

### 2015 年初三英语教学质量检测试卷

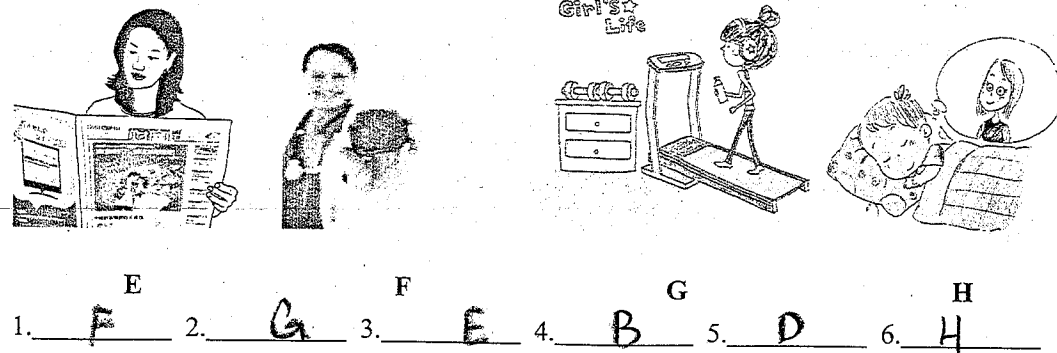
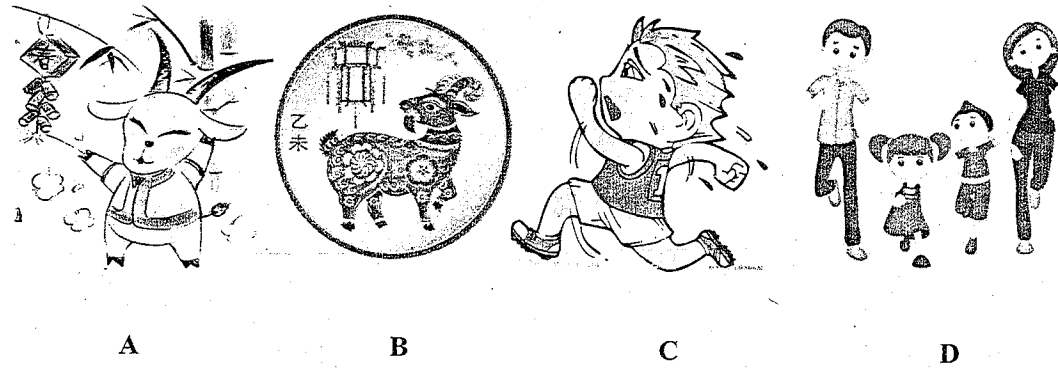
(满分 150 分, 考试时间 100 分钟)

考生注意: 本卷有 7 大题, 共 94 小题。试题均采用连续编号, 所有答案务必按照规定在答题纸上完成, 做在试卷上不加分。

#### Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

##### I. Listening Comprehension (听力理解) (共 30 分)

##### A. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片) (6 分)



##### B. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案) (8 分)

1. F 2. G 3. E 4. B 5. D 6. H
7. A) Rice. B) Hamburgers. C) Pizza. D) Dumplings.  
 8. A) By bus. B) By taxi. C) By underground. D) By car.  
 9. A) A policeman. B) A waiter. C) A doctor. D) A manager.  
 10. A) Sunny. B) Rainy. C) Windy. D) Snowy.  
 11. A) At 7:15. B) At 7:20. C) At 7:25. D) At 7:30.  
 12. A) To visit the places of interest. B) To attend an important meeting.  
 C) To visit her relatives there. D) To attend a winter course.

13. A) He does his homework online. B) He plays computer games too much.  
 C) He changes his lessons at school. D) He enjoys chatting with strangers.  
 14. A) He seldom goes out with his mother. B) He will see a movie with his mother.  
 C) He will have to write a report tonight. D) He doesn't like watching movies.

##### C. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示) (6 分)

15. A little mouse thinks his mother is the tallest and strongest animal in the world. **F**  
 16. The little mouse takes his mother's advice and goes out to look for the elephant. **F**  
 17. The little mouse meets an ant before he meets the hare. **T**  
 18. In order to find the elephant, the little mouse climbs a tree. **T**  
 19. The elephant asks the little mouse to climb the tall tree nearby. **F**  
 20. The little mouse has learnt a lesson from his experience. **T**

##### D. Listen to the passage and complete the following sentences (听短文, 完成下列内容。每空格限填一词) (10 分)

21. Einstein asked for a desk some paper, a pencil and a basket before working.  
 22. In Einstein's opinion, people can only learn by making mistakes.  
 23. Einstein thought putting on socks was a waste of time.  
 24. Einstein never remembered his own phone number.  
 25. Einstein gave the students the same questions as last year's.

#### Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

##### (第二部分 语音、词汇和语法)

##### II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案): (共 20 分)

26. The greenhouse effect may cause the level of the sea to rise and flood cities or even countries.  
 Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?  
 A) /flɔ:d/ B) /flu:d/ C) /flʌd/ D) /flʊd/  
 27. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
 A) Jenny is a very humorous person. B) I went shopping yesterday.  
 C) There is an advertisement board. D) Don't be nervous, please!  
 28. The Oxford English Dictionary is a useful tool for us to learn English.  
 A) a B) an C) the D) /  
 29. Although Mr. Lin is over 80, he still does all the housework on his own.  
 A) he B) his C) him D) himself  
 30. My sister likes to wear the hat with two flowers. It looks so beautiful.  
 A) from B) to C) in D) with  
 31. The professor answered the questions one after another after the lecture.  
 A) another B) others C) the other D) the others  
 32. Quite a lot water is wasted every year. It's time to take action!  
 A) Quite a lot B) A great number of C) Quite a few D) A huge amount of

33. The little girl tried to speak as \_\_\_\_\_ as the lady in the popular TV show.  
A) gently                      B) more gently                      C) most gently                      D) the most gently
34. Colours \_\_\_\_\_ change our minds. Some make us feel happy while others make us feel sad.  
A) should                      B) need                      C) can                      D) ought to
35. Jane, you have been reading for two hours. Have a rest, \_\_\_\_\_ you may have a clear mind.  
A) and                      B) but                      C) or                      D) so
36. The film *Wolf Totem* tells us wolves will die out \_\_\_\_\_ we give them good areas of forest to live in.  
A) as                      B) though                      C) because                      D) unless
37. \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful TV program *Running Man* is! It's popular with people of all ages.  
A) How                      B) What                      C) What a                      D) What an
38. — I'm very glad to see you back, Alan. \_\_\_\_\_ did you stay in Tokyo?  
— For half a year.  
A) How far                      B) How soon                      C) How often                      D) How long
39. The 87th Annual Academy Awards (奥斯卡金像奖) ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ in Los Angeles, USA, on February 22, 2015.  
A) held                      B) was held                      C) was holding                      D) had been held
40. It is polite to turn off our mobile phones when the show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) began                      B) begins                      C) is beginning                      D) will begin
41. Part-time jobs enable university students \_\_\_\_\_ more working experience.  
A) get                      B) getting                      C) to get                      D) got
42. He denied \_\_\_\_\_ anything about the theft in the face of the police.  
A) knows                      B) knowing                      C) knew                      D) to know
43. There is not much difference between the two. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) which should I choose                      B) what should I choose  
C) which I should choose                      D) what I should choose
44. — We'll have a party next Saturday, and I'd like you to come.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I'll be in another city that day.  
A) What a pity!                      B) Don't mention it!                      C) Good luck!                      D) That's a good idea!
45. — Could I use your bike for a while, Sam?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I won't use it this afternoon.  
A) I have no idea.                      B) No, you couldn't.                      C) Never mind.                      D) Sure, go ahead.

III. Complete the following passages with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或短语填入空格。每词只能填一次) (共 8 分)

(A)

A) usually    B) hardly    C) introduced    D) record    E) interested

A school boy has become the youngest computer specialist (专家) in the world after he passed a Microsoft exam. At the age of just five, Ayan Qureshi from the U.K. became the youngest person to pass the exam.

Ayan is a primary school student. He was first 46 C to computers by his father when he was three. At first he played computer games like other kids, but later, he became more E 47 in how computers work. He even built a computer lab at home.

Several months ago, Ayan took part in the Microsoft exam. The exam is A 48 for young adults, so when the boy arrived to take the exam, people were surprised to see him. He successfully passed the exam.

Ayan's parents are proud of him. "I am very happy. I don't want to see him set a world 49 D every day, but I want him to do his best in everything," his mother said. Ayan hopes to open his own computer company in the future.

(B)

A) happy    B) shown    C) prize    D) took place    E) snacks

With his fluent Chinese and love for China, Su Liang, a 15-year-old boy from Nepal (尼泊尔), received a big hand at the "Chinese Bridge" competition.

Last November, the "Chinese Bridge" competition for middle school students D 50 in Yunnan province. More than 390 students and teachers from 76 countries took part in the competition. They wrote Chinese characters and answered questions and gave speeches in Chinese. Two middle school students from Germany won the top C 51.

During their three weeks' stay in China, the foreign students and teachers paid a visit to Beijing. They were 52 B around the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Palace Museum and the Beijing Zoo. They also experienced Chinese culture by learning martial arts, making dumplings and eating Chinese 53 E. "Thanks to 'Chinese Bridge,' I learned more about China and the colourful Chinese culture. I have made a lot of friends here," Su Liang said.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。每空格限填一词) (共 8 分)

54. "Take some \_\_\_\_\_, and you will be much better soon," said the doctor. (pill)
55. Uncle David took up drawing as his hobby in his \_\_\_\_\_, and he is good at it now. (sixty)
56. I asked many people about the hotel but nobody can tell me \_\_\_\_\_ location. (it)
57. He is a very shy boy and it is \_\_\_\_\_ for him to be so active in class today. (usual)
58. Sandy enjoys reading books and she believes it can ~~rich~~ her whole life. (rich) wide
59. In order to keep healthy, you need a \_\_\_\_\_ of food and drinks in your diet. (various)
60. The whole area has been \_\_\_\_\_ affected by snow storms in America. (bad)
61. Many \_\_\_\_\_ movies will be shown on National Day in Shanghai in 2015. (history)

V. Complete the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词) (共 14 分)

62. Tom Sawyer had to paint the fence white. (改为否定句)  
Tom Sawyer \_\_\_\_\_ to paint the fence white.
63. Mr. Brown always deals with the customers' complaints very well. (改为反意疑问句)  
Mr Brown always deals with the customers' complaints very well, \_\_\_\_\_?

64. We will be able to stay in the Magic Hotel in August 2040. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ we be able to stay in August 2040?
65. Bill didn't go to bed until he finished his writing at 11:45 last night. (保持句意基本不变)  
 Bill \_\_\_\_\_ until he finished his writing at 11:45 last night.
66. Tony hasn't seen the film yet. Alice hasn't, either. (保持句意基本不变)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Tony \_\_\_\_\_ Alice has seen the film yet.
67. The director asked, "Do you want to be in the film?" (改为宾语从句)  
 The director asked us whether \_\_\_\_\_ to be in the film.
68. ~~there, fun, it, travelling, to, great, is, go~~ (连词成句)  
It is great fun to go there travelling

### Part 3 Reading and Writing (第三部分 读写)

#### VI. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (共 50 分)

##### A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12 分)

In Britain at the moment, there is much debate about food young people eat. Actually children in the UK are getting more and more overweight. It is difficult to decide who to blame (责备). Is it the parents' fault or is it the child's?

One of the main areas people are discussing is the healthiness, or rather unhealthiness of school lunches. The situation looks as if it is getting worse, so we all need to think about a solution to the problem.

I think the catering companies who often serve poor, cheap food should be blamed mainly. A recent survey of peoples' eating habits in the UK showed that 40% of children had eaten chips that day at school and 85% had eaten sweets, cakes or biscuits.

In my opinion, we should look at what other children are eating for school lunches in other countries, and then learn a lesson from them.

Let's take France as an example. This is a country where food is like the national region! Many schools employ their own nutritionist (营养师), who works with parents to make sure school lunches provide a healthy, balanced diet. A typical menu in a French secondary school is a starter of grapefruit, followed by grilled chicken with green vegetables and rice pudding for dessert. Pupils drink plain water rather than fizzy drinks. There is no choice and pizzas, burgers and chips are off the menu. Much more money is spent per meal than in Britain.

Norway is another interesting example. There, schools have no canteens at all. All Norwegian school children bring a packed lunch to school, which usually consists of sandwiches. Pupils can buy cheap milk, fruit or yoghurt at school. Lunch breaks are only 30 minutes long. While the children are eating, a teacher reads to them from a popular book. The children have to study 'nutrition' as part of the curriculum (课程). Norway is a country of healthy eaters and they start young.

Fortunately some people in the UK do care about what children are eating for lunch. In some

schools, the food has got better. But we still have a long way to go. 'An apple a day' may well keep the doctor away, but what all kids need is a healthy, balanced diet.

- B 69. At the moment, British children are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) eating healthy food  
 B) becoming fatter and fatter  
 C) studying 'nutrition'  
 D) discussing the school lunches
- C 70. In the writer's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ should be mainly responsible for the situation in the UK.
- A) children's parents  
 B) nutritionists at school  
 C) catering companies  
 D) people's eating habits
- A 71. A typical French lunch at school usually starts with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) grapefruit  
 B) grilled chicken  
 C) green vegetables  
 D) rice pudding
- D 72. Norwegian children can \_\_\_\_\_ when they are having lunch at school.
- A) have a long break  
 B) read a popular book  
 C) sell milk, fruit or yoghurt  
 D) listen to the teachers reading
- C 73. Which of the following is **Not True** according to the passage?
- A) There are no canteens in Norwegian schools. ✓  
 B) Britain doesn't spend as much as France on the school lunches. ✓  
 C) Pupils in France have no choice but to have pizzas, burgers and chips for lunch.  
 D) Some people in the UK begin to pay attention to the unhealthiness of school lunches.
- A 74. This passage probably comes from a magazine in \_\_\_\_\_ Column (栏目).
- A) Health  
 B) Amusement  
 C) Business  
 D) Language

##### B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文): (12 分)

My stutter (口吃) had always been much of a problem. I'd had so many specialists for my speech over the years. As I walked down the hallway to meet a new one, memories popped in my head of how painful being a kid who stutters had been. It 75 hurt.

"Hello! I'm Mrs. Claussen. I hear you're from Texas!"

"Ye-Ye-Ye-Yes m-m-m-m-m-m-aam I am..." My heart felt like it was pounding through my chest and my hands were dripping wet. I really blew that introduction.

"Well," she said with a kind smile. "I've always liked Texas."

She turned out to be the best speech specialist I've ever had, not like those who told me to clap my hands while speaking. She was completely 76. She spent the first several weeks just talking to me - asking me all kinds of questions about myself, especially my feelings. And she listened. She then began to teach me about the speech. Not just about my speech, but about everybody's.

I sang in my old school and was a pretty good tenor (男高音), but I learned that the new school's singing group was all filled up. It was such bad news, for I thought that was the one thing I could really do well - and I could do it 77 stuttering. Somehow Mrs. Claussen finally got me in the group. I felt like she really cared about me as a person, not just a speech

student.

During the next two years, my speech didn't get much better - except with her. When I was in college, things got worse. I once even wondered if I would ever be able to 78! It was a very depressing time, and I often felt lonely. When I was feeling really sorry for myself, I remembered Mrs. Claussen had told me whether I could 79 my speech was all up to me. She had told me not to fight for perfect speech, just better speech. She was right about that. I finally improved my speech greatly.

Many years have passed, but I think of her 80, wondering if she had as much influence on her other students as she had on me. I like to think that she did. Her name was Mrs. Claussen... and she cared. I'll never forget her.

- |                            |                    |             |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| C 75. A) maybe             | B) even            | C) still    | D) never           |
| B 76. A) silent            | B) different       | C) simple   | D) comfortable     |
| D 77. A) against           | B) besides         | C) through  | D) without         |
| D 78. A) practise          | B) communicate     | C) report   | D) reply           |
| B 79. A) change            | B) train           | C) share    | D) follow          |
| A 80. A) from time to time | B) sooner or later | C) for free | D) with great care |

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (14分)

London was built on both sides of the River Thames. The first bridge was built a far the river as close to the sea as possible.

London grew quickly. Around 1600, the population was a quarter of a million. By 1700 it was already half a million and by 1900 it was about one million. In 1750 one in ten of the population of Britain lived in the capital compared with one in forty in France and one in eight in Spain.

Most of the old city was burnt by a great fire in 1666. After the fire the city was rebuilt. Three centuries later, most of central and eastern London was damaged in the Second World War by bombs.

London was once an important sea-port(海港). It was the closest port to Europe. Ships came up the river into the middle of London. Goods(货物) were brought into the port and were taken all over the country by canal and later by rail and road.

Today the port is closed. Very few goods are produced today in London. Instead, it has become a centre for banking. Tourism and shopping are also important.

London is joined by rail and road to the rest of the country. Very little is carried on the canals and rivers because these are so small.

D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题): (12分)

Dear Friend,

I want to tell you about Yuri. Yuri is a young brown bear. He was born in winter and like all

bear cubs, he was blind and he had no teeth. His mother was sleeping in her den(兽穴), deep inside the Russian forest. Outside, it was very cold and everything was covered by thick snow. Inside the den with his mother, however, Yuri felt safe and warm. Then, when Yuri was only a few weeks old, some hunters came. Dogs were sent into the den. Yuri's mother was woken up by the dogs. She tried to protect her cub, but when she climbed out of the den, she was shot by the hunters.

Every year, between 3,000 and 4,000 brown bears are hunted and killed like this. There are only 110,000 brown bears in Russia today and they almost disappear in other European countries. Their meat and fur are sold for thousands of dollars, so people will continue to hunt them. The cubs are usually just left to die. Without their mothers they can't survive.

Yuri, however, was lucky. He was found by one of the hunters and he was taken to The Russian Bear Orphanage, 350 kilometers northwest of Moscow. The orphanage is run by Professor Valentin Pazhetnov. Here, Yuri will be looked after. He and other orphan bears will be fed and taught how to survive. When they are old enough, they will be taken to a nature reserve in Bryansk, where they will be protected. Professor Pazhetnov hopes that in the future some bears will be released in other European countries where they are now extinct.

So far, over a hundred bear cubs have been saved by the orphanage. Seventy bears have been returned to the forest. We want to save more. That's why I'm writing to you now. Money is needed for food, transport and for people to look after the baby bears. Yuri and his friends need your help. Please send a donation(捐赠) today. Together we can save the orphan bears.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Fred

88. What was Yuri like when he was born?

89. What happened to Yuri's mother when he was only a few weeks old?

90. The brown bears have disappeared in Europe now, haven't they?

91. Where will the orphan bears be sent when they are old enough?

92. Why did Fred write to his friend?

93. If you are Fred's friend, what will you do? Why?

VII. Writing (作文): (共 20 分)

94. Write a passage of at least 60 words about the topic "A Good Habit of Mine" (请以 "我的一个好习惯" 为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文, 标点符号不占格。)

(注意: 短文中不得出现考生的姓名、校名及其他相关信息, 否则不予评分。)

Use the following as necessary points:

1. What's your good habit? (Describe it with an example)
2. Why do you think it is good?
3. How will you keep it in your future life?