

# 江西省2021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. 请将答案写在答题卡上,否则不给分。

## 一、听力测试(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。(每小题1分)

1. Who drew the cat?

A. Sally.                              B. John.                              C. Kate.

2. Where is the supermarket?

A. On Main Street.                      B. Across from the bank.                      C. Next to the hospital.

3. How much will the man pay for the tickets?

A. £ 4.                                  B. £ 6.                                  C. £ 8.

4. Why is Linda happy?

A. She will see a movie.                      B. She will see her mother.                      C. She will get a new bike.

5. What does the girl mean?

A. She is very scared.                      B. She is really surprised.                      C. She is a bit angry.

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。(每小题1分)

请听第1段对话,回答第6、7小题。

6. What's the matter with the man?

A. He's got a cough.                      B. He's got a sore throat.                      C. He's got a headache.

7. How long should the man take the medicine?

A. 3 days.                                  B. 5 days.                                  C. 7 days.

请听第2段对话,回答第8、9小题。

8. What time is the Sunday lunch?

A. At 12:30.                                  B. At 1:00.                                  C. At 1:30.

9. What do we know about David?

A. He is a customer.                      B. He is a manager.                      C. He is a waiter.

请听第3段对话,回答第10至第12小题。

10. What happened to the woman on the first day?

A. Her bag was stolen.                      B. Her ID card was lost.                      C. Her money ran out.

11. What did she do in the last evening?

A. She had a big meal.                      B. She joined in singing.                      C. She went out for a walk.

12. What are they talking about?

A. The holiday.                                  B. The accident.                                  C. The concert.

请听第4段对话,回答第13至第15小题。

13. Where do they have the party?  
A. In the park.                      B. In the hotel.                      C. At home.
14. Why do they have the party?  
A. Alice finished her courses.    B. Mike's sister has a new baby.  
C. Alice's family is coming over.
15. What can we get from the conversation?  
A. Alice is very busy today.      B. Alice and Mike are classmates.  
C. Alice must bring a gift to the party.

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。(每小题1分)

16. In \_\_\_\_\_, we took part in an event in India.  
17. Each team drove a car to the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.  
18. Our team raised around \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.  
19. We drove for about \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
20. We managed to have a game of \_\_\_\_\_ with the local people.

## 二、单项填空(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。(每小题1分)

21. Your leg looks really bad! I think you should send for a \_\_\_\_\_ about that.  
A. pilot                      B. doctor                      C. singer                      D. postman
22. —What's that terrible noise?  
—It's John. He \_\_\_\_\_ the violin.  
A. practiced                      B. is practicing                      C. was practicing                      D. has practiced
23. Sue works \_\_\_\_\_, so she never seems to make mistakes.  
A. late                      B. alone                      C. happily                      D. carefully
24. These beautiful animals are endangered. We must \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. save                      B. show                      C. stop                      D. catch
25. There are no buses to the beach. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a car, it's difficult to get there.  
A. Since                      B. After                      C. Unless                      D. Because
26. —How do we turn on the oven?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ you, weren't you listening?  
A. tell                      B. am telling                      C. will tell                      D. have told
27. —Are you going to the airport by bus?  
—I'd rather take a taxi. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quicker                      B. cheaper                      C. the quickest                      D. the cheapest
28. The man did a great job in fighting COVID-19. He \_\_\_\_\_ on TV and becomes widely known.  
A. interviewed                      B. has interviewed  
C. was interviewed                      D. will be interviewed

## 三、完形填空(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。(每小题1分)

They weigh almost nothing. Yet they are 29 than steel. In fact, some spiders' webs are among the world's strongest materials, 30 they can be pulled longer than elastic (橡皮筋). They can also be any 31. Spider webs are amazing.

A spider has hundreds of small openings in its body. Silk comes out of these openings as a liquid (液体), and, as it reaches the air, it becomes thread-like. These 32 threads (线) come together to form a single thread.



The spider can make many different kinds of thread. The thread can be thick or thin, wet or dry, or sticky. Each kind has a different 33. Some webs create an egg box. Others 34 hiding places. The most common purpose of a spider web, however, is to catch food.

There are many 35 the spider uses its web to catch food. For example, some spiders produce a single thread. An insect then sits on it 36 realizing what it is doing, and becomes 37. Slowly, the spider moves towards the insect. 38, it covers its food in silk.

Some spiders use a different kind of 39. They make webs that cheat insects. An insect sees the web and thinks it's a flower. It then 40 the web. The spider can feel even the smallest movement of the web, and rushes at the insect 41 it can get away.

Spider webs are so 42 that engineers have been studying them for years. They want to learn why they are so strong and elastic. However, for the moment, spiders are keeping their 43. Although they have made great progress in science and technology, humans still haven't been able to copy natural webs.

- |                  |                  |               |                |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 29. A. stronger  | B. brighter      | C. heavier    | D. thicker     |
| 30. A. so        | B. but           | C. if         | D. or          |
| 31. A. shape     | B. price         | C. weight     | D. temperature |
| 32. A. wide      | B. broken        | C. tiny       | D. weak        |
| 33. A. direction | B. purpose       | C. size       | D. name        |
| 34. A. provide   | B. choose        | C. find       | D. change      |
| 35. A. problems  | B. reasons       | C. steps      | D. ways        |
| 36. A. by        | B. for           | C. without    | D. in          |
| 37. A. lost      | B. stuck         | C. excited    | D. burnt       |
| 38. A. Sadly     | B. Clearly       | C. Suddenly   | D. Loudly      |
| 39. A. help      | B. material      | C. power      | D. trick       |
| 40. A. lands on  | B. moves towards | C. flies over | D. looks into  |
| 41. A. when      | B. before        | C. until      | D. unless      |
| 42. A. soft      | B. expensive     | C. important  | D. amazing     |
| 43. A. habits    | B. plans         | C. secrets    | D. records     |

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。(每小题1分)

star	still	good	rest	up	how	pollution	stop	small	see	towards
------	-------	------	------	----	-----	-----------	------	-------	-----	---------

Look up at the sky at night. What can you see? Before electric lights, people could often see about 2,500 different stars. Now, light fills the skies over our cities. This is called light 44. Because of it, people in cities can often only see about ten 45!

Most of the time, light helps us. We can 46 because of it. It gives plants energy. But light isn't always 47. We need times of dark 48. One hundred years ago, we had those times of dark. Now the night is like day. Some scientists are worried about 49 this light affects (影响) our health. These scientists are studying the effects of light pollution.

Other scientists are finding ways to 50 light pollution and make our lives better. For example, many streetlights now have covers. The covers focus the light 51 the ground. They stop the light from going 52 into the sky. They also save energy. The covers are a 53 change, but they can 54 have a positive (正面的) effect.

#### 四、阅读理解(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。(每小题2分)

#### A

ART FESTIVAL 14-24 August 2021	
<b>VIDEO</b> An hourly show of videos presented by Pemberton Secondary School students. Video themes are about intellectually (智力) disabled youth and their parents. <b>Venue:</b> Capital Hall <b>Dates:</b> 14-22 August <b>Free admission</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE</b> Alpine Youth Theater presents <i>A Cat's Mind</i> with cheerful songs and dance, promising to give a wonderful performance by 20 young people between 18 and 25 years of age. <b>Venue:</b> National Arts Theater <b>Dates:</b> 15-23 August <b>Free admission</b>
<b>CONCERT</b> Eric Fawkins, two-time Prima Music Prize winner, will perform an evening of classical and jazz ballads. Eric Fawkins' latest CD will also be on sale. <b>Venue:</b> Victory Theater <b>Dates:</b> 22-24 August <b>Tickets:</b> available at \$ 50 (child), \$ 80 (adult)	

55. When will *A Cat's Mind* be performed?  
A. 14-24 August.      B. 15-23 August.      C. 22-24 August.      D. 14-22 August.
56. What is the price of an adult ticket for the concert?  
A. \$80.      B. \$50.      C. \$20.      D. \$18.
57. Which of the following is true according to the ads above?  
A. A group of children perform *A Cat's Mind*.  
B. Fawkins has won Prima Music Prize once.  
C. The video show is presented by the parents.  
D. You can buy Fawkins' latest CD at the concert.

#### B

British adventurer (冒险家) Alastair Humphreys had ridden his bike around the world, walked across India, and rowed (划船) from Africa to South America. In 2011, however, Humphreys had some of the biggest adventures of his life—and he never even left the United Kingdom.

For a year, Humphreys went on microadventures—small, low-cost trips close to home. Why did he do this? “I started to think that it was possible to have an adventure anywhere,” he explains. For his first trip, he went hiking with a friend around the M25—a 188-kilometer road that goes all the way around London. Other adventures included swimming in the River Thames, sleeping outside on a hill, and going on a mountain biking trip. Humphreys learned something important from his microadventures: We find adventures when we try something new.

Humphreys wanted other people to make this discovery, too, so he decided to share his idea. He challenged people to go on microadventures and send him four-minute videos of their trips. He asked them to do things like climb a hill, go away for a weekend, or choose a random (任意的) place on a map and go there. People from all over the world accepted his challenge and posted their videos on Twitter.

58. Which of the following belong to microadventures? Check and choose the right answer.

- ① walk across India  
② sleep outside on a hill  
③ go away for a weekend  
④ swim in the River Thames  
⑤ row from Africa to South America  
⑥ hike around the road around London

A. ①③④⑤

B. ①④⑤⑥

C. ②③④⑥

D. ②③⑤⑥

59. What can we know about Humphreys' personality according to the passage?  
 A. Brave, creative and active.                      B. Proud, humorous and kind.  
 C. Careful, quiet and hard-working.              D. Confident, strict and warm-hearted.
60. What would be the best title for the passage?  
 A. A Big Challenge                                      B. An Amazing Travel  
 C. Keep a Trip Record                                D. Go for a Microadventure

C

Today, by carefully choosing dog parents, humans have created many different kinds of dog. Each kind has its own look and talents, and its own role within human society. Here are three examples of "a dog's life" in the human world.

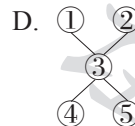
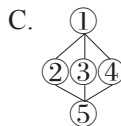
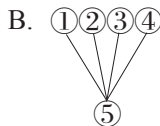
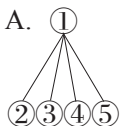
Today, many hospitals let specially trained dogs in to bring love and cheer to patients. Shaynee is a therapy (治疗) dog. She visits children who are in hospital. Dogs like Shaynee help patients feel calm and at peace, which can be hard in a busy hospital. They help both children and adults stay strong during long hospital stays, and, some suggest, even help them get better.

Today, some beagles (小猎犬) work in airports for the government. They are part of the program called the Beagle Brigade. A beagle is good for the work because of its powerful nose, and ability to follow smells. The Beagle Brigade's job is to smell everything that comes into the country. They make officers notice illegal (非法的) fruits, vegetables, and other foods in luggage or in mail. The beagles do the job far better than any human could.

While some dogs are working hard, others are free to spend their days resting and playing. Across the world, many pet dogs are treated like children. Many have their own rooms and all the things a dog could want. Some even have their own clothes. Many of these pets spend their days playing, learning to follow, or even going to classes. Their owners give them the best, and enjoy doing so.

Whether as workers or objects of affection (钟情), dogs have become helpful to humans in many ways. There are plenty of advantages for the dog, too. Many kinds of wild dogs have nearly disappeared from the Earth. However, the **domestic** dog's special place as "man's best friend" has allowed it to survive (存活) in a human world.

61. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?  
 A. Hospitals need many special dogs.              B. Dogs can take care of patients.  
 C. Patients need love in the hospital.              D. Doctors are too busy to see patients.
62. What does the underlined word "**domestic**" in Paragraph 5 mean?  
 A. Trained.                      B. Smart.                      C. Hungry.                      D. Valuable.
63. What's the purpose of the passage?  
 A. To ask people to treat dogs as their own children.  
 B. To explain why humans need beagles in their work.  
 C. To tell people about the history of dogs' development.  
 D. To show a good relationship between dogs and humans.
64. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?



D

Eight hundred years ago, a man in southern Turkey invented an amazing clock. It was more than 7 meters high. At its base (基座) was a life-size model elephant. Every half hour, something amazing happened. The whole clock came alive: Model birds, dragons, and people started to move.

The clock's inventor was an engineer named al-Jazari. He lived in Turkey. Al-Jazari was probably one of the greatest engineers in history. Some historians call him "the father of modern-day engineering".

We know about al-Jazari mostly from a book that he wrote. \_\_\_\_\_ They include clocks and hand-washing machines. The book also has drawings that show how each machine works.



Many everyday things today—from toys to car engines (发动机)—still use al-Jazari’s ideas. Without his machines with moving parts, we might not have modern-day robots.

Today, it is still possible to see what al-Jazari’s elephant clock looked like. A full-size working model is in Dubai’s Ibn Battuta Mall. There, every half hour, al-Jazari’s most amazing invention comes to life once again.

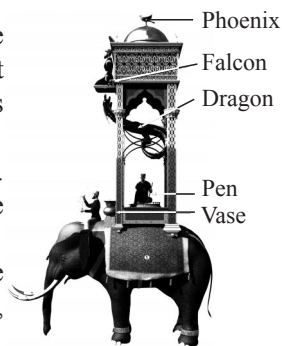
### How Does the Elephant Clock Work?

A bowl with a small hole floats (浮) in a water tank (水箱) inside the elephant’s body. As the bowl slowly sinks (下沉), it pulls a rope that moves a human figure. His moving pen shows the number of minutes past the hour.

Every half hour, the water bowl becomes full and sinks completely. **This** causes a ball to fall from the top of the clock. The movement of the ball causes a phoenix to move and make a sound.

The ball then drops out of a falcon’s mouth into the mouth of a Chinese dragon. The weight of the ball causes the dragon’s head to move down, and the dragon’s tail pulls the water bowl back up.

Finally, the ball drops out of the dragon’s mouth and into a vase. As the ball lands in the vase, the elephant driver moves and makes a sound. The cycle begins again until there are no more balls in the top of the clock.



65. Why is al-Jazari called “the father of modern-day engineering”?

- A. His ideas are still widely used in machines.
- B. The elephant clock is an amazing invention.
- C. His inventions include some parts of modern robots.
- D. His book about machines is still popular with readers.

66. Choose the best sentence to fill in the blank “\_\_\_\_\_” in Paragraph 3.

- A. He became famous when he was a young man.
- B. He invented a lot of everyday machines in history.
- C. It describes a number of machines of all shapes and sizes.
- D. People in Turkey enjoy reading his books in their free time.

67. What does the underlined word “**This**” in Paragraph 7 refer to?

- A. The pen moves.
- B. The ball drops.
- C. The bowl sinks completely.
- D. The bowl pulls the rope.

68. How does the elephant clock work? Put the steps in the correct order.

- a. The ball drops into the vase.
- b. The ball drops into the dragon’s mouth.
- c. The elephant driver moves and makes a sound.
- d. After 30 minutes, a ball starts to fall from the top.
- e. The bowl moves down in the water and pulls on ropes.

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

### E

Many scientists once believed that physical similarities between identical twins are genetic (基因的), while their personalities, intelligence, and other differences between them are an effect of their environment. Now scientists are discovering that the boundaries (界限) between genes and environment are not so clear.



Twins Jim Springer and Jim Lewis were adopted (领养) as babies and raised by different couples. When the Jims finally met at age 39, they discovered they had plenty in common. Both were six feet tall, 180 pounds. They had the same smile and the same voice. When scientist Thomas Bouchard Jr. invited the Jim twins to his lab, people there found it very hard to tell them apart.

But the similarities didn't stop at the physical. They'd both had dogs named Toy. They had both married women named Linda, and then their marriage broke up. They'd both been policemen, enjoyed music, and left love notes around the house for their wives. They had so much in common, it seemed unlikely these were just coincidences (巧合).

The Jim twins were just one of 137 sets of separated twins Bouchard tested. When they compared the twins' IQ scores, Bouchard and his team reached a surprising conclusion (结论). They concluded that intelligence was mostly connected to genes rather than to training or education. It seemed the differences in family and environment had little effect.

However, genes can't control everything, argues geneticist Danielle Reed, who also studies twins. Reed's research shows that though nothing can truly change our DNA, environmental differences that a child experiences before birth and in their first year can sometimes affect the way the DNA behaves, making even identical twins into very different people. "What I like to say is that Mother Nature writes some things in pencil and some things in pen," She explains. "Things written in pen you can't change. That's DNA. But things written in pencil you can."

69. How many physical similarities between the Jim twins are mentioned?

- A. 2.                      B. 3.                      C. 4.                      D. 5.

70. What did Bouchard's study find about the twins?

- A. Each seemed to be as tall as their twin.  
B. Each had the same hobby as their twin.  
C. Each had almost the same ability as their twin.  
D. Each had about the same IQ level as their twin.

71. What is Reed's opinion about genes and environment?

- A. Only DNA has an effect on our development.  
B. Environment could possibly change some things about us.  
C. There are no boundaries between genes and environment.  
D. Environmental differences can sometimes change our DNA.

72. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The way the DNA behaves.  
B. The similarities between the Jim twins.  
C. The connection between intelligence and families.  
D. The effects of genes on personality and intelligence.

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。(每小题2分)

### The Value of Negative Results

We all avoid failure (失败), and most of us fear it. However, without failure, progress would be impossible. What does success usually come after? Failure. It seems that one cannot exist (存在) without the other.

Accepting failure is not easy for many, though. We are often unwilling to accept failure because our professional fame depends on success. 73 In the past ten years, for example, some scientific magazines have published reports of failed tests. It is believed that scientists can learn from "negative (负面的)" results and that this can finally lead to positive results.

74 The ABN AMRO bank started an Institute (机构) of Brilliant Failures to learn more about what works and what doesn't in banking. Similarly, Eli Lilly and Company had failure parties to study the drugs (药物) that don't work.

In fact, one of the business world's most famous failures became one of its biggest successes, in part because the product's makers learned from their mistakes. 75 The product, though unique (独特的) at the time, was expensive and heavy; besides, some of its most important features (特点) didn't work properly. As a result, it became one of Apple's biggest failures, and in 1998, the company stopped selling it. However, Apple's CEO, Steve Jobs, believed in the product and he began to find out ways of improving it. In time, this led to the production of the iPhone and the iPad, two of the company's most successful products.

76 Not only should we try to learn from it; if we want to succeed, we must also be persistent (执着的). Though Apple stopped selling the Newton in 1998, the first iPhone wasn't available until 2007. It took a lot of research and hard work to go from the Apple Newton to iPhone, but in the end, the effort became successful.

All in all, there is a lot we can learn by studying mistakes. Perhaps the most important lesson is that failure and success are two sides of the same coin. 77

- A. One truly cannot exist without the other.
- B. We are brave enough to face difficulties.
- C. In the early 1990s, Apple created a phone called the Apple Newton.
- D. The business world already understands the value of negative results.
- E. The Apple Newton has won popularity with people all over the world.
- F. However, things are slowly changing, especially in business and science.
- G. The story of the Apple Newton can teach us an important lesson about failure.

### 五、补全对话(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。(每小题1分)

(Jack and Reem are talking in front of the house. Jack=J Reem=R)

J: Hey, Reem. 78 What's wrong?

R: I've fallen out (闹翻) with Lee!

J: I can't believe that. Calm down! 79

R: Well, you know we were planning to go horse riding in the summer holidays.

J: Yes.

R: Well, it's not going to happen! He said his friend has invited him to visit him and his family in the USA this summer.

J: Well, that's not so bad! He probably thought it was a good chance. 80

R: I know, but I was really looking forward to learning to ride! Anyway, we argued, and he hasn't spoken to me all day!

J: Look, Reem, it's not the end of the world. He's probably upset at the moment, too. 81

R: Good idea. He usually listens to you.

J: Cheer up! 82 And Lee is, too!

R: Yes, I know. Thanks, Jack.

- A. What happened?
- B. You look upset.
- C. I can talk to him.
- D. I'm still your friend.
- E. What's your idea for that?
- F. You can go horse riding with others.
- G. I'm sure he didn't want to hurt your feelings.

### 六、书面表达(15分)

失败乃成功之母。本卷阅读理解B部分文章讨论了失败对于获取成功具有重要的价值。请你根据下面提示,写一篇英语短文,谈谈你如何借鉴Apple的成功经验,采取有效行动,变失败为成功。

#### 写作要点:

1. What have you learned from Apple's story?
2. Have you ever experienced a failure? What was it?
3. What will you do to turn it into a success?

#### 要求:

1. 短文应包括提示中所有的写作要点,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. 词数不少于80。