

**深圳实验学校 2017-2018 学年度第一学期期末联考**  
**初二年级 英语试卷**

**第一部分 听力部分 (15 分)**

略

**第二部分 客观题 (55 分)**

I. 选择题 (每题 0.5 分, 30 小题, 共 15 分)

i) 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 2.5 分)

( )21. Perhaps everybody can answer the question except me.

A. Sometimes

B. Even

C. Maybe

( )22. Helen's birthday cake tasted excellent.

A. not good

B. fantastic

C. bad

( )23. Look out! There is a car coming.

A. Look at

B. Put out

C. Be careful

( )24. It is stupid of you to make such a decision.

A. correct

B. silly

C. clever

( )25. We are sure that you can make it.

A. succeed

B. fail

C. catch

ii) 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 2.5 分)

( )26. To do something \_\_\_\_\_ means to do it in a confident manner.

A. carefully

B. confidently

C. carelessly

( )27. If you read the \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, you should know there is a meeting this afternoon.

A. suggestion

B. notice

C. poster

( )28. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the contestant who wins the competition.

A. loser

B. leader

C. winner

( )29. When you \_\_\_\_\_ something, you make something better.

A. go up

B. increase

C. improve

( )30. I \_\_\_\_\_ him and I'll follow any advice he gives me.

A. respect

B. order

C. hate

iii) 单项选择题：从下面每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

- ( ) 31. ---I want to write \_\_\_\_\_ article about numbers. Can you help me?  
---I know nothing on \_\_\_\_\_ topic. Sorry.  
A. an, the                      B. the, a                      C. the, the                      D. an, a
- ( ) 32. ---Can you tell me how many people attended the concert yesterday?  
---There are \_\_\_\_\_ people attending the concert.  
A. thousand                      B. three thousands                      C. thousands of                      D. thousand of
- ( ) 33. Taking exercise every day makes him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. looking more younger                      B. looks much younger  
C. look much younger                      D. looking much younger
- ( ) 34. About \_\_\_\_\_ of the books in our school library are written in Chinese.  
A. four fifth                      B. four fifths                      C. fourth fifth                      D. fourths fifth
- ( ) 35. ---Do you know sound travels very fast?  
---Yes. But light travels \_\_\_\_\_ sound.  
A. as faster as                      B. a bit of faster than  
C. slower than                      D. much faster than
- ( ) 36. ---Alice sings \_\_\_\_\_.  
---I think she sings \_\_\_\_\_ in her class.  
A. very well, best                      B. good, well                      C. well, better                      D. very good, best
- ( ) 37. ---We should stop people \_\_\_\_\_ cutting down trees.  
---I agree. Trees are getting \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. from, fewer and fewer                      B. for, more and more  
C. for, less and less                      D. from, more and more
- ( ) 38. ---Have you \_\_\_\_\_ eaten dumplings, Millie?  
---Yes, but I've \_\_\_\_\_ made them by myself. Can you teach me?  
A. ever, ever                      B. ever, never                      C. already, ever                      D. never, never
- ( ) 39. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ Shenzhen for twenty years.  
A. have been in                      B. have been to                      C. has been in                      D. has gone to
- ( ) 40. A: ---Excuse me?  
B: ---Yes.  
A: ---Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. White has stayed at home since he \_\_\_\_\_ back?  
A. how soon, comes                      B. how often, got  
C. how long, came                      D. how far, arrived
- ( ) 41. ---Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?  
---Yes, I would like \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. anything, some apples                      B. something, some cakes  
C. something, some orange                      D. anything, some oranges

- ( )42. ---How do you \_\_\_\_\_ the books which you have read?  
---I usually share them \_\_\_\_\_ my classmates and talk about the stories each other.  
A. deal with, with    B. deal with, to    C. do with, with    D. do with, for
- ( )43. ---He \_\_\_\_\_ nine years old tomorrow.  
---Oh, where will he spend his \_\_\_\_\_ birthday?  
A. is going to be, ninth                      B. will be, ninth  
C. is going to be, ninth                      D. will be, nine
- ( )44. ---What \_\_\_\_\_ the number of the students in the playground?  
---About 80. And a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball.  
A. are, is                      B. is, is                      C. is, are                      D. are, are
- ( )45. ---We can use computer to listen to music.  
---\_\_\_\_\_, we can chat with our friends.  
A. But                      B. Beside                      C. In addition                      D. Except for
- ( )46. ---Mom, can I watch TV now?  
---No. You \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ you have finished your homework.  
A. can't, if                      B. mustn't, unless    C. may, unless                      D. should, if
- ( )47. ---Why \_\_\_\_\_ the dolphin show with me?  
---Because I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. not go to see, have seen                      B. not going to see, have seen  
C. didn't go see, saw                      D. don't go to see, will see
- ( )48. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ lies to your parents because it won't do good \_\_\_\_\_ your communication.  
A. not tell, to                      B. not to tell, to                      C. not say, for                      D. not to say, for
- ( )49. How long \_\_\_\_\_ his grandfather \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. has, died                      B. has, been death    C. has, dying                      D. has, been dead
- ( )50. Which of the following is WRONG?  
A. Your car is good except for the colour.  
B. The film has begun for twenty minutes.  
C. I have kept the book for two days.  
D. What's the difference between the two tricks?

## II. 完形填空 (15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 51-60 各小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。

(共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分)

Steven Jobs, the designer (设计者) of Apple Computer, was not clever when he was in school. At that time, he was not a \_\_\_51\_\_\_ student. And he always made trouble for his \_\_\_52\_\_\_ in school. When he went into college, he didn't \_\_\_53\_\_\_ a lot. Then he dropped out (辍学). But he was full of new \_\_\_54\_\_\_.

After Steven Jobs left college, he worked as a video game designer. He \_\_\_55\_\_\_ there for months and then he went to India. He hoped that the \_\_\_56\_\_\_ would give him some new ideas and give him a change in life. Steven Jobs lived on a farm in California after he returned from India.

In 1975, he began to make a \_\_\_57\_\_\_ type of computer. He designed the Apple Computer with his friend. He \_\_\_58\_\_\_ the name "Apple" just because it could help him to remember a \_\_\_59\_\_\_ summer he once spent in an apple tree garden.

His Apple Computer was such a great success and soon became \_\_\_60\_\_\_ all over the world. He died in 2011, but he lives in people's hearts.

- |                      |                |                |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 51. A. good      | B. bad         | C. noisy       |
| ( ) 52. A. families  | B. doctors     | C. schoolmates |
| ( ) 53. A. find      | B. get         | C. change      |
| ( ) 54. A. chances   | B. permissions | C. ideas       |
| ( ) 55. A. worked    | B. relaxed     | C. played      |
| ( ) 56. A. trip      | B. game        | C. play        |
| ( ) 57. A. cheap     | B. new         | C. popular     |
| ( ) 58. A. required  | B. invited     | C. chose       |
| ( ) 59. A. happy     | B. hot         | C. busy        |
| ( ) 60. A. unhealthy | B. famous      | C. pleased     |

III. 阅读理解 (每题 1 分, 25 小题, 共 25 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Mrs. Black was worried because she couldn't stop her son, Jack, from betting (打赌). Jack spent all his money betting on horse races. And even worse he would bet on everything. So Mrs. Black asked her family doctor, Mr. Dodd, for help. The doctor was an old funny man with a beard (胡须). He said, "I've stopped many people from betting before. I can help your son, too."



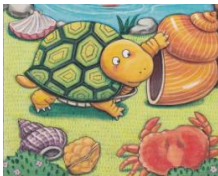
The next day Mrs. Black took Jack to see the doctor. While they were talking, Jack was looking at the doctor's beard. Suddenly he said, "I bet you \$50 that your beard is not a real one." "Oh, no," the doctor said. "Can I pull your beard and find out?" the boy asked. "OK, if my beard is real, you will pay me \$50." Then the boy pulled it and soon found out it was real. The doctor laughed.

Two days later, the doctor telephoned Mrs. Black, "I think I've stopped your son from betting." He told her the story. But Mrs. Black said, "You've made him worse." "Why?" the doctor asked. "Because before he went to see you, he bet me \$100 that you would ask him to pull your beard!"

- ( )61. Why was Mrs. Black worried?
- A. Because her son liked horse races.      B. Because her son liked betting.  
C. Because her son had a bad cold.      D. Because her son lost all her money.
- ( )62. What's the bet between Mrs. Black and Jack?
- A. Mr. Dodd's beard was real.  
B. Jack could pull Mr. Dodd's beard.  
C. Mr. Dodd would ask Jack to pull his beard.  
D. Mr. Dodd could help Jack.
- ( )63. How much did Jack get at last?
- A. \$50.      B. \$100.      C. \$150.      D. \$0.
- ( )64. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The doctor's beard was real.      B. The doctor stopped Jack from betting.  
C. Jack was clever.      D. Mr. Dodd was Mrs. Black's family doctor.
- ( )65. What's the best title for this passage?
- A. Betting is interesting.      B. A clever doctor.  
C. Money for horse races.      D. An unusual bet.

# B

The Internet doesn't have to be bad. Make the Internet a friend by using some of the great resources on it. There are many stories online that children can read. We've got your library started with the best online stories for children to read.

<p><b><i>The Grumpy Bug</i></b></p> 	<p>When <i>the Grumpy Bug</i> (脾气暴躁的虫子) goes out, he discovers that nobody wants to play with him because he is grumpy. Finally, he becomes <u>good-tempered</u> and has many friends to play with! This interesting story with cute characters was written by Robert Scull.</p>
<p><b><i>My Little Pirate</i></b></p> 	<p><i>Ziggity Zoom</i> has a good story for kids who love pirates (海盜). <i>My Little pirate</i> was written by Sharon Pierce McCullough. I love <i>My Little Pirate</i>. It tells about the adventure trips of a little pirate and his friends. It's one of the best online stories for kids to read.</p>
<p><b><i>The Shell Shocked Turtle</i></b></p> 	<p>Artie Knapp has written a funny story about Owen, a turtle (海龟), who is afraid of storms. Later, his elder sister helps him overcome his fear of storms. <i>The Shell Shocked Turtle</i> is a story every child who faces fear can relate to. I'm sure children can learn something important from the meaningful story.</p>

- ( )66. How can we make the Internet a friend according to the passage?  
 A. By using great resources on it.                      B. By watching movies all day.  
 C. By playing computer games.                      D. By chatting with good friends.
- ( )67. What does the underlined word “good-tempered” mean?  
 A. sad                      B. friendly                      C. angry                      D. happy
- ( )68. In which story can children experience very exciting trips?  
 A. *The Grumpy Bug*.                      B. *The Little Girl*.  
 C. *The Shell Shocked Turtle*.                      D. *My Little Pirate*.
- ( )69. What is the turtle afraid of in the story *The Shell Shocked Turtle*?  
 A. Wind.                      B. Rain.                      C. Storms.                      D. Clouds.
- ( )70. Where may you read these stories according to the passage?  
 A. In a magazine.                      B. In a storybook.  
 C. In the newspaper.                      D. On the Internet.

### C

Dragon Dance (舞龙) is a kind of traditional dance in Chinese culture. It has been spread all over China and to the whole world.

Traditionally, dragons were made of wood and cloth. However, in the modern times, dragons are much lighter because they are made of lighter materials like plastics. The length (长度) of dragons can be from around 25 to 35 meters for acrobatic (杂技的) models, and up to 50 to 70 meters for the largest parade (游行) styles because people believe that the longer the dragon is, the more luck it will bring. A small organization cannot run a very long dragon because it requires great human power, much money and special skills.

The Dragon Dance itself began during the Han Dynasty. And it was started by the Chinese who had shown great respect towards the dragon. It was already a popular event during the Song Dynasty. At that time, it became a popular activity like the Lion Dance. People could often see it during some important festivals. In the Qing Dynasty, the Dragon Dance Team of Fuzhou was invited to put on a show in Beijing. And the emperor (皇帝) spoke highly of it. The emperors of ancient China thought themselves as the dragons.

- ( )71. What are dragons traditionally made of?  
 A. Gold.                      B. Paper.                      C. Wood and cloth.                      D. Plastics.
- ( )72. How long is a dragon for the largest parade style?  
 A. About 25 meters.                      B. About 35 meters.  
 C. About 30 meters.                      D. About 70 meters.
- ( )73. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?  
 A. A very long dragon.                      B. A small organization.  
 C. A parade.                      D. An acrobatic model.

- ( )74. When did the Dragon Dance become popular?
- A. During the Han Dynasty.                      B. During the Song Dynasty.  
C. During the Tang Dynasty.                      D. During the Qing Dynasty.
- ( )75. What can we know from the passage?
- A. A small organization can run a very long dragon.  
B. The Dragon Dance began during the Han Dynasty.  
C. Dragon Dance was started by a man who met a dragon.  
D. The ancient emperors of China were dragons in fact.

D

One day, some tourists came to a hotel but there were only two rooms left. One was on the fourth floor and the other was on the seventh floor.

“We Chinese like the number 8. 8 means we will get rich. We also like 9 because it means we can live long. But we don’t like the number 4 because it sounds like ‘death’ in Chinese. I think if we sleep on the fourth floor, we may die.”

The Greeks said, “We want the room on the fourth floor. In Greece, 4 is a lucky number.”

The South Korean said, “We don’t like number 4 or 13. 4 sounds like ‘death’ and 13 is an unlucky number in the west.”

The tourists from the west said, “Oh, we love number 7. There are seven days in the world as it says in the Bible (圣经). We don’t like the number 13. It is an unlucky number. If we sleep on the 13th floor, ...”

“In Japan, 4 sounds like ‘death’, so we don’t like it. And 6 is also not welcome. There isn’t the fourth floor or the sixth floor in the tall buildings in our country. However, we like 7 very much”, said the Japanese.

At last, only the Greeks lived on the 4th floor, and the rest slept on the 7th floor.

- ( )76. Why do Chinese people like number 9?
- A. Because people like drinking wine.  
B. Because it means people can live long.  
C. Because it can bring people much money.  
D. Because it is good for people’s body.
- ( )77. Where is 4 a lucky number?
- A. In China.                      B. In Japan.                      C. In Greece.                      D. In South Korea.
- ( )78. Which of the following can complete the underlined sentence “If we sleep on the 13th floor, ...”?
- A. the others will find us easily.                      B. we can eat lots of delicious food there.  
C. we will have a good sleep.                      D. something bad may happen to us.

- ( )79. Who would sleep in the same room in the passage?
- A. Chinese, Japanese, westerners and South Koreans.
- B. Japanese, South Koreans, Chinese and Greeks.
- C. Greeks, westerners, Japanese and South Koreans.
- D. Chinese, Greeks, Japanese and westerners.
- ( )80. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. Tourists from different countries had a talk in a hotel.
- B. Chinese people like numbers 8 and 9.
- C. Numbers have different meanings in different countries.
- D. When you choose a room in a hotel, you should think about your lucky number.

## E

Every morning, the newspaper chief editor (主編) holds a meeting with the reporters. They discuss the main events (事件) of the day. Reporters are then sent to cover the events.

As soon as the reporters know what to write about, they get down to work. They telephone people and fix a time for a face-to-face interview with them. Sometimes they do telephone interviews. Checking information is very important. They go to the newspaper's own library to look up any information that they need. This is called "doing one's homework".

At the same time, the picture editor decides which photographs will be used for the next day's paper. All the people who work on a newspaper must be able to work fast. Reporters have to stop working on one story and start working at once on the important new one. They must find out the new information as quickly as possible. Later in the day, everything is put together at the news desk. Reporters return, type their stories into the computer and hand them to the editor.

The chief editor decides which will be the most important story on the front page. Sometimes this will have to be changed if something more important happens late in the day. Other editors read the stories which the reporters have written and make any necessary changes.

Finally, there is no more time left for adding new stories, and the time for printing (印刷) the newspaper has come. This is done on fast-moving printing machines. The newspapers are then delivered (发送) by truck, plane or rail. Speed is important. People want to buy the latest newspaper; nobody wants to buy yesterday's.

- ( ) 81. What is the work in a newspaper office like?
- A. Interesting and confusing. B. Important and patient.
- C. Particular and necessary. D. Fast and busy.
- ( ) 82. According to the passage, the right order for a reporter's work is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. writing stories b. doing interviews  
c. joining in a discussion d. doing homework  
e. handing stories to the editor



A. c b a d e

B. c d e a b

C. c b d a e

D. c a d b e

( )83. The front page contents (内容) are decided by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the importance of the events

B. how well the stories are written

C. the knowledge of the chief editor

D. whether they are the latest

( )84. Word editors' work is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. help the chief editor with the morning discussion

B. decide when and how the papers can be printed

C. read the stories and make necessary changes

D. get together information from reporters and photographers

( )85. The best title for this passage is "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. How a newspaper is produced

B. How newspapers are delivered

C. What kind of papers readers like

D. Whose work is more important

### 第三部分 主观题 (30 分)

I. 根据句子, 写出正确的单词 (每题 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

1. He is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) with people around him. He is popular among his classmates.

2. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) one day if you work hard.

3. Mr. Black is the \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) of the company.

4. Would you please keep \_\_\_\_\_ (quietly) while your teacher is speaking?

5. Can you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (different) between the two boys?

6. The book is worth \_\_\_\_\_ (read).

7. I think you have an \_\_\_\_\_ (health) diet. You eat too much junk food.

8. The government should take \_\_\_\_\_ (step) to preserve the natural resource.

9. Being a teacher in the future is his \_\_\_\_\_ (choose).

10. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) her gift in her garden.

II. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面的短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中的词语的正确形式填空。(共 10 个空, 每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

Shyness (害羞) means feeling afraid when you're around other people. Some \_\_\_1\_\_\_ (child) are born shy. Some become shy later because of \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (they) life experiences. In fact, everybody \_\_\_3\_\_\_ (get) a little shy sometimes.

Most people have red faces and can talk in broken sentences \_\_\_4\_\_\_ they are shy. But some become so shy that they won't go to a restaurant because they are too nervous \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (order) their food. Some are afraid \_\_\_6\_\_\_ meeting new people, so they \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (hard) go outside. This kind of shyness can be bad for a person.

You are shy but you can still do something you want to do. Some shy people do better in \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ (finish) work than others because shy people think \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ (much) but talk less.

But remember not to let good chances go just because of shyness. If you have a chance to sing a song at \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ birthday party, just do it. There is nothing to be afraid of.

### III. 书面表达（共 15 分）

你是一名来自美国的交换生，请你介绍第一天到中国家庭的情况：

- 1、下午四点到深圳，李先生一家来机场接你。
- 2、他们对你很友好，你像在自己家一样。
- 3、吃晚饭时，中国人用筷子，他们认为吃饭时说话不礼貌。
- 4、饭后全家人一起去散步，然后回家休息。
- 5、你自己的感受。

以上要点必须有，90 词左右。

#### My first day in China

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# 参考答案

## 第二部分 客观题（55 分）

### I. 选择题

21-25 CBCBA	26-30 BBCCA	31-35 ACCBD
36-40 AABAC	41-45 CABCC	46-50 BAADB

### II. 完形填空

51-55 ACCCA	56-60 ABCAB
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### IV. 阅读理解

61-65 BCABD	66-70 ABD CD	71-75 CDABB
76-80 BCDAC	81-85 DCACA	

## 第三部分 主观题（30 分）

### I. 用适当形式填空

1. communicating	2. successful	3. manager	4. quiet
5. difference	6. reading	7. unhealthy	8. steps
9. choice	10. hidden		

### II. 语法填空

1. children	2. their	3. gets	4. because
5. to order	6. of	7. hardly	8. finishing
9. more	10. a		

### III. 书面表达 (略)