

# 重庆市长寿中学校 2024—2025 学年度上期期中考试

## 初三英语试题

(满分: 150 分 考试时间: 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 试题的答案书写在答题卡上, 不得在试卷上直接作答。
2. 作答前认真阅读答题卡上的注意事项。

### 第 I 卷 (共 95 分)

#### I. 听力测试。(每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

第一节 听一遍。根据你所听到的句子, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答语。

1. A. Never mind.            B. Fine, thanks.            C. That's all right.
2. A. Yes, I can.            B. Yes, I do.            C. Yes, I am.
3. A. Sorry, I won't.        B. I don't think so.        C. Of course.
4. A. Don't worry.            B. Sorry to hear that.        C. Congratulations.
5. A. That's terrible.        B. Have fun.            C. Here it is.
6. A. Nice to meet you.      B. I am OK.            C. See you.

第二节 听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

7. A. /draɪv/            B. /dɔːf/            C. /drəʊv/
8. A. Sunny.            B. Cloudy.            C. Rainy
9. A. Shopping.            B. Doing homework.        C. Cooking.
10. A. Two.            B. Three.            C. Four.
11. A. A dentist.            B. A nurse.            C. A scientist.

12. A.         B.         C. 

第三节 听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

听材料, 回答以下小题。

13. Why does Mr. Li make the phone call?

- A. To book a ticket.        B. To ask for help.        C. To book a table.

14. When should Mr. Li arrive at the restaurant?

- A. Before 6: 00 tonight.    B. Before 7: 00 tonight.    C. Before 8: 00 tonight.

听材料, 回答以下小题。



- |                  |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 5. A. why        | B. how        | C. whether   |
| 6. A. is         | B. did        | C. was       |
| 7. A. anything   | B. everything | C. nothing   |
| 8. A. careless   | B. homeless   | C. useless   |
| 9. A. have begin | B. has began  | C. has begun |
| 10. A. How       | B. What a     | C. How a     |

**【答案】** 1. C    2. B    3. A    4. C    5. A    6. C    7. B    8. B    9. C    10. A

**【解析】**

**【导语】** 本文主要介绍了作者的母亲为街上的流浪儿童送食物的故事，作者深受感动并支持母亲。

**【1 题详解】**

句意：在那段时间里，我帮她做了一些家务，买一些食物。

doing 做，动词的动名词或者现在分词形式；does 做，动词的三单形式；to do 做，动词的不定式。动词短语 help sb.to do sth. “帮助某人做某事”。故选 C。

**【2 题详解】**

句意：然后我开始留意我妈妈。

不定冠词 a, an 用来表示不特定的人或事物。a 用于辅音音素开头的词前；an 用于元音音素开头的词前；the 定冠词。空后的 eye 表示泛指，eye 是以元音音素开头的单词，用 an 修饰。故选 B。

**【3 题详解】**

句意：令我惊讶的是，我发现她每天早上九点左右都会把一些食物放进纸袋里带出去。

To 向，朝；In 在……里面；On 在……上。介词短语 to one’s surprise “让某人惊讶的是”。故选 A。

**【4 题详解】**

句意：我看见她把食物带给那些可怜的流浪儿童。

cleaners 清洁工；workers 工人；children 儿童。根据“about the children.”可知，母亲把食物给了孩子们。故选 C。

**【5 题详解】**

句意：我想知道她为什么不告诉我。

why 为什么；how 怎样；whether 是否。根据“she wouldn’t tell me about it.”可知，此处指作者想知道母亲为什么不告诉他真相。故选 A。

**【6 题详解】**

句意：也许她担心如果我发现真相，我会停止买食物。

is 是(一般现在时)；did 做(一般过去时)；was 是(一般过去时)。根据“worried that I would stop buying food if

I found out the truth.”可知，此处是一般过去时，形容词 worried “担心的”前需使用 be 动词。故选 C。

**【7 题详解】**

句意：然后她告诉了我关于孩子们的一切。

anything 任何事情；everything 一切；nothing 没有什么。根据 “Some of them lived with an old lady in a small house.”可知，此处指目前告诉了作者关于孩子们的一切。故选 B。

**【8 题详解】**

句意：其他人则完全无家可归，不得不睡在街上。

careless 粗心的；homeless 无家可归的；useless 无用的。根据 “had to sleep on the street.”可知，此处指无家可归。故选 B。

**【9 题详解】**

句意：自从她退休后，她开始通过给贫困的流浪儿童提供食物来帮助他们。

have begin 错误；has began 错误；has begun 现在完成时。根据 “since she retired from work.”可知，此处需用现在完成时。故选 C。

**【10 题详解】**

句意：她是多么无私啊！

How 多么(感叹句中用于感叹形容词或者副词)；What a 如此的一个(感叹句中用于感叹可数名词单数)；

How a 错误结构。根据 “selfless (无私的) she was!”可知，此处感叹形容词 selfless。故选 A。

**III. 完形填空。(每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)**

根据短文内容，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

“For thousands of years, humans have raced to be the first. Now, in some cases, we're racing to be the last,” said The New York Times' Paige McClanahan. This is the spirit at the heart of last- chance tourism, a rising industry.

Last-chance tourism is about 11 the last of something, that's to say, visiting places before they disappear. Rising temperature and water levels mean that we may never get another 12 to see certain islands, glaciers (冰川), animals, and so on before they disappear.

This may sound 13, but some people are using last-chance tourism as a way to spread environmental awareness. One 14 is “the Sea of Ice” in Chamonix, France. The Chamonix ski resort (度假村) opened a glacier museum in 2012. There tourists can learn about glaciers and 15 climate change influences places like “the Sea of Ice”. This effort seems to have an 16. A survey showed that 80 percent of visitors said they would 17 to learn more about the environment and how to protect it.

\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_ it has these advantages, last-chance tourism may also be speeding up the effects of climate change. As more people rush to endangered natural places, they \_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_ a bigger and bigger carbon (碳) footprint, leading to the destruction of these places in the end.

At the end of the day, it's not just about understanding the need to stop climate change; it's even more \_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_ to avoid making it more terrible.

- |                   |               |               |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. having     | B. seeing     | C. developing | D. picking    |
| 12. A. chance     | B. way        | C. idea       | D. reason     |
| 13. A. normal     | B. exciting   | C. sad        | D. simple     |
| 14. A. fact       | B. sign       | C. project    | D. example    |
| 15. A. how        | B. when       | C. if         | D. where      |
| 16. A. idea       | B. effect     | C. offer      | D. experience |
| 17. A. choose     | B. try        | C. plan       | D. forget     |
| 18. A. Although   | B. Unless     | C. Whether    | D. Because    |
| 19. A. build      | B. check      | C. create     | D. collect    |
| 20. A. convenient | B. impossible | C. difficult  | D. important  |

【答案】 11. B    12. A    13. C    14. D    15. A    16. B    17. B    18. A    19. C    20. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了一种为传播环保意识而兴起的全新的旅行模式——绝景游。

【11 题详解】

句意：最后一次机会旅游是指看到最后一件事，也就是说，在消失之前参观一些地方。

having 有；seeing 看到；developing 发展；picking 采摘。由空后的“the last of something, that's to say, visiting places before they disappear.”可知，绝景游应该是“看到”一些事物的最后一面。故选 B。

【12 题详解】

句意：气温和水位的上升意味着，在某些岛屿、冰川、动物等消失之前，我们可能再也没有机会看到它们了。

chance 机会；way 方式；idea 理念；reason 原因。根据“to see certain islands, glaciers (冰川), animals, and so on before they disappear.”可知，此处是指在某些岛屿、冰川、动物等消失之前,我们或许再也没有“机会”看到它们。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

句意：这听起来可能很可悲，但有些人正在利用最后机会旅游来传播环保意识。

normal 正常的; exciting 兴奋的; sad 悲伤的; simple 简单的。由上文描述的情况以及空后的转折连词 but 可知, 此处是指这或许听起来很“令人难过”。故选 C。

#### 【14 题详解】

句意: 一个简单的例子是法国夏蒙尼的“冰海”。

fact 事实; sign 标志; project 项目; example 示例。空后的“the Sea of Ice” in Chamonix 是举的一个例子, 故选 example。故选 D。

#### 【15 题详解】

句意: 在那里, 游客可以了解冰川以及气候变化如何影响“冰海”等地。

how 怎样; when 什么时候; if 如果; where 哪里。此处是指游客们在那里可以了解冰川以及气候变化是如何影响像“the Sea of Ice”这样的地方的, 故选 how。故选 A。

#### 【16 题详解】

句意: 这一努力似乎产生了效果。

idea 想法; effect 效果; offer 提供; experience 经验。由下文调查结果可知, 努力似乎起到了作用 have an effect 意为“有影响, 起作用”, 为固定短语。故选 B。

#### 【17 题详解】

句意: 一项调查显示, 80%的游客表示他们会尝试更多地了解环境以及如何保护环境。

choose 选择; try 尝试; plan 计划; forget 忘记。由上文可知, 努力似乎起到了作用, 故此处是指 80%的游客想“尽力”来了解环境以及如何保护它。故选 B。

#### 【18 题详解】

句意: 尽管它有这些优势, 但最后机会旅游也可能加速气候变化的影响。

Although 尽管; Unless 除非; Whether 是否; Because 因为。根据“it has these advantages,”可知, 此处是由 Although 引导的让步状语从句。故选 A。

#### 【19 题详解】

句意: 随着越来越多的人涌向濒危的自然环境, 他们产生了越来越大的碳足迹, 最终导致这些地方的破坏。

build 构建; check 检查; create 创建; collect 收集。根据“a bigger and bigger carbon (碳) footprint,”可推知, 他们会制造越来越大的碳足迹。故选 C。

#### 【20 题详解】

句意: 更重要的是避免让事情变得更糟。

convenient 方便的; impossible 不可能的; difficult 困难的; important 重要的。根据“to avoid making it more terrible.”可知, 此处是指避免让气候变化变得更糟糕是更加“重要的”。故选 D。



23. This material is to introduce \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Dream City to visitors

B. how to tour the museum

C. where the museum is built

D. the importance of the museum

【答案】 21. D    22. C    23. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。本文介绍了德克萨斯科学与自然历史博物馆的各楼层的情况，以及如何参观博物馆。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Suggested Tour”的流程图中可知，是以“FOURTH FLOOR”（第四层）结束的，故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“First Floor: Biology Discovery Center Geography Entrance for the Disabled Women’s Restroom Men’s Restroom Drinking Water”可知，在第一层我们不能买到礼品。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。本文介绍了德克萨斯科学与自然历史博物馆的各楼层的情况，以及如何参观博物馆。故选 B。

## B

In ancient China, people called a man of great virtue a gentleman.

In the world of plants, plum blossoms (梅), orchids (兰), bamboo and chrysanthemums (菊) are known as “the Four Gentlemen” in China because these plants’ natural characters have something in common with human virtues. They have all long been common subjects in ancient Chinese art forms such as poems (诗歌) and paintings.

“\_\_\_\_\_” The plum tree is famous for blossoming (开花) in the dead of winter. Its nice smell fills the air at one of the coldest times of a year, making it difficult to go unnoticed. It stands for inner beauty and fearlessness under hard conditions. Painting plum blossoms was popular in the Northern Song Dynasty.

“\_\_\_\_\_” Growing in deep mountain valleys and blooming alone, the orchid is well known for its refreshing smell and it’s believed to be elegant but humble (谦卑的). Therefore, orchids stand for elegance in Chinese people’s eyes.

“\_\_\_\_\_” The bamboo grows up straight and it is difficult to break, so it stands for those gentlemen who are upright (正直的) and positive. The inside of the bamboo is empty, which means being modest (谦虚的) in Chinese culture. It was admired by many ancient poets and painters. The famous poet Su Shi once wrote down “I’d rather eat without meat than live without bamboo” in his poem to show his deep love for bamboo.



“\_\_\_\_\_” Planted as early as three thousand years ago, the chrysanthemum is a traditional flower loved by Chinese people. When nearly all the flowers fall, the chrysanthemum blooms in the cold autumn air and foretells the coming of winter. It stands for the virtue to stand up to all difficulties.

24. Chinese people compare the four plants to “the Four Gentlemen” because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their natural characters are similar to some human virtues
- B. they stand for four ancient Chinese poets
- C. they all have nice smell and beautiful blossoms
- D. they have been common subjects in ancient Chinese poems

25. Which is the right order of the matching lines (匹配的诗句) for each of the four plants?

- a. 密竹娟娟数十茎， 旱天萧洒有高情。 b. 不经一番寒彻骨， 怎得梅花扑鼻香。
- c. 不是花中偏爱菊， 此花开尽更无花。 d. 兰生幽谷无人识， 客种东轩遗我香。

- A. abcd                      B. bcda                      C. bdac                      D. adbc

26. What do the plum blossoms and the chrysanthemum have in common?

- A. They are deeply loved by Su Shi.                      B. They face difficult situations bravely.
- C. They start to come out in cold winter.                      D. They are famous for being modest.

27. Which season will come when the chrysanthemum blooms?

- A. Spring.                      B. Summer.                      C. Autumn.                      D. Winter.

【答案】 24. A    25. C    26. B    27. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了中国的“四君子”——梅兰竹菊。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “In the world of plants, plum blossoms (梅), orchids (兰), bamboo and chrysanthemums (菊) are known as “the Four Gentlemen” in China because these plants’ natural characters have something in common with human virtues.” 可知，中国人将梅兰竹菊比作四君子是因为它们的自然特征跟人类的某些美德相似。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章的第三、四、五、六段内容可知，这几段依次介绍了梅、兰、竹、菊，而题干中 a 描述的是竹，b 描述的是梅，c 描述的是菊，d 描述的是兰，由此可推断 C 项正确。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 “It stands for inner beauty and fearlessness under hard conditions.” 和 “It stands for the virtue to stand up to all difficulties.” 可知，梅和菊都能勇敢地面对艰苦的环境。故选 B。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/756112213012011005>