health problems of teenagers have increased in recent years. The rate of depression (抑郁) among them was nearly 25%. The attention they give to mental health shows that they care for their own well-being. When they don't feel well, they dare to speak out and ask for help.

Although Generation Zers are young, they understand the power of traditional culture. They believe that China is deeply rooted in traditional culture and would like to spread it to the world. Zhao Yan, a junior 2 student from Liaoning Riwan Middle School, said, “My school set up many clubs to help students understand the importance of traditional culture. I join a paper-cutting workshop and a hanfu club. I have learned a lot. I made a tiger-shaped paper-cutting. It has not only helped me practise my handwork skills but also let me know the beauty of art. It's our duty to pass this great art to future generations.”

Instead of only focusing on themselves, Generation Zers also set their eyes on social problems. Kevin Xu, a 16-year-old boy from Shenzhen, told the reporter.” I care about the prevention and control measures (防治措施) of COVID-19. I'm now studying in the UK. In February, the UK government ended quarantine (隔离) rules. It means that COVID-19 patients can go out. This would never happen in China! I think China's “dynamic zero-case” policy (动态清零政策) sounds more responsible. A country should protect its people in a pandemic.”

People seem to know little about Generation Zers. Thanks to this survey, we are able to take a closer look at “what Generation Zers care about” and paint a picture of what they are like.

- () 21. According to the passage, what might be the percent of votes of mental health in the survey?
- A. 95% B. 84% C. 55% D. 82%
- () 22. What does the author mean by saying, “The top choice is not unexpected.” ?
- A. It is delighted to find teenagers pay attention to their own health.
- B. The author is surprised that the mental health problems of teenagers are serious.
- C. The author is surprised that the rate of depression is unexpectedly high.
- D. It's known to all that the mental health problems of teenagers are serious.
- () 23. According to the third paragraph, what is Zhao Yan like?
- A. Creative and artistic. B. Lazy and selfish.
- C. Impolite and unsocial. D. Intelligent and expressive.
- () 24. What can we infer(推断) from the fourth paragraph?
- A. Kevin Xu studies in the UK and he is satisfied with everything there.
- B. Kevin Xu agrees with the control measures of COVID-19 in the UK.
- C. Kevin Xu thinks China's “dynamic zero-case” policy is a wise decision.
- D. Kevin Xu thinks it's fine for COVID-19 patients to go out.

() 25. What is the structure of this passage?

A. ①—②③④⑤

B. ①—②③④—⑤

C. ①—②③—④⑤

D. ①—②—③④—⑤

第二节 请阅读全文，并从下列方框里的六个句子选择五个句子还原到原文里，使原文的意思完整、连贯。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分）

- A. Learn to be responsible
- B. At this moment, try to accept them calmly.
- C. Don't get lost in the sea of information.
- D. In fact, we can learn some lessons from it.
- E. The epidemic keeps us staying at home.
- F. Don't believe unhealthy websites.

The epidemic (疫情) is horrible. But it's not all bad. (26) _____.

Learn to be calm

You might feel nervous and worried in face of the terrible virus, COVID-19. When there are unexpected changes, it's easy for people to feel frightened. (27) _____ It can help you get used to those changes more quickly and find ways out.

(28) _____

When facing the epidemic, everyone has to be ready and carry out his own duty. Besides taking nucleic acid tests (做核酸检测), doctors fight in the hospital to treat patients; Police officers walk in the street to keep us safe; Delivery men (快递员) deliver daily things to us. As students, we must follow our teachers' instructions and have online classes.

Learn to tell right from wrong

If you want to learn about something, you can easily find a lot of information about it online. But is all of it correct? (29) _____ Think twice before making a judge. You can also ask your parents or teachers if necessary.

Learn to be alone

(30) _____ You might feel bored and miss your friends. But being alone isn't a bad thing. You have time to do things that you didn't have time to do before. Also, you can learn to be independent

第三节 信息匹配

下面的材料 A~F 分别介绍了六家餐馆。请根据 Bill, Julie, Sally, Albert, Robert 不同需求，选择适合他们的就餐地点。（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分）

A. **Pasta House** – a new Italian restaurant located in the heart of the city. Simple but delicious inexpensive meals, including a good series of vegetable-only meals. It's always crowded so be ready to order take-away or share a table. Open 11 a.m. to midnight.

B. **A Taste of India** – famous for its spicy curries and many southern Indian dishes using

chilli. You will usually be able to find a table during the week but book a table ahead of time at weekends. Open noon to midnight.

C. **Paris Match** – the finest French restaurant in the city. Wonderful food and luxurious surroundings make it the perfect place to have a romantic meal or impress a business partner. But be prepared for a large bill. Open noon to 2 a.m. Booking essential.

D. **Mountain Diner** – not fancy but tasty. Excellent Asian and European dishes. It's at least an hour's drive from the city so you might want to stay at the nearby Mountain Hotel overnight. Open 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

E. **Owl Café** – a large selection of set breakfast, lunch and dinner meals to choose from, or you can enjoy one of their many delicious snacks and desserts over a cup of freshly made coffee. Open 24 hours a day.

F. **Greek Bistro** – a lively restaurant that serves great-value Greek food and has live Greek music played by a local band. Customers are encouraged to take part in the entertainment so be ready for a night of loud fun and laughter. Open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.

() 31. **Bill** – was late getting up today. He wants to pick up something to eat before he goes work so he has enough energy.

() 32. **Julie** – works in the city. She's on a diet and wants to eat something tasty but not expensive.

() 33. **Sally** – is a university student. She's going to take her friends from out-of-town to dinner and enjoy music and have fun there.

() 34. **Albert** – is a businessman who will meet an important client for a business dinner. He wants to book a table at a fine restaurant that will impress his guest with food and surroundings.

() 35. **Robert** – is meeting his friend Ben today (Tuesday). Both of them are fond of spicy food. But neither has booked a table yet.

第二部分 非选择题 (25 分)

III. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空，并将答案写在答题卡规定的位置上。(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分)

Zhao Hongcheng, born in 1990, is a video content creator 36. _____ has over 84,000 followers on the video-sharing platform Bilibili. A wheelchair 37. _____(be) part of her life since she was 1 year old. She uses her platform to call for greater understanding of the lives and needs of disabled people. She wants to be a bridge 38. _____the disabled and the rest of society. She made her first video in 2019, and the rising popularity of short videos gave her confidence. Her fourth video made her even 39. _____(popular). In the video, she encouraged more disabled people 40. _____(find) a job and live 41. _____ regular lifestyle. In 2021, she became a full-time content creator on Bilibili.


In her video about an accessibility bus tour (无障碍巴士之旅) in Shanghai, she put forward some 42. _____ (advise) for such service. She said if people with disabilities faced such service every day, they would give up traveling. 43. _____ (luck), her suggestions were accepted by the city.

44. _____ most people with disabilities are not as lucky as Zhao. Some people with minor disabilities, which may not affect their daily life at all, were being overlooked by companies. She hopes that the rights of disabled people to receive education can 45. _____ (protect) better, and the good news is that equality has improved over the years.

IV. 书面表达 (共 15 分)

北京 2022 年冬奥会吉祥物“冰墩墩”圈粉无数，国内外很多人都想买“冰墩墩”的周边产品，可谓“一墩难求”。假如你是李华，来自冰岛的好友 Luka 给你发邮件，抱怨买不到“冰墩墩”，询问原因并请求你的帮助。请你根据以下要点回复邮件：

要点：

	1. 表示理解她的心情
	2. 原因： ① 随着中国文化影响力增大，含中国元素的产品受国内外人的青睐； ② 冰墩墩的设计是中国文化和现代科技的完美结合； ③;
	3. 推荐一个可以自己制作冰墩墩的小妙招

参考词汇： combination 结合

要求：

1. 80 词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数内；
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名和校名；
3. 可适当增加细节，以使条理清楚，行文连贯；
4. 标点正确，书面整洁。

Dear Luka,

I'm happy to hear from you. Bing Dwen Dwen is the mascot of Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. _____

Your,
Lihua

若需答案请扫二维码

