

# 无锡外国语学校 2023—2024 学年度第二学期期中考试

## 初三英语试卷

2024.4

### 第 I 卷（客观题 共 50 分）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 14 小题；每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

1. People with basic living skills can go more smoothly \_\_\_\_\_ life.

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

2. —Ms. Walker, thank you for making me feel like I am \_\_\_\_\_.

—I'm glad you become confident now.

- A. everybody                      B. nobody                      C. somebody                      D. anybody

3. —I hear you're organizing a trip to an auto show including Xiaomi SU7 next week. \_\_\_\_\_ me in!

—No problem. Just keep in touch on WeChat.

- A. Matter                      B. Leave                      C. Count                      D. Mind

4. Learning English in a classroom is important, while using English in real \_\_\_\_\_ will improve your English skills greatly.

- A. positions                      B. instructions                      C. situations                      D. contributions

5. Physical work plays an important role in developing students' view of the world and life. That's why we need to \_\_\_\_\_ labour education at school.

- A. find out                      B. carry out                      C. turn out                      D. give out

6. —Lucy, what do you want to know about Wuxi?

—I am wondering \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that Wuxi food is delicious  
B. what was Wuxi like in ancient times  
C. how people in Wuxi spend their free time  
D. how long does it take to get to Turtle Head Isle from Wuxi Plum Garden by taxi

7. You are a collection of the experiences you \_\_\_\_\_ in your own life, so you should be proud of them even the bad ones.

- A. will have                      B. have had                      C. are having                      D. would have

8. —Dad, I have lost the chemistry competition. I can't feel worse now.

—Dear, cheer up! I know \_\_\_\_\_ how you feel. But I believe you have done your best.

A. properly                      B. exactly                      C. widely                      D. closely

9. \_\_\_\_\_ it is only a road with a few cherry trees, it's crowded with tourists who come here in April.

A. Since                      B. Unless                      C. Once                      D. Although

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry already—you had lunch only two hours ago.

A. mustn't                      B. can't                      C. needn't                      D. shouldn't

11. —Who should be responsible (负责的) for this traffic accident?

—It's not the right time to discuss that. \_\_\_\_\_, we should send her to hospital.

A. Above all                      B. In all                      C. At all                      D. Of all

12. —Put your best foot forward. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ you are to success?

—Thanks a million.

A. how close                      B. how far                      C. how much                      D. how long

13. —I still have made little progress in Physics.

—Don't lose heart. As we all know “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. Actions speak louder than words.                      B. Rome is not built in one day.

C. The early bird catches the worm.                      D. A miss is as good as a mile.

14. —You mean you will never be late again. Can I trust you?

—\_\_\_\_\_, Mrs. Green. This is the last time I have come late.

A. You name it                      B. There you are

C. You got me there                      D. You have my word

**二、完形填空** 先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

In the corner of my desk is a note, which is slowly turning yellow from time. It is a card from my mother, with only four sentences, but with enough influence to 15 my life forever.

In it, she praises my abilities as a writer. Each sentence is full of 16. The word “but” never appears on the card; however, the word “and” is there many times.

Every time I read it, I am 17 to ask myself how many times I've said “but” to my own daughters. Although our eldest daughter usually got all “A”s on her report card, teachers would always suggest that she 18 too much in class. I always forgot to ask them if she was improving. 19 I would greet her with, “Congratulations! Your Dad and I are very proud, but could you try to talk less in class?”

The same was 20 of our younger daughter. Like her sister, she is a lovely and bright child. She also

thinks of the floor of her room as a closet (壁橱) which has often caused me to say, “Yes, that project is great, but \_\_\_21\_\_\_ up your room!”

I’ve noticed that other parents do the same thing. “The hockey team won but Mike should have made that last goal.” “Amy’s the homecoming queen, but now she wants \$200 to buy a new dress and shoes.” But, but, but. What I \_\_\_22\_\_\_ from my mother is to start thinking “and, and, and” instead. For example, “The hockey team won, and Mike did his best the whole game.” “Amy’s the homecoming queen, and she’s going to look perfect!”

The fact is that “but” feels bad, “and” feels good. When our children feel \_\_\_23\_\_\_ about what they are doing, they do more of it.

This is not to say that children don’t need their parents’ wishes. They do and they will. When those wishes are positive, amazing things happen.

It’s not \_\_\_24\_\_\_ just to say we love our children. We’re also going to have to start guiding and taking part in what is right with our children.

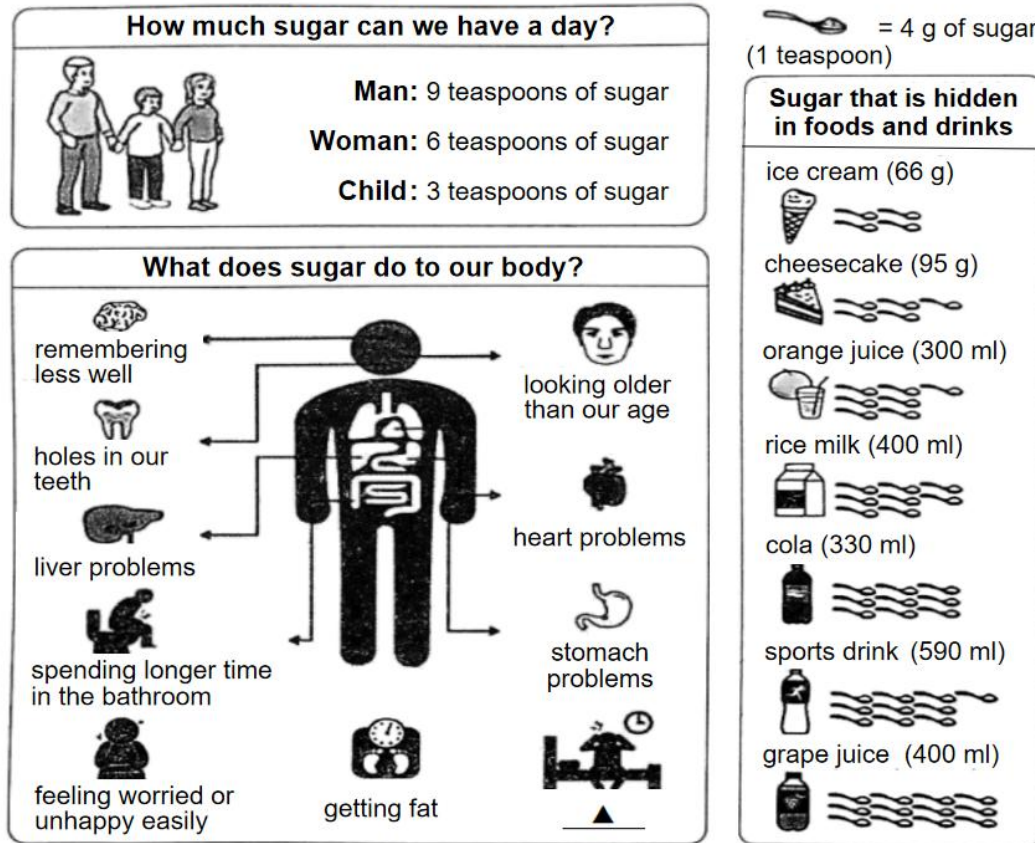
“No more buts!” is a call for joy. And if I ever forget, I have my mother’s note to remind me.

- |                 |              |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15. A. prepare  | B. destroy   | C. change    | D. devote    |
| 16. A. doubt    | B. interest  | C. humor     | D. love      |
| 17. A. reminded | B. forced    | C. surprised | D. satisfied |
| 18. A. missed   | B. talked    | C. forgot    | D. improved  |
| 19. A. Besides  | B. Also      | C. Sometimes | D. Instead   |
| 20. A. opposite | B. sure      | C. true      | D. fall      |
| 21. A. cheer    | B. tidy      | C. fix       | D. check     |
| 22. A. insisted | B. expected  | C. learned   | D. discussed |
| 23. A. stressed | B. good      | C. difficult | D. curious   |
| 24. A. enough   | B. necessary | C. normal    | D. difficult |

三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 13 小题；每小题 2 分，共 26 分）


Danny is reading an info-graphic.

## Dangerously Sweet: Sugar



25. The information above is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a guidebook                      B. a storybook                      C. a fashion magazine                      D. a health magazine

26. Which of the following is the most suitable for  ?

- A. losing hair                      B. losing weight                      C. sleeping less well                      D. falling asleep easily

27. Which of the following has the least sugar in it?

- A. 66g of ice cream.                      B. 95g of cheesecake.                      C. 100ml of grape juice.                      D. 200ml of rice milk.

### B

Using two fans he found at a market, the 15-year-old Hussam AI-Attar has made electricity to light up his family's tent. He and his family have been living in the tent since the start of Israel's attack on Gaza (加沙).

Because of his talent, his neighbors in the tent camp called him "Gaza's Newton".

"Newton was sitting under an apple tree when an apple fell on his head. And we here are living in darkness and tragedy, and rockets are falling on us, so I thought of creating light and did so," AI-Attar said to Reuters.

The AI-Attar family have connected their tent to the side of a house, allowing the boy to climb onto the top of the house and set up his two fans to produce electricity. Then, he linked the fans to switches (开关), lightbulbs in the tent to make lighting for his family.

It took him a while to succeed finally after his first two tries failed.

“I was very happy that I was able to make this because I reduced the suffering of my family...and everyone here who is suffering from the conditions that we live in during this war,” AI-Attar told the media.

AI-Attar is still holding on to his dreams and hopes when this is probably the most difficult time of his life.

“I am very happy that people in this camp call me ‘Gaza’s Newton’, because I hope to achieve my dream of becoming a scientist like Newton and creating an invention that will benefit (造福) not only the people of the Gaza Strip but the whole world,” he added.



28. What did AI-Attar want to do with his invention?

- A. Protect people from Israel’s rockets.
- B. Change people’s lives and bring hope.
- C. Save electricity for the country.
- D. Offer more places for people to live.

29. How did the boy set his fans?



30. Which one is AI-Attar’s hope?

- A. Selling his invention to become rich.
- B. Helping his country win the war.
- C. Making something good for the whole world.
- D. Calling a stop to wars all over the world.

C

### *Hearts and Hands*

At Denver there was a flood of passengers into the coaches on the eastbound B. & M. Express. In one coach there sat a very young woman dressed in elegant taste. Among the newcomers were two young men, one of handsome presence with a young, bold face and manner; the other a messy, glum-faced person, heavily built and roughly dressed. The two were handcuffed (铐) together.

As they passed down the aisle of the coach the only vacant seat offered was the one facing the attractive young woman. Here the linked couple seated themselves. The young woman’s glance fell upon them with a distant, quick disinterest; then with a lovely smile brightening her face and a tender pink coloring her rounded cheeks, she held out a gray-gloved hand and her full, sweet voice flowed.

“Well, Mr. Easton, if you will make me speak first, I suppose I must. Don’t you ever recognize old friends

when you meet them in the West?”

The younger man roused himself sharply at the sound of her voice, seemed to struggle with a slight embarrassment which he threw off instantly, and then clasped her fingers with his left hand.

“It’s Miss Fairchild,” he said, with a smile. “I’ll ask you to excuse the other hand; it’s otherwise engaged just at present.”

He slightly raised his right hand, bound at the wrist by the shining “bracelet” to the left one of his companion. The glad look in the girl’s eyes slowly changed to a confused horror. The glow faded from her cheeks. Her lips parted in a vague, relaxing distress. Easton, with a little laugh, as if amused, was about to speak again when the other, the glum-faced man who had been watching the girl, stopped him. The glum-faced man had been watching the girl.

“You’ll excuse me for speaking, miss, but I see you’ve met the marshal (执行官) before. If you’ll ask him to speak a word for me when we get to the prison he’ll do it, and it’ll make things easier for me there. He’s taking me to Leavenworth prison. It’s seven years for cheating.”

“Oh!” said the girl, with a deep breath and returning color. “So that is what you are doing out here? A marshal!”

“My dear Miss Fairchild,” said Easton, calmly, “I had to do something. Money has a way of taking wings unto itself, and you know it takes money to keep step with our crowd in Washington. I saw this opening in the West, and—well, a marshalship isn’t quite as high a position as that of ambassador (大使), but—”

“The ambassador,” said the girl, warmly, “doesn’t call any more. He needn’t ever have done so. You ought to know that. And so now you are one of these dashing Western heroes, and you ride and shoot and go into all kinds of dangers. That’s different from the Washington life. You have been missed from the old crowd.”

The girl’s eyes, fascinated, went back, widening a little, to rest upon the glittering handcuffs.

“Don’t you worry about them, miss,” said the other man. “All marshals handcuff themselves to their prisoners to keep them from getting away. Mr. Easton knows his business.”

“Will we see you again soon in Washington?” asked the girl.

“Not soon, I think,” said Easton. “My butterfly days are over, I fear.”

“I love the West,” said the girl carelessly. Her eyes were shining softly. She looked away out the car window. She began to speak simply without the gloss of style and manner. “Mamma and I spent the summer in Denver. She went home a week ago because father was slightly ill. I could live and be happy in the West. I think the air here agrees with me. Money isn’t everything. But people always misunderstand things and remain stupid—”

“Say, Mr. Marshal,” growled the glum-faced man. “This isn’t quite fair. I’m needing a drink and haven’t had a

smoke all day. Haven't you talked long enough? Take me in the smoker now, won't you? I'm half dead for a pipe."

The bound travelers rose to their feet, Easton with the same slow smile on his face.

"I can't deny a want for tobacco," he said, lightly. "It's the one friend of the unlock. Good-bye, Miss Fairchild. Duty calls, you know." He held out his hand for a farewell.

"It's too bad you are not going East," she said, reclothing herself with manner and style. "But you must go onto Leavenworth, I suppose?"

"Yes," said Easton, "I must go on to Leavenworth."

The two men walked down the aisle into the smoker.

The two passengers in a seat nearby had heard most of the conversation. Said one of them: "That marshal's a good sort of chap. Some of these Western fellows are all right."

"Pretty young to hold an office like that, isn't he?" asked the other.

"Young!" shouted the first speaker, "Why— Oh! Didn't you catch on? Say—did you ever know an officer to handcuff a prisoner to his right hand?"



31. The underlined word "agree with" in Paragraph 15 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. be of the same opinion | B. be good for            |
| C. be fresh and clean     | D. be popular and welcome |

32. Which of the underlined sentences tells us Mr. Easton's true identity (身份)?

- A. but I see you've met the marshal before.
- B. And so now you are one of these dashing Western heroes, ...
- C. Pretty young to hold an office like that, isn't he?
- D. Say—did you ever know an officer to handcuff a prisoner to his right hand?

33. What does "Hearts" in the title "*Hearts and Hands*" stand for?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. Easton's love for money.              | B. Miss Fairchild's enjoyment of the West. |
| C. The marshal's kindness toward Easton. | D. The passenger's praise for the marshal. |

## D

The earth is now covered by space junk after nearly 70 years of space exploration. An accident in 2023 made the clean-up more difficult to start.

According to the European Space Agency (ESA), scientists plan on testing their "junk truck", ClearSpace-1, in

2025. It's a spacecraft with four arms that can catch debris (碎片) and bring it back to the earth. One of its tasks is to bring back VESPA, a 113-kilogram, two-metre-wide rocket part.

But it was hit by another piece of space junk in August 2023, creating new pieces. The ESA is now changing its clean-up plan. "We must reduce the creation of new space debris and begin to actively reduce the influence on other objects," said the agency.

Most satellites today are sent into the earth's low orbit (轨道), which reach up to around 2,000 kilometres above the earth. There, spacecraft are most likely to hit each other. There may be as many as 170,000,000 pieces of space junk in orbit, according to the ESA. Big or small, any of the pieces can cause harm to a spacecraft. For example, if an object as large as 10 centimeters hits a satellite, the satellite will break apart.

As for the clean-up, scientists have some other ideas. One popular plan is to send a spacecraft carrying harpoons and magnets (磁铁). The craft would shoot the harpoon to stick into the debris before "throwing" it back to the earth. Magnets could move the debris, changing its direction. The debris would burn after entering the earth's atmosphere so there wouldn't be much left when it reaches the earth. Scientists are also considering shooting lasers from the spacecraft to heat up the debris surface, creating a small push that would change the debris' orbit. This change would allow the debris to be caught by the earth's gravity.

Space junk can be very dangerous, and space agencies around the world are testing and planning the clean-up. But why haven't they done anything yet? One reason is the high cost. But they will still keep on testing the cheap and fine clean-up.

34. What is the main purpose of ClearSpace-1?

- A. To test the junk truck in orbit.
- B. To bring VESPA back to the earth.
- C. To avoid the accidents in space.
- D. To clean up the debris from the earth's orbit.

35. Why is the ESA changing its cleaning plan now?

- A. Because it was hit by a satellite.
- B. Because it discovered more debris in orbit.
- C. Because it will create new space junk.
- D. Because more satellites are sent into the earth.

36. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. The lasers from the spacecraft are to burn the debris.
- B. Space debris is dangerous and harmful to astronauts.
- C. Scientists have been doing research to clean up the space debris.
- D. The high cost of space cleaning will stop scientists from testing.

37. What can be a suitable title for the text?



A. Looking for Ways to Clean up Space

B. Escaping from Crowded Space

C. Dangerous Space Debris

D. Excellent Space Exploration

## 第II卷（主观题 共50分）

### 四、词汇运用（本大题共8小题；每小题1分，共8分）

（A）根据句意和汉语注释，写出单词的正确形式。

38. You can ask both your parents and teachers for help \_\_\_\_\_ (无论何时) you are in trouble.

39. Though it is \_\_\_\_\_ (累人的) to prepare for the High School Entrance Examination, we will keep working hard.

40. He \_\_\_\_\_ (搁) aside his book and walked straight to the door.

41. What great \_\_\_\_\_ (勇气) the firemen have to face danger at the boundary between life and death!

（B）根据句意，在答题卡对应题号的横线上，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

42. Compared with other \_\_\_\_\_ (music), his works seem to be touching as well as inspiring.

43. Paris, host of the next Olympic Games, is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (lively) cities in the world.

44. The necklace \_\_\_\_\_ (it) is pretty, but the price is too high.

45. According to Cui Youxin, head of the team, making cultural products should be \_\_\_\_\_ (true) creative.

### 五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。

（本大题共8小题；每小题1分，共8分）

46. — Why were you late for the meeting?

— Because I \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) in the heavy traffic during the morning rush hour.

47. In order to get the scholarship, he spends more time than he used to \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) playing basketball.

48. Our group leader told me we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a further discussion as soon as we finished reading the book.

49. —I find there are more and more bird species in Taihu Lake.

—It must have something to do with the success our city \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) in wetland protection.

50. Linda first met her husband while she \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Norway to see the aurora last winter.

51. Since you have made up your mind \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) your ideal high school, make the most of every minute from now on.

52. Nobody except the local people \_\_\_\_\_ (know) if there will be rain tomorrow. If it rains, we will stay inside and play cards together.

53. —You look pretty busy. What's up?

—We \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for a welcome party for freshmen this Saturday evening. There will be about forty people and I am the organizer.

### 六、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰

当的单词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。每个空格只能填一个单词。(本大题共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

There is one thing in the world that's smaller than your fingernail. But without it, we can't use nearly all the electronics. It's the microchip! It is one of the most important inventions in human history. How much do you know about microchips? Here are some basics for you to learn it.

### **What are microchips?**

Not to be confused with potato chips, Microchips are very small electronic devices people use to store and deal with information. A microchip is a set of interconnected electronic components that are imprinted on a very small chip. As microchips have so many connected components, they are also called integrated circuits.

There are mainly two kinds of microchips: logic chips and memory chips. Logic chips are the "brains" of electronic devices—they deal with information to finish a task. Memory chips store information.

### **Application and importance**

Microchips are in everything electrical from computers to cellphones, TVs, cameras, cars, airplanes, appliances and medical equipment. Microchips are also used in GPS tracking devices and identification cards and are used to record activities and information.

Microchips take and process digital information and make it usable right away. For example, a Central Processing Unit (CPU), or processor, is the main chip in a computer. It's responsible for carrying out all the computer's tasks.

### **What are microchips made from?**

The main ingredient for making microchips is silicon. It's a chemical element that can be found in rocks, sand, clay and soil. Silicon is a semiconductor, meaning that its conductive properties can become stronger by mixing it with other ingredients. This makes it possible to turn an electrical current on or off.

The silicon used to make microchips mostly comes from silica sand, made of silicon dioxide. Helpfully, it's everywhere! It's the second most common element on Earth after oxygen.

### **How small can microchips be?**

One microchip is smaller than a button on your shirt but it has billions of transistors (晶体管). So it's easy to understand just how small the features on a chip need to be. Chip features are measured in nanometers (纳米). A nanometer is one billionth of a meter. The smaller the features in the patterns created, the more transistors can fit on a chip, and the more the chip can do.



A Brief <u>54</u> to Microchips	
Without microchips, one of the most important inventions in history, almost all of our electronic products might not <u>55</u> .	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Small electronic devices are <u>56</u> to store and deal with information.</li><li>· Two kinds: logic and memory chips.</li></ul>
Application and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· They are in everything electrical to record activities and information.</li><li>· They process digital information and make users <u>57</u> to use it at once.</li></ul>
Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· One microchip with billions of transistors is smaller than a button.</li><li>· The bigger the chip features created, the <u>58</u> transistors can fit on a chip.</li></ul>

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子，并将答案写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。  
(本大题共 6 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分)

59. 实际上，对于家长来说，再怎么关注孩子们的安全都不为过。

In fact, to parents, children's safety \_\_\_\_\_.

60. 自 4 月 12 号登陆无锡以来，风靡全球的蓝瓶子咖啡成功吸引了消费者的注意。

The globally popular BLUE BOTTLE COFFEE TRUCK \_\_\_\_\_ successfully since it came to Wuxi on April 12.

61. 游客们对无锡文旅的工作是否感到满意，我们尚未可知。

We are unsure \_\_\_\_\_ the work of Wuxi Cultural Tourism.

62. 不管怎样，考试作弊的人根本不值得同情。

Anyway, anyone who cheats in exams \_\_\_\_\_.

63. 作为上司，要与他人融洽相处，理应懂得尊重。

\_\_\_\_\_, the boss is supposed to show respect.

64. Lucy 很有作曲天赋，最终考上了中央音乐学院。

Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ making up music that she finally entered Central Conservatory of Music.

## 八、书面表达（本大题共 20 分）

65. 未来我们需要具备什么核心能力？体育能力、终身学习能力、时间管理能力、沟通能力，创新能力……你们学校正在举行以“Core Abilities (核心能力)”为主题的英文演讲比赛，如果你是李华，请根据以下提示，选择至少两个核心能力，写一篇英语演讲稿。

What core abilities do you need in the future? (choose at least two)	Sports, life-long learning, time management, communication, creativity...
Why do you need these core abilities?	1. ... 2. ...
What will you do to improve these abilities?	1. ... 2. ...

注意：1. 内容须包含所给的提示要点，可适当发挥。

2. 词数 100 个左右：短文开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

3. 表达中请勿提及真实校名及姓名。

### Core Abilities

Good morning, everyone!

My name is Li Hua. It's my great pleasure to talk about "core abilities" today.

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That's all for my speech. Thank you for your listening!

