

机密★启用前

江西省2023年初中学业水平考试 英语试题卷

说明:1. 全卷满分120分,考试时间120分钟。

2. 请按试题序号在答题卡相应位置作答,答在试题卷或其它位置无效。

一、听力理解(本大题共20小题,每小题1分,共20分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话,然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

- A. Some juice. B. Some oranges. C. Some apples.

答案是C。

A) 请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后,你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. What kind of music does Peter like?

- A. Pop music. B. Folk music. C. Country music.

2. What will John do right away?

- A. Do homework. B. Play basketball. C. Clean the room.

3. Who is in hospital?

- A. Mike. B. Tony. C. Alice.

4. How often does Jack go to the English corner?

- A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Once a month.

5. What does the man mean?

- A. He will try on the shoes. B. He won't buy the shoes. C. He doesn't like the shoes.

B) 请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听第1段对话,回答第6、7小题。

6. Where is the city library?

- A. On New Street. B. On Hill Street. C. On Park Street.

7. How long does it take to walk there?

- A. 10 minutes. B. 15 minutes. C. 20 minutes.

请听第2段对话,回答第8、9小题。

8. What's wrong with Tom?

- A. He has a cough. B. He has a fever. C. He has a toothache.

9. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.

请听第3段对话,回答第10至第12小题。

10. Why did Jim go to Beijing?

- A. To travel. B. To visit his friends. C. To learn Chinese.

11. How was the weather in Beijing?
A. Hot. B. Cold. C. Warm.
12. What is Jim interested in?
A. Chinese art. B. Chinese food. C. Chinese kung fu.
13. What will the boy get for his father?
A. A shirt. B. A pen. C. A tie.
14. Which restaurant would they choose?
A. Rockin' Restaurant. B. Green Land Restaurant. C. Uncle Bob's Restaurant.
15. What can we get from the conversation?
A. Today is Father's Day.
B. They are going to have seafood.
C. The boy's father is a businessman.

C) 请听下面一段独白, 根据独白内容完成下列句子, 每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

16. The School Summer Fair is on Friday, _____.
17. The fair will be held in the school _____.
18. The school band will play at _____ o'clock in the afternoon.
19. Volunteers are needed to help organize some _____.
20. If students want to join, they can call _____.

二、单项填空(本大题共8小题, 每小题1分, 共8分)

请阅读下面各小题, 从题中所给的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。

21. —Kevin, could you pass me some _____? It's so hot today. I'm really thirsty.
—OK. Here you are.
A. rice B. bread C. water D. chicken
22. I've just got two tickets! I _____ to see the new movie with Tony.
A. go B. went C. will go D. have gone
23. —Be _____, please! Your sister is reading a book.
—All right! I will.
A. happy B. crazy C. honest D. quiet
24. —Hello! Can I speak to Jenny, please?
—Sorry, she isn't in. Can I _____ a message?
A. take B. read C. check D. receive
25. —What's that noise, Tom?
—Oh, some children _____ in the yard.
A. play B. are playing C. played D. will play
26. Mary cut her knee badly, _____ she didn't cry.
A. but B. as C. so D. since
27. —As I know, your friend Jeff is very humorous.
—Yes. He is _____ person I know.
A. funnier B. the funniest C. more serious D. the most serious
28. Hou Yi _____ magic medicine for shooting down the nine suns, then Pang Meng tried to steal it.
A. gives B. has given C. gave D. was given

三、完形填空(本大题共26小题,每小题1分,共26分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Saving Baby Elephants

Mishak rubs (擦) his eyes when he prepares warm milk. Like other people looking after babies, he is 29. It is 5:30 a.m., and he hasn't had much sleep. Mishak sits next to the baby elephant, smiles and makes sure she finishes the breakfast.

Mishak is a 30 from an elephant rescue (救援) center. 31, many elephants meet problems, so they need rescuing here. For one thing, hunters 32 elephants for their ivory. For another, people build homes and plant fields where 33 used to live. Hungry elephants walk into the villages and fields to look for food. They often cause serious damage (破坏), so farmers kill 34. As a result, adult elephants often leave their babies behind.

When a baby elephant 35 its mother, it's also in great danger. This is because it needs its mother's milk for about four years. 36 this milk, the baby has little chance to live. Research shows that elephants, like people, have 37. If the mother elephant dies, the baby elephant often becomes sad and ill.

The center's job is to raise these baby elephants and send them back to the 38 step by step. First, keepers take turns looking after the baby elephants 39 they don't want an elephant to depend on one of the keepers too much. Then keepers take the elephants into the forest. This is a(n) 40 part of the process because the elephants learn how to eat in the wild and communicate with others. When an elephant is four and no longer needs 41, keepers move it to the wild. This makes elephants become 42. It often takes them eight to ten years to get used to the wild.

At bedtime, Mishak has to lie down and 43 with his baby elephant. Mishak says that when he leaves the babies, they cry. Does he need an alarm to wake up? "Oh, no," he says. "The elephants are our alarms."

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 29. A. nervous | B. down | C. tired | D. shy |
| 30. A. teacher | B. keeper | C. doctor | D. policeman |
| 31. A. Unluckily | B. Finally | C. Excitedly | D. Suddenly |
| 32. A. buy | B. kill | C. keep | D. collect |
| 33. A. hunters | B. elephants | C. adults | D. keepers |
| 34. A. us | B. it | C. her | D. them |
| 35. A. loses | B. helps | C. saves | D. follows |
| 36. A. By | B. For | C. As | D. Without |
| 37. A. foods | B. homes | C. friends | D. feelings |
| 38. A. center | B. zoo | C. wild | D. city |
| 39. A. unless | B. but | C. or | D. because |
| 40. A. easy | B. fast | C. important | D. strange |
| 41. A. milk | B. fruits | C. grass | D. leaves |
| 42. A. brave | B. popular | C. friendly | D. patient |
| 43. A. work | B. play | C. study | D. sleep |

B) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空,并将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。每个词限用一次。

enter steal what while another laugh visitor impolitely height wise environment

Many years ago, there were many states in China. The State of Qi used to be very strong, but it became less powerful. Yan Zi was a 44 adviser, so the king of Qi sent him to ask Chu to support each other.



The king of Chu knew Yan Zi was very short. He tried to make Yan Zi feel shy about his 45. When Yan Zi arrived, the guard told him 46 through the small gate. Yan Zi didn't get angry. "Only a state of dogs will greet 47 with a gate for dogs. I'm visiting the State of Chu. This gate isn't for me." Yan Zi said. So the guard had to take him through the main gate.

The king of Chu was unhappy at 48 Yan Zi did. "Why did Qi send YOU? Don't they have anyone better?" the king tried 49 way.

"If Qi meets a great king, it'll send the best ambassador (使臣). I'm the worst. That's why I'm here." Yan Zi replied calmly (镇定地). At this time, the guards brought a thief (小偷) to the king. The thief was from Qi. "Ha! Yan Zi, is Qi a state of thieves?" asked the king 50.

Yan Zi replied, "The orange trees south of Huai River produce big and delicious fruit, 51 the orange trees north of Huai River produce small and sour fruit. The 52 makes the fruit grow differently. In Qi, people are good and honest, but here, they 53. What made that person a thief here?" Finally, the king looked at Yan Zi and 54, "I was wrong about you and your state!"

四、阅读理解(本大题共23小题,每小题2分,共46分)

A) 请阅读下面短文,根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Soapbox Derby Race for Beginners
Sunday 6th August

Come and try something new! Soapbox racing cars have no motors (发动机). You need a hill or a slope (斜坡) to race down.

Time: From 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Place: At the top of Clifton Avenue

Age: Between 6 and 16

Enter fee: £22

Notice: We will have experts to tell you all you need to know. See you at the top of the slope!



55. How much does a beginner pay for the race?
A. £22. B. £16. C. £7. D. £6.
56. Who can take part in the race?
A. A 5-year-old boy. B. A 17-year-old student.
C. A 10-year-old girl. D. A 23-year-old teacher.
57. Which of the following about Soapbox Derby Race is **TRUE**?
A. The racing cars have motors. B. The experts will come to help.
C. The race will be held at 9:00 a.m. D. Racers will meet on Green Avenue.

B

A Bright Idea

Evans Wadongo was from a village of Africa. He had to do homework by the light of a kerosene lamp (煤油灯). Evans' eyes hurt and **this** made studying difficult. It was common in his village. Many children left school for this reason...so they remained poor for the rest of their lives.



Although studying was difficult, Evans was an excellent student and went to a university. He continued to worry about the kerosene lamp. By this time, he realized it was not just bad for schoolchildren but for the whole family. First, it can cause illnesses such as coughs. Also, the light can hurt people's eyes. Besides, it can lead to fires. Lastly, kerosene is expensive, so families have less money for food. It was difficult to come up with a different kind of lamp that was cheap and good for the environment. Yet Evans did not give up.

One day, he had an idea. He could use a small solar (太阳能的) light. Sunlight is free and solar power is good for the environment. Evans built his first solar lamp, and it worked. He began to build more lamps and sent them to local families. An organization heard about this and provided money for him to build more solar lamps.

Each lamp only cost \$20. However, this was a lot of money to many villagers, who only earned around \$34 a week, so Evans made sure he kept the cost down. First, Evans used recycled materials. Next, volunteers built the lamps. Finally, people from many countries gave away money to his team, so the lamps were usually free.

Thousands of people had safe light. Julia, a mother of three, said, "Thanks to Evans, my children have light to read, and I have my own light to cook." The solar lamps made a big difference.

58. What does the underlined word "**this**" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Leaving school.
- B. Doing homework.
- C. Having eye problems.
- D. Having a bright idea.

59. How many problems about kerosene lamps are mentioned according to Paragraph 2?

- A. 6.
- B. 5.
- C. 4.
- D. 3.

60. Put the following information into correct order according to the passage.

- a. Evans went to a university.
- b. Thousands of people had safe light.
- c. His first solar lamp was invented.
- d. Kerosene lamps hurt Evans' eyes.
- e. Recycled materials were used in the lamps.
- f. People from many countries gave away money.

- A. d-a-c-e-f-b
- B. d-f-b-a-e-c
- C. a-d-f-e-c-b
- D. a-e-c-d-f-b

61. Why does the writer give Julia's example in Paragraph 5?

- A. To share Julia's experience.
- B. To show Evans' influence.
- C. To describe Evans' feelings.
- D. To introduce Evans' invention.

62. What is Evans like according to the passage?

- A. Polite, talented and humorous.
- B. Quiet, smart and honest.
- C. Humorous, clever and friendly.
- D. Hard-working, loving and creative.

C

When we think of art, we probably think of painting a picture on a strong cloth or special paper, even on walls of a city. However, in many cultures people paint their faces instead.

① _____

In fact, face painting may be the very first form of art. Painting faces are in different colors and patterns. This has been part of people's traditions for thousands of years. The way that people painted their faces can tell stories and lessons from the past.



②

People still paint their faces for lots of reasons. Patterns on faces connect people to a tribal (部落) family and can show who is the most important person in the family. For fighters, it is a way to make their enemies afraid. Face painting is also used in many ceremonies and special celebrations.

How is face paint important in theater?

Face paint was important in Japanese and Chinese ancient ceremonies. It was also used in traditional theatre to change the actors' roles. Actors in those countries still wear white, black and red face paint today to show feelings and make the bad people look dramatic (戏剧性的) and awful.

③

Tribal people make face paint from the natural colors in plants and earth. Plant parts are used to make different colorings. The ingredients are dried over a fire and then made into a powder (粉末). This is then mixed with animal fat.

63. Match the title with each part.

- a. Is face paint art?
 - b. Is wall painting a symbol?
 - c. Why paint your face?
 - d. How wear face paint?
 - e. Where does the paint come from?
- A. ①-a, ②-b, ③-c B. ①-b, ②-e, ③-d C. ①-a, ②-c, ③-e D. ①-b, ②-d, ③-c

64. How long has face painting been part of people's traditions?

- A. For a few years.
- B. For several centuries.
- C. For about 100 years.
- D. For thousands of years.

65. Why did fighters paint their faces when they fought?

- A. To look friendly.
- B. To look scary.
- C. To look funny.
- D. To look painful.

66. What can we know about face paint?

- A. Painting on the walls is the first form of art.
- B. Animal fat is used to make different colorings.
- C. Patterns on faces can show people's ages in a family.
- D. Face paint in colors can show actors' feelings in China.

67. Which of the following can be the best title?

- A. Face Art.
- B. Traditional Painters.
- C. Wall Paintings.
- D. Tribal Celebrations.

D

Why do We Yawn?

Do you yawn? There are about 20 reasons that scientists think are possible for yawning after research. They do not know exactly why yawning happens, but they do know many facts about yawning.

We know that everyone yawns in the same way. First you open your mouth slowly. Your mouth stays open for about five seconds. You take in a lot of air and then push it out. Then you quickly close your mouth. We also know that yawning is **contagious**. When you see someone yawn, you yawn, too.



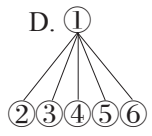
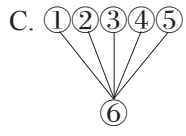
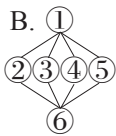
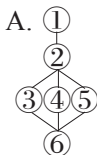
Many people say they yawn because they are bored or tired. That might be true. People do often yawn before they sleep and after they wake up. However, we know that people also yawn when they are excited or nervous. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a race. Why is that? In 2007, scientists found that a yawn can help a warm brain cool down.

Some scientists believe that yawning makes you notice things more quickly. When you yawn, you breathe deeply. You also stretch (强化) the muscles (肌肉) in your face, mouth, and neck. Your eardrums stretch, too. Maybe this helps you to be quicker to notice things.

In some countries, people think yawning is not nice. People put their hands over their mouths to cover a yawn. In other countries, people think yawning is healthy. They think that opening the mouth very big can let good things in. When they breathe out, they think that bad things go out of the body with the air.

Scientists do not spend much time studying yawning. That is probably because yawning does not hurt. It is just something we do.

68. What does the underlined word “contagious” in Paragraph 2 mean?
 A. Able to spread quickly. B. Able to breathe easily.
 C. Able to change easily. D. Able to sleep quickly.
69. Why do Olympic runners often yawn before a race?
 A. They are too tired or too bored. B. A yawn can let good things in.
 C. A yawn can help a warm brain cool down. D. A yawn can stretch the muscles in their faces.
70. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?
 A. Reasons for yawning. B. Advantages of yawning.
 C. Disadvantages of yawning. D. Different ideas about yawning.
71. What can we probably infer from the passage?
 A. People use different ways to yawn.
 B. Scientists will do further research on yawning.
 C. It’s hard to notice things quickly while yawning.
 D. Some scientists think yawning is good for people.
72. What would be the best structure of the passage?



B) 请先阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中，使短文意思通顺、结构完整，并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

Bamboo is a wonderful plant for many people around the world. 73 People make tables, clothes, medicine, and musical instruments with it. Pandas may eat bamboo every day, but people can also eat it.

74 Some bamboo grows so quickly that people say they can watch it grow. The speed of growth depends on the type of bamboo, the earth and the season. Normal bamboo grows 3–10 cm a day. It usually grows in tropical (热带的) areas. 75 Bamboo plants are found in Asia, Australia, parts of Africa, and South America.

One of the world’s oldest building materials is bamboo. Like today, people use it because it’s very strong. They used it to build houses, boats, and bridges. The Chinese made a bamboo bridge over the Min River in Sichuan, China almost 1000 years ago. 76 Also, bamboo is still used to make houses today, especially in China and Philippines.

As a part of history, bamboo is very important. The great scientist Thomas Edison did not invent the light bulb (灯泡), but he made it perfect. He wanted the material inside to burn for a long period of time. He tried over 1000 different types of materials. 77 One day, he tried to use a piece of bamboo and the light bulb lit up for over a thousand hours. This invention helped other scientists to make the modern light bulb we use today.

- A. You can still visit it today.
 B. There are over 1000 uses for it.
 C. However, none worked very well.
 D. Bamboo is light because it is empty inside.
 E. It can also be found in other parts of the world.
 F. Chinese people like drawing pictures of bamboo.
 G. The fastest growing plant in the world is bamboo.

五、补全对话(共5分)

请阅读下面对话,根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处,使对话通顺、合理,意思完整,并在答题卡上将其序号涂黑。一空一句。

(Andy and Henry are talking in the school. Andy=A, Henry=H)

A: Look! There's a photo competition in the newspaper.

H: 78 I'd like to have a try.

A: Well, you have to take a nice animal photo.

H: 79 I can choose one.

A: No, it must be an animal that doesn't live with you.

H: I see. 80

A: Good idea! There are lots of birds and wild ducks there.

H: 81

A: No, I don't. What about you?

H: 82 It doesn't work for a week.

A: Oh! Let's go to ask Mr. Lee for help.

- A. Mine's broken.
- B. I agree with you.
- C. Sounds interesting!
- D. I don't like animals.
- E. Do you have a camera?
- F. Let's have a look by the lake.
- G. I have many photos of my cats!

六、书面表达(15分)

通过阅读理解A篇我们感受到户外活动的有趣。本月底你校将举办一次户外活动,为了更好地开展这次活动,校英语社团正在向学生征集意见。假设你是张华,请根据表格内容写一篇短文(先介绍你喜欢的户外活动,再说明理由,最后就活动安排提出合理的建议),向社团投稿。

写作要点	参考句型
1. What outdoor activity do you like?	We'd better... Maybe we can... It'll be better if... ...
2. Why do you like it?	
3. How do you arrange (安排) it? (when, where, what to do ...)	

备注:如果出现地名,请以 East _____ 代替,例如: East Mountain...

要求:

1. 短文应包括表格中所有的写作要点,条理清楚,行文连贯,可适当发挥;
2. 短文中不能出现真实的人名和地名;
3. 词数 80-120,短文开头及结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Sir,

I'm happy to hear there will be an outdoor activity in our school at the end of this month.

Hope my suggestions help.

Yours,
Zhang Hua

江西省2023年初中学业水平考试

英语听力材料

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话,然后回答问题。

M: I'm going shopping, Mum. Do you need anything?

W: Yes, get some apples and some oranges to make juice with.

M: Well, we already have lots of oranges.

W: OK, just some apples then.

答案是C。

A) 请听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后,你都将有10秒钟的时间回答有关小问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. W: Peter, what kind of music do you like?

M: I prefer pop music. It's relaxing.

2. W: John, could you clean your room? It's such a mess!

M: Yes, mum. I'll do it right away.

3. W: Mike, I heard Tony fell off his bike and he is in hospital now.

M: Sorry to hear that. Alice, let's go to see him after school.

4. W: Jack, you speak English so well. What's your secret?

M: Well, I go to the English corner once a week.

5. M: This pair of shoes looks nice. How much is it?

W: 100 dollars.

M: 100 dollars? Well, thanks anyway. I'm just looking.

B) 请听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

请听第1段对话,回答第6、7小题。

W: Excuse me. Is the city library near here?

M: Yes, it's on Park Street.

W: How can I get there?

M: Go along Hill Street and turn right at the end.

W: How far is it?

M: 15 minutes on foot.

W: OK. Thanks.

请听第2段对话,回答第8、9小题。

W: Tom, you don't look well. What's the matter?

M: My head feels hot. I'm afraid I have a fever.

W: Let me take your temperature. Oh, yes, dear. Now go back to your bedroom and have a good rest.

M: But I need to go to school today.

W: Don't worry. I'll call your teacher to ask for a leave.

请听第3段对话,回答第10至第12小题。

W: Hi, Jim. I haven't seen you for a month. Where have you been?

M: Oh. I've been to China.

W: China? For what?

M: Learning Chinese in Beijing.

W: Oh. I thought you were travelling or visiting your friends.

M: Not really. But I did make a lot of friends there.

W: Was it cold in Beijing?

M: No. It was warm.

W: What do you like best about Beijing?

M: Beijing Opera and Chinese paintings. They are really special.

请听第4段对话,回答第13至第15小题。

M: Mum, tomorrow is Father's Day. What should I get for dad? A tie or a pen?

W: A tie. He needs a tie to match his shirt.

M: Good idea. What about eating out tomorrow?

W: Sounds good. Shall we go to Rockin' Restaurant?

M: The food is nice, but I don't like the service there.

W: How about Green Land Restaurant? They have fresh seafood.

M: Great. It's dad's favorite food. And it's near his school.

W: And the beef there is delicious, too.

M: Why beef? We always have beef.

W: Well, up to you. Let's call to order now.

C)请听下面一段独白,根据独白内容完成下列句子,每个空格不超过3个单词。将答案填写到答题卡的相应位置。听独白前你将有50秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。

Good morning, everyone! Here is a notice for you. There will be a School Summer Fair on Friday, July 7th. It's between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. It will be held in the school hall. Hot chocolate, tea and cakes are served the whole day. More excitedly, the school band, The Block Heads, will play at three o'clock in the afternoon. To make it more interesting, we need 12 volunteers to help organize some games. The money from the fair is going to help poor kids in villages. If you want to join us, please call 235-1672. Got it? 235-1672. Thank you.