

**2017-2018学年上海市立达中学初一U1L1练习（2）**

**英语测试试卷**

1. 看音标写单词
2. What's the \_\_\_\_\_\_/'mætə/?
3. In my \_\_\_\_\_ /ə’pinjən /, the style is not suitable for you..
4. I want to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /mu:v/ into my new house.
5. Tina's good friend lives in a clean housing\_\_\_\_\_\_/i’steit/
6. They are conducting a\_\_\_\_\_\_/’sə:vei/ about the problem.
7. I have no time to\_\_\_\_\_\_/pæk/ my suitcase.
8. There is a big\_\_\_\_\_\_/’kitʃn/ in my new flat.
9. There is an underground car park near the shopping\_\_\_\_\_\_/mɔ:l/

答案：1.matter 2. opinion 3. move 4. estate 5. survey 6. pack 7. kitchen 8.mall

Ⅱ.**将下列单词或词组填入空格，每个单词或词组只能填一次**

|  |
| --- |
| A)drinking B）even C)mostly D)falls E)comes from F)more |

Today more and more people live in cities. So there is usually little room in a city to grow food.

People use most of the land for homes, shops, roads, and parks. And most food for people in the city is from the country. They often carry it to the city by truck, rain and car. Some food\_\_\_1\_\_\_ comes into the city by plane.

Do you live in a car? If you do, think of all kinds of food eat in a day. All of the food\_\_\_2\_\_\_the country such as the wheat(小麦）and vegetables.

Water is another thing that cities get from the country. Everyone needs water every day. We use a little of it for \_\_3\_\_\_. But we use even more to have showers and wash streets.

The water comes\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_from rain but people can not use the rain directly. The rain becomes dirty as it falls through dirty air.

Now the cities must come to the country for water. There, the rain \_\_\_5\_\_\_\_through air onto trees and grass, then runs into rivers and lakes.

【答案】BEACD

【分析】

1空根据句意，意为“甚至”，故选B

2.空根据句意推测为“来源于”，故选E

3.空根据前面介词for可知后面动词要加ing形式，故选A

4.根据句意知为“在大多数”，故选C

5.根据句意推测雨降落，用fall.....onto，故选D

**III在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空格限填一词，首字母已给**

Miss Li is from USA. She 1\_\_1\_\_\_ tall and slim, and she is very friendly, so she is very p\_\_2\_\_among the students. Her favorite color is blue. Miss Li likes reading and t \_\_3\_\_. She goes to visit different places every year. She also writes something about it. In her free time, she e\_\_4 \_\_reading them. She likes China very much. D\_\_5\_\_\_ the holidays she often travels in China.

Miss Li is polite and helpful. She often helps us with our English study. She w\_\_6\_\_\_hard, too. Just some days ago, she won the first prize in the teaching competition held by our school.

【答案】1.looks 2.popular 3.travelling 4enjoys 5.During 6.works

【分析】

1. 根据句子成分，此处缺谓语动词。其次根据句意“他看起来又高又瘦”，所以填looks
2. 根据句意，她很友好，所以推断她在学生里面比较受欢迎，故填popular。
3. 根据句子后面“她喜欢每年去各种地方”，再根据前面的阅读填ing形式，故此处填traveling.
4. 根据句意“在她闲暇时间她喜欢阅读”，所以填enjoys
5. 根据句意“在暑假期间.......”，所以是During
6. 根据句意，“她学习很努力”，故填works

**V.根据所给要求，改写下列句子**

1. Our maths teacher Mr. Li lives in the city center.(改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your maths teacher Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center?

1. Joe and Mary had a wonderful time in Australia. (改为反意疑问句)

Joe and Mary had a wonderful time in Australia,\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. It's about half an hour's walk from my home to the nearest park. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the nearest park?

1. My sister is going to the library to borrow some books. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your sister going to the library?

1. John's father had to fly to Xiamen by air once a month. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_had John's father to fly to Xiamen by air?

1. He needs time and money(改为否定句)

He\_\_\_\_\_need time\_\_\_\_\_money.

1. There will be a sports meeting soon.(改为反意疑问句)

There will be a sports meeting soon,\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Maria is the fattest girl in her school.(保持原句意思)

Maria is fatter than\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_in her school.

1. I hate the sweet dumplings with beans.(保持原句意思)

I don’t \_\_\_\_ for the sweet dumplings with beans.

1.【答案】Does live 一般现在时改为一般疑问句，需借助助动词does，放句首，lives原形为live

2.【答案】didn’t he 反义疑问句遵循前肯后否原则，前面是did过去式，后面也要用相应的过去式didn’t he

3.【答案】How far 对距离进行提问用how far

4.【答案】Why will 对原因进行提问用why, 又因题干是is going to,故填will

5.【答案】How often 对频率进行提问要用how often

6.【答案】need作实意动词讲时意为需要，其否定形式为don’t need,题中主语是he,故填doesn’t; or用在否定句子，故题中and改成or

7.【答案】won’t there 反义疑问句遵循前肯后否原则，前面是will,后用won’t

8.【答案】any other girls 由题意知Maria 是最胖的女孩，换句话说她比班里其他任何一个女孩都胖，故填any other girls.

9.【答案】care 由题意知我讨厌吃带豆馅的甜的饺子，换句话说就是不喜欢，don’t care for 意为不喜欢

**IV. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子**

1. Tommy wrote the names out on the paper and then\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stick)it on the wall.

2. Who\_\_\_\_\_\_(win) the first gold medal in 2008 Beijing Summer Olympic Games?

3. I have never seen so much snow before, let's\_\_\_\_ (make) a snowman,shall we?

4. We went to have a look at some high-rises last weekend and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(choose)a new flat.

5. A:\_\_\_\_\_l\_\_\_\_\_\_(bring) some meat or fruit?

B: Fruit, please.

1. Children \_\_\_\_\_\_(not need) to go bed early on New Year's Eve.
2. When the clock\_\_\_\_\_(strike) twelve, people are all very happy.

1.【答案】stuck 根据前面谓语动词wrote可知，应填stick的过去形式

2.【答案】won 根据题意可知此处该填过去式

3.【答案】make let’s 后面跟动词原形

4.【答案】chose 根据前面谓语动词went可知该处要填choose的过去式

5.【答案】shall bring 此处shall表示一种请求意见，属情态动词的一种，后面用动词原形

6.【答案】don’t need 此处考查need的否定形式，又因为前面为children 复数形式，故用don’t need

7.【答案】strikes 有后面的be动词are知用现在时态，故填strikes

VI. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子

1. We are looking forward to moving into a new\_\_\_\_\_\_estate. (house)

2.Wow!How \_\_\_\_the children are!(noise)

3.The public transport will be \_\_\_\_\_than that around our old flat.(convenient)

4. l got an\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend an important meeting yesterday. (invite)

5.Your mother is waiting for you. You shouldn't keep her\_\_\_\_\_(wait)

6.What’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_of your new flat? (locate)

7.Each of us had to make a \_\_\_\_\_(choose)

1.【答案】housing 根据题意此处需要填一个形容词，意为屋外的

2.【答案】noisy 根据题意此处需填形容词，故填noisy

3.【答案】more convenient 根据题后面的than可知此处需填比较级

4.【答案】invitation 我获得一个邀请，故填名词

5.【答案】waiting 此处表示使妈妈处于一个等待的状态，故填waiting

6.【答案】location 根据题意此处填名词，故填location

7.【答案】choice 我们每一个人都要做出一个选择，choice在此处为名词