

# 2023-2024 学年度下学期初二英语三月份检测卷

试卷满分: 100 分 使用时间: 4.10

## 第 I 卷 (选择题)

### 听力试题

(听力满分: 30 分 听力时间: 30 分钟)

#### 一、短对话理解 (共 8 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 12 分)

听下面 8 段短对话。每段对话后有一道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where will the man and woman eat?

- A. In a noodle house.                      B. In a pizza restaurant.                      C. In a Chinese restaurant.

2. What is Betty reading?

- A. A magazine.                      B. A newspaper.                      C. A storybook.

3. What test did the man pass?

- A. The Maths test.                      B. The English test.                      C. The Chinese test.

4. Where is Bob's new jacket?

- A. In his schoolbag.                      B. In his classroom.                      C. On the school bus.

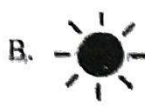
5. How did the boy go to school this morning?

- A. By car.                      B. By bus.                      C. On foot.

6. What happened to the man?

- A. He hurt his feet.                      B. He hurt his legs.                      C. He hurt his arms.

7. What will the weather be like this afternoon?



8. How often does the girl practise the piano?

- A. Every day.                      B. Five days a week.                      C. Two days a week.

#### 二、长对话理解 (共 12 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 18 分)

听下面 4 段长对话。每段对话后有三道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

听材料, 回答下列小题。

9. What competition did Mike take part in?

- A. A singing competition.                      B. A writing competition.                      C. A swimming competition.

10. What's new with Judy?

- A. She got a birthday gift.                      B. She had a birthday party.                      C. She lost her favourite book.
11. Who gave Judy the birthday gift?  
A. Her father.                      B. Her friend.                      C. Her uncle.
12. Where does this conversation take place?  
A. At home.                      B. In an office.                      C. In a shop.
13. What does the boy have for breakfast?  
A. Bread and milk.                      B. An egg and milk.                      C. An egg and bread.
14. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Mother and son.                      B. Doctor and patient.                      C. Teacher and student.

听材料，回答下列小题。

15. What does the woman probably do?  
A. A policewoman.                      B. A teacher.                      C. A doctor.
16. Why does the man call the woman?  
A. Because his daughter is badly ill.  
B. Because he can't find his daughter.  
C. Because his daughter didn't go to school.

17. What colour are Sally's shoes?  
A. Brown.                      B. Black.                      C. Blue.

听材料，回答下列小题。

18. When will the man have to give the book report?  
A. Next Monday.                      B. Next Tuesday.                      C. Next Wednesday.
19. What is the man's problem?  
A. He doesn't have a dictionary.  
B. He reads too fast to get the main ideas.  
C. He doesn't understand many of the new words.
20. What does the man think of guessing the meaning of a word?  
A. Easy.                      B. Funny.                      C. Hard.

## 二、阅读理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

### A

When I was walking back home at around 12:15 pm during my lunch break one day, an apple core (果核) comes flying toward me. It landed just before my feet. Surprised, I thought myself fortunate not to get hit by it.

The apple was thrown over the fence by a school student. I live opposite a school. A wall separates my apartment building from the school.

Thinking it was a one-off experience, I told my friends, and we laughed about it.

Then, the week after, I was walking along exactly the same spot at exactly the same time and bam! Another apple came over. This time it landed on the roof of a shed (棚屋). I thought to myself: "Is it my destiny (命运) to get hit by an apple?"

Last week I was walking back home. I checked my phone. It was 12:15 pm. My mind wandered to those two times before when I'd seen an apple thrown over the wall. But suddenly, my thoughts were interrupted (打断) by ANOTHER flying apple! This one was a big one. Only one bite (咬) had been taken out of it, and it was thrown with speed.

Another dangerous but "lucky" experience! Someone could be really hurt by these apples. Enough was enough. Did the student(s) not realize that people live across the wall? Or do they not care?

I told my friend about it. "You should just throw the apple back over the wall. That will teach them," my friend suggested. But I don't want to play that "game". As they say, an eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind. Besides, I might end up hurting someone when I throw it back.

Maybe I'll call the school and let them know. The student(s) responsible need to know that they might end up hurting someone if they keep throwing their waste. What's more, waste belongs in the bin (垃圾箱), not anywhere else.

21. How did the author (作者) feel after she saw the first thrown apple core?

- A. Excited.      B. Lucky.      C. Doubtful.      D. Touched.

22. How many times did the author see an apple thrown over the wall?

- A. Once.      B. Twice.      C. Three times.      D. Four times.

23. From the underlined sentence, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the author was hit in the eye by the last thrown apple  
B. the author will set up a camera on the wall  
C. the author will not react (反应) by doing the same bad thing  
D. the author will throw the apple back next time

24. What can we infer (推断) from the story?

- A. The students could see when the author was walking by.



- B. The apples were thrown by the same student.
- C. Somebody was once hurt by thrown waste there.
- D. The school may find out about the problem and set new rules.

## B

Is there a connection between music and language? According to recent studies, the answer is yes: Music helps develop certain language abilities in the brain.

A study from Northwestern University shows that playing a musical instrument can improve a person's hearing ability. As a part of the study, two groups of people listened to a person talking in a noisy room. The people in the first group were musicians, while those in the second group had no musical training. The musicians were found to be able to hear the talking person more clearly.

Musicians hear better, says study leader Nina Kraus, because they learn to pay attention to certain sounds. For example, when the violinists play in an orchestra (管弦乐队), they must listen closely to what they are playing and ignore(忽视)the other sounds. In this way, musicians can hear certain sounds better, even in a room with lots of noise.

Gotfried Schlaug, a doctor at Harvard Medical School, works with stroke(中风)patients.

Because of their illness, these people cannot say their names, addresses, or other information normally. However, they can still sing. Dr. Schlaug was surprised to find singing words helped his patients finally speak. Why does this work? Schlaug isn't sure. Music seems to be able to make different parts of the brain active, including the bad parts. In some way, this helps patients use those parts of the brain again.

So music is not only enjoyable, but also good for us in many other ways. Playing an instrument or singing, says Nina Kraus, can help us do better in school and keep our brain sharp as we get older.

25. What were the people in the first group asked to do in the study of Northwestern University?

- A. Listen to different kinds of music.
- B. Make some noise in an empty room.
- C. Give the second group musical training.
- D. Find out what the talking person was saying.

26. The writer uses the example of violinists in Paragraph 3 to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how musicians play in an orchestra
- B. how musicians ignore certain sounds

C. why musicians have better hearing ability      D. why musicians are not afraid of loud noise

27. Gottfried Schlaug helps his stroke patients speak by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. playing music for them      B. getting them to sing words
- C. teaching them to play instruments      D. joining the bad parts of their brain
28. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce different ways of playing music.
- B. To give some advice about making our brain active.
- C. To show the relationship between music and language abilities.
- D. To share the results of recent studies on treating stroke patients.

### C

①Lucy just had a good time at Disneyland. Andy did well in last month's math test and his dad bought him a new smart watch. And now, Cyndy is playing with her cute kitten. On social media, everyone seems to be happy all the time.

②But can that be true in real life? The answer to this question is no. As a teenager, you haven't had much life experience. Sometimes, you might have very high hopes. For example, you wanted to get an A in an exam. It didn't happen, and you felt sad. Sadness is not always bad. It can push you to do better next time.

③But it's a different story if your sadness is starting to affect your daily life. Maybe you don't want to go to school in the morning. Or you don't feel like going out with your friends. If you feel like that, you may be falling into depression.

④I felt this way when my dog, Rebel, died. He was always by my side. Every morning, he followed me to school. Now, he was gone, and I didn't want to do anything.

⑤My parents said I was having unrealistic hopes. Dogs don't live forever. Rebel had a good life. He probably wanted me to have a good life, too.

⑥Depression is not a sign of being weak. Instead, it's a part of who we are. Many famous people, like comedian (喜剧演员) Jim Carrey, have also experienced depression. When you feel depressed, you must not shut yourself away from the world. Share your feelings with a good friend. Eat

something delicious and take a walk in the park. Ask for any help you need. You're not alone in the battle against this terrible feeling!

29. How does the author start Paragraph 1?

- A. By telling a story.
- B. By asking a question.
- C. By going some advice.
- D. By giving some examples.

30. What does the underlined word "depression" mean in the text?

- A. Sadness.
- B. Excitement.
- C. Worry.
- D. Surprise.

31. How is the text organized?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

32. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Teenagers have rich life experience.
- B. Being unhappy can help us sometimes.
- C. Asking for help is the best way to solve problems.
- D. On social media, everyone seems to be happy all the time.

D

Shameem was born in a small village in Pakistan. In her village, it was a tradition to keep girls inside their homes. They were not allowed to get an education.

Fortunately, Shameem's uncle, a university teacher, wanted to give her a chance to see the world. He offered Shameem a chance to attend school. So she became the only girl student in her class.

However, Shameem struggled to complete her schooling. To get permission for college, she went on a three-day hunger strike (抗议). After graduating from college, Shameem got a position in a non-profit organization (非营利性组织) working to help women in rural (农村的) areas.

There, she saw a Pakistan that she didn't know. Until then, she thought she had a difficult life. But there, she saw what women in other parts of Pakistan were experiencing. Some women had 11 children, but nothing to feed them. They would walk three hours every day to get water.



Shameem found that the position was more than just a job for her. She discovered her power. Her experience could encourage more people to understand the importance of education and send their daughters to school.

Now, Shameem teaches in a rural school in her hometown. "The first day I walked into the school," she said, "I saw all these little Shameems looking at me with dreams in their eyes, the same dream of freedom that I had in my childhood."

Today, there is not a single girl in her village who doesn't go to school.

33. Who played an important role in sending Shameem to school?
- A. Her uncle.      B. Her teacher.      C. A workmate.      D. A university student.
34. Why did Shameem work for a non-profit organization?
- A. To make much money for her family.
- B. To finish her education by herself.
- C. To help poor women in the countryside.
- D. To discover her power as an example.
35. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?
- A. Shameem walked three hours to get water.
- B. Shameem used to know her homeland well.
- C. Women and children were all short of food.
- D. Women's situation was worse than expected.
36. What's the influence of Shameem's effort?
- A. Now girls have the same dream in Pakistan.
- B. No girl is allowed to attend school in Pakistan.
- C. All girls in the school are named Shameem.
- D. The idea of girls' education in her village has changed.

E

No one expected that Baduanjin would become popular among young Chinese people.

In the past couple of years, an online teaching video of Baduanjin, a form of Qigong, has been

played for more than 10 million times. "I have been doing Baduanjin for about four months. 37  
I like Baduanjin very much because it gives me a much healthier lifestyle," a young man commented.  
Baduanjin is one of the oldest health and fitness methods in China, originally created over 800 years  
ago during the Song Dynasty. Its name is made up of two parts, namely "baduan" and "jin". 38  
And the second part refers to the stretch(舒展) and grace of the movements.

Compared with sports such as ballgames or swimming, Baduanjin is slow and usually played  
with smooth music, so it used to be considered as a sport for the elders.

3 It helped kill their neck and back pain after long working hours at home while not  
requiring much effort, time and space.

Sun Yu xuan, a college student, has also noticed the rising popularity of Baduanjin. The  
21-year-old girl has been teaching other students to practice for over three years. They started with  
20 members in 2019 and the group has 45 members now. "40 I didn't expect that it could  
attract so many young people. I guess that's because they receive real benefits(好处, 益处) from the  
sport," she said.

根据短文内容, 从下列选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

- A It helps me sleep better and get stronger.
- B. Every member in the group is very active.
- C. The first part refers to eight separate movements.
- D. Baduanjin has been spread worldwide by young Chinese people.
- E.(涂卡 AB). During COVID-19, however, many young people came to realize the advantages of the sport.

### 三、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

My stutter (口吃) had always been much of a problem. I'd had so many specialists (专家) for  
my \_\_\_\_\_ over the years. As I walked down the hallway to meet a new one, memories popped  
(突然出现) in my head of how painful being a kid who stutters had been. It 42 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..." I felt nervous.



"Well," she said with a 43 smile "I've always liked Texas."

She turned out to be (结果是) the best speech specialist I've ever had, not like those who told me to clap my hands while speaking. She was 44. She spent the first several weeks just talking to me—asking me all kinds of questions about myself, especially my feelings. And she 45. She then began to teach me about the speech, not just about my speech, but about everybody's.

I 46 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 47 stuttering. Somehow Mrs Claussen finally got me in the group. I felt 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 48! It was a very depressing (使人沮丧的) time, and I often felt 49. When I was feeling really sorry for myself, I remembered Mrs Claussen had told me whether I could change my speech was all up to me. She was right about that. I finally improved my speech greatly.

Many years have passed, but I think of her from time to time, wondering if she had as much 50 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.

- |                  |                |           |              |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 41. A. speech    | B. study       | C. dream  | D. fear      |
| 42. A. maybe     | B. even        | C. still  | D. never     |
| 43. A. shy       | B. cold        | C. weak   | D. kind      |
| 44. A. silent    | B. simple      | C. easy   | D. different |
| 45. A. cried     | B. listened    | C. waited | D. stopped   |
| 46. A. sang      | B. spoke       | C. played | D. danced    |
| 47. A. against   | B. besides     | C. for    | D. without   |
| 48. A. practice  | B. communicate | C. report | D. reply     |
| 49. A. satisfied | B. relaxed     | C. lonely | D. happy     |

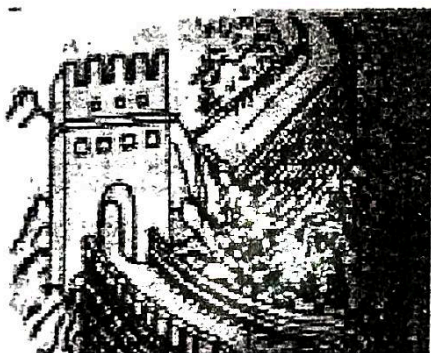
50. A. advice      B. influence      C. experience      D. action

第 II 卷 (非选择题)

五、短文填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或用括号内所给词的正确形式填空, 使短文通顺、连贯。

The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world. It is one of the most popular 51 (place) in China and it is popular among people from all over the world.



Why do so many people love the Great Wall? Maybe it's because it is very huge and long. The Great Wall is 52 (actual) 21, 196.18 kilometers long. It is even 53 (long) than the equator (赤道).

The Great Wall 54 (have) some different parts. In my opinion, two parts of 55 (they) are very popular. The first one is Jinshanling Great Wall and 56 other one is Badaling Great Wall.

Jinshanling Great Wall is in Hebei Province. I think it is the most beautiful part. You can enjoy different beautiful views all year 57, from spring to winter.

Badaling Great Wall is 58 a famous part that it 59 (visit) by lots of visitors every day. Some leaders from other countries always choose to visit it when they travel to China. They enjoy 60 (walk) on it. They say the Great Wall is really great.

## 六、任务型阅读

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(本大题共4小题，前3道每小题2分，第四题4分 总10分)

### My 100 Days Without a Mobile Phone

When was the last time you left home without your mobile phone? Can you imagine yourself living a month, or even a year without checking your mobile phone from time to time?

As a busy modern person with lots of social connections, plans and responsibilities, I just cannot afford to not be in touch with the rest of the world. Staying connected to other people is a big part of my life. However, sometimes it can be bothersome (恼人的).

One day I discovered I was terribly tired out. I tried turning notifications (通知) off. But the fear of missing out something important made me check the phone more often than before. So, I simply stopped using my phone.

Well, to tell the truth, it was not simple at all. For the first couple of days, I had a big fear that all of my friends would soon forget about me. When I had a free moment, I had no idea what to get myself distracted (分心的) with, and the worries mixed with boredom kept bothering me.

However, after three weeks without a mobile phone, I started noticing changes — changes which I liked, and which drove me to not just continue the experiment, but in fact to reorganize some of my habits.

First of all, I noticed that I became much more focused (专注的). Before, while doing something, I would often find myself wondering what was going on online. After a month of staying away from my mobile phone, I found that the urge (冲动) was already not that strong and that my ability to focus improved.

I discovered that the world is a beautiful place. Before, I would look at it through my camera mostly: take a photo, post it, get some likes. Now, I saw beautiful people walking around and I sensed the seasons change. I could understand the actual beauty of the world, and I did not need anyone else to prove the value of this beauty through likes or shares.

Now, as 100 days have passed, I can say that the experiment was worth it. I am planning to stay away from my phone for as long as possible.



61. What made the writer check the phone more often than before?

\_\_\_\_\_

62. When did the writer start noticing his changes?

\_\_\_\_\_

63. What does the writer plan to do with his phone after the experiment?

\_\_\_\_\_

64. Would you like to follow the writer's example? Why or why not? (Please give two reasons.

Please write 30 or more words)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

温馨提示：请将 51-60 答案写在下面

51 \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_

56 \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_

134

135