

英语试卷笔试部分

2024. 1

本试卷共 9 页，五道大题，38 个小题，满分 60 分。考试时间 90 分钟。考生务必将答案填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，请交回答题卡。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Bing Xin is a popular woman writer in China. Many children like reading _____ books.
A. her B. his C. my D. your
- People often celebrate New Year _____ December 31st every year.
A. at B. on C. in D. of
- _____ will Shenzhou XVII spaceship stay in space, Tom?
—For about six months.
A. How many B. How often C. How long D. How much
- Mike is interested in trying new ideas, _____ he has invented many things.
A. and B. but C. or D. unless
- What a new beautiful E-book Reader! _____ I have a look at it?
—Sure, you can.
A. Should B. Need C. Can D. Must
- A good learner always _____ clear goals and keeps learning.
A. have B. has C. had D. will have
- What were you doing when I called you at 20:00 yesterday?
—I _____ a difficult English puzzle.
A. solve B. solved C. am solving D. was solving
- You _____ your friends better if you can stand in their shoes.
A. will understand B. understood C. are understanding D. have understood
- Zhang Guimei _____ many girls from poor areas for over 40 years.
A. helps B. helped C. will help D. has helped
- A kid _____ some of his own stories with his classmates now.
A. shares B. shared C. will share D. is sharing
- Astronauts _____ to the walls in space so that they don't float around when sleeping.
A. tie B. tied C. are tied D. were tied
- Can you tell me _____ with your grandma?
—Well, every evening.

- A. why you often have a video call
B. when you often have a video call
C. why do you have a video call
D. when do you have a video call

二、完形填空（每题1分，共8分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

It was the first day of our new grade and everyone was chatting happily. Our teacher Ms Sullivan came in, followed by a common-looking boy.

“He is Rafael.” Ms Sullivan said, “He’s going to be in our class starting from today.” The class clapped. But I didn’t want to have a second look at the newcomer, for he had no excellent 13.

“Rafael has hearing problems. If you communicate with him, you have to write it on paper,” Ms Sullivan said. Some students looked at each other with 14. Others expressed their worries.

Ms Sullivan calmed everyone down. “I’d like someone to 15 him out throughout the day. Any volunteers?”

“How can a disabled（残疾的）person be smart?” I thought. I refused（拒绝）to raise my hand, 16 someone else would. But nobody did or said anything.

“How about you, James?” She asked me. “Is it okay for you to take care of Rafael just for today?”

It is difficult to refuse a request by a teacher. I breathed and nodded 17. Ms. Sullivan gestured for Rafael to sit beside me and then asked us to share our holiday stories.

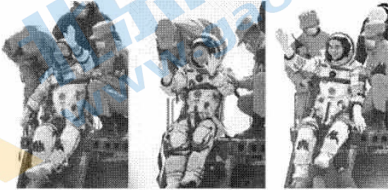
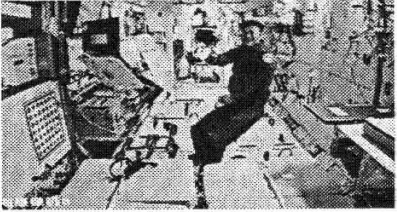
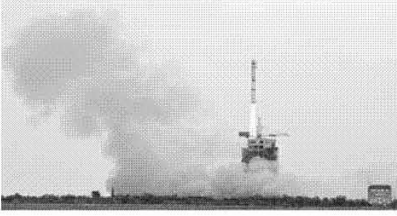
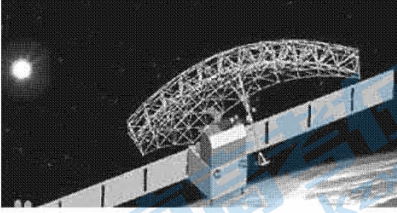
Immediately, the class became excited. Confused by the sudden noise around, Rafael turned to me for reasons in written words. Surprisingly, my 18 put a smile on his face.

Then Rafael rose and walked onto the front. Greeting us with a confident smile, Rafael shared his story in a strong voice, which left me surprised. I felt more 19 to learn that he ran a website to help children with hearing problems than stupidly think disabled people couldn’t be smart. I clapped my hands even more loudly, decided never to 20 a book by its cover.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 13. A. grades | B. works | C. attitude | D. appearance |
| 14. A. surprise | B. smile | C. joy | D. fright |
| 15. A. call | B. help | C. check | D. miss |
| 16. A. suggesting | B. planning | C. acting | D. expecting |
| 17. A. angrily | B. lightly | C. actively | D. confidently |
| 18. A. invitation | B. questions | C. notes | D. voice |
| 19. A. shameful | B. careful | C. relaxed | D. confused |
| 20. A. write | B. share | C. judge | D. design |

三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

(一) 阅读下列有关航天的新闻报道，将报道内容与同学们的观看体会进行匹配。选项中有一项是多余选项。

A	
[A]	
Chinese astronauts Zhai Zhigang, Wang Yaping, and Ye Guangfu of the Shenzhou XIII spaceship completed their six-month space station task.	
[B]	
China's space station is now open to scientists and engineers. It is also a national space lab. It can support scientific research and experiments.	
[C]	
A Long March-2C carrier rocket was sent into space on July 9, 2023. It was the 478th flight task of the Long March carrier rocket series.	
[D]	
China's L-SAR4 01satellite can get high-resolution（高清晰度的）images at night and see right through clouds and smoke. These images show views of our beautiful blue planet.	

21. _____	 Wang Ning	The experiments done in the space lab are interesting and attractive.
22. _____	 Li Ming	The high-resolution images from the space are really amazing.
23. _____	 Jiang Lin	The hero astronauts of Shenzhou XIII make me feel proud of our country.

(二) 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

B

Recycled Orchestra (再生乐团)



Recycled Orchestra

Cateura, Paraguay, is not a town, really. It's next to a landfill where, every day, about 3 million pounds of rubbish are left. Cateura doesn't have much to offer its local people, and there's very little opportunity for the children here.

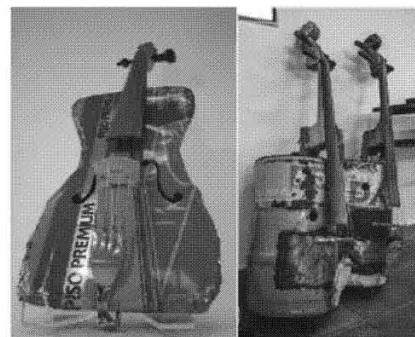
Favio Chavez wanted to change that. "I went to work in Cateura as an environmental engineer," Chavez says. "I saw that there were a lot of children, and I had the idea to teach them music in my free time." He began giving lessons with donated (捐赠的) instruments. The classes became so popular that the instruments quickly ran out. So, he asked Cola to use the neighbourhood's only thing, rubbish, to create new ones.

Cola found the broken shell of a violin in the landfill and decided to restore (修复) it. Then he decided to make other instruments made from recycled materials. Violins were made from cans, wooden spoons and forks. Cellos were made from large oil drums. Trumpets were made from bottle tops and old pipes. Everything came from the landfill. And so, the Recycled Orchestra was born.

The orchestra's first concert was held for the proud parents of its members. But word spread about these talented musicians. Soon, they performed around Paraguay, and later, they travelled to Brazil for a concert. Before long, their music was being played around the world.

"The orchestra has changed some members' lives," says violinist Ada Rios. "When I play the violin I feel like I am somewhere beautiful else." Rios now teaches other children how to play, and she hopes to be a violin teacher.

Chavez doesn't think that music is the answer to all the problems facing Cateura's young people. But he knows that the music lets children experience something special. It's motivating (激励) them to imagine life beyond Cateura. "The kids playing in the Recycled Orchestra are creating something out of nothing," Chavez says. There's a saying that "One person's rubbish is another's treasure", and the Recycled Orchestra proves that it's true.



violin

cello



trumpet

24. Why did Chavez ask Cola to create new instruments?

- A. Because the children broke the old ones.
- B. Because the old ones ran out too quickly.
- C. Because the new ones were much more popular.
- D. Because the children wanted to play the new ones.

25. Who did the orchestra first perform for?
- A. Parents of the orchestra's members. B. Teacher Chavez.
C. People around Paraguay. D. Talented musicians in Brazil.
26. How did the Recycled Orchestra help the children in Cateura?
- A. They moved from their old town.
B. They got support from musicians.
C. They restored the old instruments.
D. They created the new from nothing.

C

Many of us were told from an early age that, be it at school or in life, “you learn from your mistakes”. But is this actually true?

The short answer is “yes”—failure can be a teachable moment. But learning from our mistakes is, in fact, very hard because we don't like to fail. It doesn't feel good, so we react to failure in emotional ways, like giving up on a task early, telling ourselves we don't care whether we succeed, or finding something wrong with the task itself. This is self-protective, according to Hallgeir Sjastad, a professor at the Norwegian School of Economics. “Most of us want to think of ourselves as highly skilled and successful”, he says, so when we fail, “it results in a serious danger to our self-image”.

Luckily, there is a research to suggest that there are some strategies (策略) to help us overcome the emotional barriers (障碍) around failure. One of them is to hold a third-person perspective (看法). Instead of asking “Why did I fail?”, we could ask “Why did Sam fail?”, for example. Lots of studies by psychologist Ethan Kross at the University of Michigan show that holding a third-person perspective helps to reduce our negative emotional influence, allowing us to look at failure without personal emotions.

A second strategy involves offering advice to others who may be in the same situation as us. This strategy led to better levels of motivation and academic (学业上的) success in the test groups—involving both adults and children—that were asked to give advice based on their own failures. Professors Eskreis-Winkler, Fishbach and Duckworth found that the satisfaction of helping others “forces people to relate with their experience and what they have learned”.

The writer Samuel Beckett once said: “Fail again, fail better”. But it now seems that we should be saying: “Fail again, fail smarter”. Failure is a certain part of life, but by learning to overcome the emotional barriers around it, we may find the road to success is a little easier to discover.

27. According to Hallgeir Sjastad, when we fail, we may _____.
A. feel hard to find something wrong
B. care about what we learned from it
C. get bad influence on our self-image
D. try our best to become highly skilled

28. What can we learn from the strategies?
- A. Learning from others' mistakes may reduce negative emotions.
 - B. Giving some advice based on success may cause academic progress.
 - C. Helping other people overcome emotional barriers is the key to success.
 - D. Holding a third-person perspective helps us be less emotional about our failures.
29. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To point out some advantages of learning from failure experience.
 - B. To suggest us helping others with their negative emotional influence.
 - C. To show better ways to overcome emotional barriers about failures.
 - D. To stress the importance of finding satisfaction by overcoming failures.

D



mask

Personality describes the certain ways of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that tell apart a person from others. The word “personality” comes from the Latin word “persona”, which refers to a mask worn by performers in the theatre to play roles, or **disguise** who the person is. Although there are many meanings of personality, most focus on the way of behaviors and characteristics that can help predict and explain a person's behavior. Explanations for personality can focus on lots of influences, from genetic (基因的) effects to the role of the environment and experience in shaping a person's personality.

Types of Personality

There is popular general knowledge of personality types such as the Myers-Briggs theory. The Myers-Briggs Personality Type Indicator (MBTI 人格类型量表) recognizes a personality based on four aspects: introversion-extraversion (内倾-外倾), sensing-intuition (实感-知觉), thinking-feeling, and judging-perceiving (判断-感知). After taking a Myers-Briggs personality test, you are considered one of 16 personality types. Here are some examples of these personality types:

- ◇ ISTJ: Introverted, sensing, thinking, and judging. People with this personality type are logical, organized, detail-oriented and practical.
- ◇ INFP: Introverted, intuitive, feeling, and perceiving. They are easy to be idealists and sensitive to their feelings.
- ◇ ESFJ: Extroverted, sensing, feeling, and judging. They are outgoing, kind, loyal and sensitive.
- ◇ ENFJ: Extroverted, intuitive, feeling, and judging. They are known as “givers” for being warm-hearted and they are practical.

◇ ...

Research on personality can offer deep understanding about how personality develops and changes over the course of a lifetime. This research can also have important practical applications in the real world. For example, people can use a personality test to learn more about themselves and their advantages or disadvantages. Some tests give people deep understanding about how their personality affects many areas of their lives, including careers, relationships, personal growth, and more. Understanding your personality type can help you find out what career you might enjoy, how well you might perform in certain job roles, or how effective a kind of psychological treatment could be for you. Personality type can also have an influence on your health, including how often you visit the doctor and how you deal with stress.

Understanding the psychology (心理学) of personality is much more than simply general knowledge or studying. The findings from personality research can have important applications in the world of medicine, health, business, economics, technology, among others. By building a better understanding of how personality works, we can look for new ways to improve both personal and public health.

30. What does the word “**disguise**” probably mean in Paragraph 1?
A. To question. B. To hide. C. To discuss. D. To guess.
31. What might be the strengths of an ISFJ?
A. Outgoing and kind. B. Humorous and self-confident.
C. Curious and practical. D. Practical and sensitive.
32. Which of the following would be the best heading for Paragraph 3?
A. The Influence of Personality. B. The Forms of Personality.
C. The Changes in Personality. D. The Studies on Personality.
33. The writer probably agrees that _____.
A. people's living environment is decided by personality
B. a personality test is a must when looking for a worker
C. deep understanding of how personality works matters a lot
D. learning psychology can largely improve one's personality

第二部分

本部分共 5 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达 (34 - 36 题，每题 2 分，37 题 4 分，共 10 分)

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

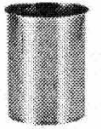
Into the Deep: Ocean Exploration

Salt water covers about 71% of the Earth's surface, and yet we have spent much more time exploring the Earth's mountains, forests, and deserts than studying its oceans. Scientists say that we know more about the moon than we know about our own oceans. And today, we

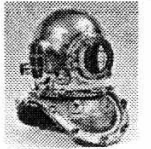
continue to put more effort on space exploration than on ocean exploration.

Why is it that we know so little about the oceans that surround us? Perhaps it is because, for centuries, people thought of the ocean as just a travel network. Ocean exploration was also prevented by the conditions below the surface. The high pressure of the water would kill an unprotected diver. Water temperature on the ocean floor was not inviting either. Openings on the ocean floor have temperatures as high as 123°C.

To explore below the surface of the ocean, humans needed special equipment. Early diving suits from the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century were not very useful. One type enclosed the diver's body in a cylinder, making it difficult to move around. A later type of diving suit replaced the large cylinder with a heavy metal helmet. Air from above the surface traveled through a tube into the helmet. These early diving suits allowed people to descend (下降) fifty feet below the ocean surface for about an hour.



cylinder



helmet

In 1872, the first ship equipped for ocean exploration set out on a four-year trip around the world. The ship had two labs, and it carried the most advanced scientific equipment of the time. Scientists on the ship tested and gathered information of sea water. They discovered an underwater mountain chain and more than 4,000 new species (物种). The results of this expedition encouraged interest in exploring farther below the ocean surface.

The work of deep-sea explorers has given us a picture of life far below the surface. There is now greater understanding of the diversity of life in the ocean. We are now more aware of the importance of healthy oceans. Still, less than one tenth of 1% of the deep ocean has been explored. Sylvia Earle, one of the leading experts on oceans, says, "We're in a new century, and most of the planet has yet to be seen."

34. How much of the Earth's surface is covered with salt water?
35. What prevented ocean exploration for centuries?
36. What did the scientists on the first ship equipped for exploration in 1872 discover?
37. Do you think people should put more effort on space exploration or on ocean exploration? Why? (Please give two reasons.)

五、文段表达 (10 分)

38. 从下面两个题目中任选一题, 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

假设你是李华。你的英国笔友 Peter 给你发来邮件, 想询问你身边的感人故事。请你用英文回复他的邮件, 分享发生在你生活中的感人故事以及你的收获。

提示词语: nervous, encourage, help, confidence, light up

- 提示问题:
- What moving story would you like to share?
 - What have you learned from the story?

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? I'd like to share you a moving story that happened in my life.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

假设你是李华。你校英语俱乐部正在开展读书分享活动, 其公众号计划做关于“好书推荐”系列推送。请你用英文给公众号留言, 推荐一本你喜欢的书籍, 对其作简要介绍, 并说明推荐理由。

提示词语: novel, knowledge, attractive, achieve, make a difference

- 提示问题:
- What is your favourite book? Please describe it.
 - Why do you recommend (推荐) this book?

第一部分

一、单项填空 (每题 0.5 分, 共 6 分)

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A
5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A
9. D 10. D 11. C 12. B

二、完形填空 (每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

13. D 14. A 15. B 16. D
17. B 18. C 19. A 20. C

三、阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 26 分)

21. B 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. A
26. D 27. C 28. D 29. C 30. B
31. D 32. A 33. C

第二部分

四、阅读表达 (34—36 题每题 2 分, 37 题 4 分, 共 10 分)

34. About 71% of the Earth's surface.
35. People thought of the ocean as just a travel network. Ocean exploration was also prevented by the conditions below the surface.
36. They discovered an underwater mountain chain and more than 4,000 new species.
37. I think people should put more effort on space exploration. Because space is very big and there are more areas for us to explore. We may find another planet to live in the future. / I think people should put more effort on ocean exploration. Because ocean covers most surface of our Earth. We should learn more about it, so that we can protect it better.

五、文段表达 (10 分)

38. 参考范文:

题目①

Dear Peter,

How is everything going? I'd like to share you a moving story that happened in my life.

Last week, Xiaohong took part in a singing competition. I was deeply touched by something that happened then.

During the performance, Xiaohong was too nervous to sing. Seeing this, her teachers and her classmates came forward to cheer her on and encouraged her not to give up. With their encouragement, Xiaohong was able to rebuild her confidence and finally finished her

competition successfully. Although she didn't win a prize, she felt proud of herself for her perseverance.

From the story, I've learned that everyone has the power to brighten others' lives. Therefore, let's work together to spread kindness wherever we go, using our actions and words to light up the world around us.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

My favourite book is *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, which is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature. It is an epic retelling of historical events in China. The novel describes the warriors and leaders who helped found the Three Kingdoms.

The reason why I recommend this book is that it not only gives you hours of entertainment, but also teaches you valuable lessons about history, culture, and human nature. The book is very attractive and it can also inspire you to learn more about Chinese literature. Hope you can read this book and get pleasure from it.

文段表达按档给分，共 10 分，具体评分标准如下：

评分标准：

说明：先根据文章整体内容确定档次，然后在该档次内评出分数。

第一档：(9 - 10 分)

完全符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全，形式多样，词汇丰富，语言准确，语意连贯，表达清楚，具有逻辑性。

第二档：(6 - 8 分)

基本符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全，语法结构和词汇基本满足语篇需要，语言基本通顺。语意基本连贯，表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误，但不影响整体理解。

第三档：(3 - 5 分)

部分内容符合题目要求，要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多。语言不通顺。表达不够清楚，影响整体理解。

第四档：(1 - 2 分)

与题目有关内容不多。只是简单拼凑提示词语。所写内容难以理解。

第五档：(0 分)

与题目内容完全无关。所写内容无法理解。

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