永吉县2021年初中毕业年级第一次教学质量检测

**——英语试题——**

本试卷包括四道大题，共75道小题，共8页，全卷满分100分，考试时间为100分钟，考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

**注意事项：**

**1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

**2.答题时，考生务必按照考试要求在答题卡上的指定区域内作答，在试卷上答题无效。**

一、基础知识（15分）

**Ⅰ、在下列各句的空白处填入一个适当的词, 使句子意思完整，语法正确。（5分）**

1. There are twelve months in a year. March is the of the year.

2. Wash your hands before meals, you may get ill.

3. The girl’s name is Jenny Green. So Green is her name.

4. John is 16 years old and I am 15. So he is one year than I .

5. Computer is difficult for my grandparents, but it’s really for me.

**Ⅱ、选择填空 从每小题所给的三个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。（10分）**

6. Take an umbrella with you. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful tool on rainy days.

A．the B．an C．a

7. Usually I make breakfast for my family Saturdays.

A．on B．at C．in

8. Mr. Jackson is a popular writer, and we all like reading books.

A．her B．his C．their

9. Our English teacher is nice and patient she is very strict with us.

A．if B．unless C．although

10. —In China, we use red paper for *hongbao* because red means good luck.

—That’s interesting! I want to know all the Chinese .

A．traditions B．problems C．notices

11. —Could you tell me we can start a conversation with a foreigner?

—Talking about weather is a good choice.

A．how B．who C．when

12. Lucy is the person in her family. Her two elder sisters are both married.

A．oldest B．younger C．youngest

13. The boy is doing his lesson in order to pass the test.

A．hardly B．carefully C．wildly

14. The kite in China more than 2000 years ago.

A．invented B．is invented C．was invented

15. —Through 5G, people in two different cities can even “shake hands” on the same screen.

—

A. Wonderful，indeed. B．Don’t mention it. C．With pleasure.

**二、交际运用（15分）**

**Ⅲ、完成对话，从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话，使对话意思完整。（方框中有一个选项与对话内容无关）（5分）**

A:You look worried and unhappy, What’s wrong?

B:Oh, I did badly in the English exam.

A: 16 What are your problems?

B: I can’t get the pronunciation right. 17

A: Why not read after the tape?

B: 18 But I always make mistakes in writing.

A: That’s too bad. You could try making up more sentences.

B: Maybe I’ll try. The last one is that 19

A: Taking grammar notes in class may help you to understand the grammar.

B: Great! I’ll do that. Thanks a lot.

A: 20

|  |
| --- |
| A. You are welcome. B. Good idea.  C. Good luck to you! D. I find it hard to understand grammar.  E. Sorry to hear that. F. What should I do? |

**Ⅳ、补全对话 根据下面的对话情景，在文中空缺处填写适当的话语（一个句子、短语或单词），使对话完整。（10分）**

A: Hello, Yang Fan! We went to the park to have a picnic yesterday. Everyone went there except

you. 21. there with us?

B: Because my pen pal Tian Xin came to see me, I had to treat her at home.

A: Tian Xin? What a nice name! What does she 22. ?

B: She’s beautiful, tall and thin.

A:23. anything in common?

B: Yes, we do. We both like playing computer games, listening to music and collecting coins.

A: That sounds great! 24. her?

B: She’s helpful and honest. She does well in her lessons.

A: Can I meet her when she comes next time?

B: No problem.

A: 25. ?

B: Of course you can. Come to my house and I’ll show you my collections(收藏品).

A: Thank you. I’ll go to your house when I’m free.

B: You’re welcome.

三、**阅 读（50分）**

**Ⅴ、短文填空 从方框中选择合适的词填空，使短文内容完整，其中有两个选项是多余的。（10分）**

|  |
| --- |
| A. foreigners B. Simple C.unless D. who E. their F. held  G. magazines H.difficult I. traditional J. from K. easily L. or |

Paper cutting can be seen in many parts of China during the Spring Festival. People stick

patterns on the windows, doors or desks for the festival. Paper cutting is a kind of 26 culture. It covers nearly all topics, 27 flowers, birds, animals to people in history and characters(人物) in classic novels.

Paper cutting is all made by hand. You need only a knife and one piece of paper or many pieces. 28 patterns can be cut with a knife. For some difficult patterns, people first stick the pattern on the paper and then use various kinds of knives to make it. No mistakes can be made during the process, 29 the work would fail. Although paper cutting is 30 learned, fewer and fewer young people learn this skill nowadays.

In the past, women 31 lived in the countryside had a get-together in 32 free time to make paper cutting. At present, there are factories making paper cutting in China. Exhibitions (展览)are 33 regularly and books of this kind are published. Paper cutting has changed into a kind of art. More and more 34 come to China to learn it. At the same time, paper cutting also appears in 35 , cartoons,TV series, or on stages.

**Ⅵ、阅读理解。（40分）**

**Summer Fun at Happy Kids’ Learning Centre**

Are you looking for something that can add colour to your summer holiday? If yes, here are the summer courses that you cannot miss!

**Children Can Cook**

The course is to improve children’s knowledge in the kitchen.They will earn basic cooking skills, kitchen safety, and how to buy proper ingredients(原料) and follow steps in recipes(食谱). Children can sit comfortably and eat what they have cooked at the end of each lesson.

**Little Writers**

The course is divided into two parts. In the first part, children are introduced to famous stories and their writers. In the second part, they are taught to write their own stories. Children also get the chance to write other text types (类型), such as poems (诗)and plays.

**Acting for Fun**

This is a course that lets children enjoy the fun of acting. Through acting and speaking in front of people, children will be more confident(自信的). Parents are welcome to watch the performance (演出) given by the children at the end of the course.

**Watercolour Painting**

This course teaches children the basic skills of painting people and animals. We encourage children to watch, imagine and create their own works.

**根据短文内容，选择正确答案。（5 分）**

36. What can children do in the cooking course?

A. Sell the food. B.Buy the bowls.

C.Learn how to cook. D.Eat what teachers have cooked.

37. How many parts are there in the writing course?

A.One parts. B.Two parts. C.Three parts. D.Four parts.

38. Which course should children join if they want to be more confident?

A.Acting for Fun. B.Watercolour Painting.

C.Little Writers. D.Children Can Cook.

39. What does the painting course teach?

A.The importance of acting. B.How to buy proper ingredients.

C.Famous stories and their writers. D.The basic skills of painting people and animals.

40. The purpose of this passage is to encourage children to .

A.cook a meal for their parents

B.act with their parents in public

C.join the summer courses at the learning centre

D.read more books during the holiday

**（B）**

When I was in middle school, I was on a family vacation in Washington DC. I found there was a homeless man in the street.

On our final (最后的) day in the city, when my parents went for an evening walk, I went out of our hotel room and ran down the street to the homeless man. I asked him what he wanted to have for dinner. He replied, “Bread and water.”I ran into the store and bought a big bag of bread and a bottle of water. I handed them to him. His smile has been in my mind ever since.

I went back and when my parents returned, my dad told me he had a story for me. As they were returning, they saw a homeless man was sharing a bag full of food with other homeless people around. They were all very happy. I smiled at my dad, but I have never told him the other half of the story. Till today, I still haven’t forgotten that man’s smile. I wish I had the courage to do this more often. One small kind action can begin a ripple effect (连锁反应) of kindness. So please, share a smile and do something kind for the people in need.

**根据短文内容，选择正确答案。（5分）**

41. Why did the writer go to Washington DC?

A. To visit her parents. B. To go on vacation.

C. To do some shopping. D. To meet friends.

42. When the writer went to see the homeless man, her parents .

A. were having a walk B. were staying in the hotel



C. had gone back home D. were in a food store

43. What did the homeless man do with the food the writer bought him?

A. He took it home and shared it with his children.

B. He gave it back to the writer’s parents.

C. He returned it to the store for some money.

D. He shared it with other homeless people.

44. It can be inferred (推断)from the passage that .

A. homeless men usually live a happy life B. the writer’s father was proud of her

C. the writer keeps a secret to her parents D. the writer was paid back by the homeless man

45. The story calls the readers to .

A. help those in need B. look for their dreams

C. value what they have D. face difficulties bravely

**（C）**

Strawberries look nice, but a light pressure can make them out of shape. Nowadays, there are many young people who are just like strawberries. They easily break down when they face difficulties. They don’t know what to do when they are in trouble.

They have a common name—strawberry kids. Why are many students so easy to break down? Parents and schools are the main reasons. Parents do almost everything for them in their daily life, while schools care more about their grades instead of developing their personality (个性).

Liu Qiang, 13, is from Beijing. His mom hardly criticizes (批评) him and he always feels good about himself. When a teacher criticized him strictly, he felt surprised and sad. He began to doubt his ability. Students should do something to make themselves mentally（精神上）strong. An expert（专家）said, “When you are in trouble, don’t ask for help too quickly. You should try to deal with problems first by yourself. I also advise you to take an active part in sports and social activities. That can make you mentally strong.”

Growing up is not just a happy process. Pains also go along with it. The most important thing is to face the pains bravely and learn from them.

**根据短文内容，判断下列句子正（T）误（F）。（5 分）**

46. Many students are called “strawberry kids” because they like to eat strawberries.

47. Parents do almost everything for their children in their daily life.

48. Liu Qiang’s mother often criticizes him.

49. According to Paragraph 4, students should ask for help quickly when they are in trouble.

50. The writer advises students to be brave in the face of pains.

**（D）**

It is easier to have a good talk with our friends or loved one. While starting a talk with someone we don’t know can make most of us feel nervous. 51.

Prepare before the talk. Think about some common topics (话题) before the talk, such as your

interesting experiences, TV shows and website news. 52. These questions may include asking others about their job, classes, interests and hobbies.

Introduce yourself. It doesn’t need to be clever when you introduce yourself. 53. Give the other person a warm smile and clearly say your name. Explain why you want to have the talk.

Start the talk.54. Don’t talk about uncomfortable topics like personal questions. Then give the person enough time to reply and listen carefully when he speaks.

55. When you run out of things to say or need to do something else, prepare to end the talk. You may say that you need to use the bathroom or go for a friend. Let the other person know you enjoy talking with him and hope to talk with him again.

**短文还原 根据短文内容，将下面方框内的句子还原到文中空白处，使短文内容完整、通顺，每个选项只能用一次。（5分）**

|  |
| --- |
| A. Bring up a common topic to start the talk.  B. And prepare a list of questions you could ask.  C. End the talk.  D. Simply be honest and friendly.  E. But the ability to talk with people you don’t know can be developed with practice. |

**（E）**

56. There are many simple things you can do to help protect animals. For example, talk to your friends and family members about the importance of animal protection. Give some simple advice to a friend with a new pet about how to look after animals.

57. Stop the killing of animals and consider eating a vegetarian diet (素食). If you aren’t ready to make this change, there are still things you can do. Do not buy animal products from sellers that have illegal (违法的) practices.

58. We’ve all heard of the saying, “The pen is more powerful than the sword (宝剑)”. Put this idea to the protection of animals. If companies have practices or rules that are harmful to animals, write them a letter to let them know you are angry about them, and that you won’t buy their products until they make some changes.

59. If you’re considering adding a dog or a cat to your family, think about getting one from a homeless-animal house rather than buying a pet. There are many wonderful animals just waiting for a home.

60. One of the best ways to help animals is to let your actions speak to the world. You should do the following things first by yourself. Treat all living animals with respect (尊重). Care about your pets and look after them well. Avoid entertainment places that use animals to perform. All of these things set an example for others to follow.

**(a)根据短文内容，从方框中选出适合每段的小标题。(5 分)**

|  |
| --- |
| A. Write a letter  B. Care for homeless animals  C. Speak out your ideas about animal protection  D. Be a vegetarian  E. Let your actions be an example to others |

**(b)根据短文内容，完成表格中所缺信息，每空一词。 (5 分)**

|  |
| --- |
| Ways of 61. animals |
| ◆Talk to others about the importance of animal protection.  ◆Don’t eat meat and 62. to buy illegal animal products.  ◆Write letters to let those companies doing something 63. to animals know about your anger.  ◆Get a pet from a 64. animal house.  ◆Take action to protect animals first to set an 65. to others. |

**（F）**

Chess is called the game of kings. People have been playing it for many, many years. The chess we play today is from abroad. Chess is a two-player game. One player uses white pieces(棋子) and the other uses black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. Each player has one piece called the king. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king.

Some people think that chess is more than a game because it makes the mind stronger. Good

chess players use their brains. They take their time to think about what will happen next. These skills are useful both in chess and in life.

You don’t always have lots of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits (限制) called blitz chess(快棋). In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This hit stops your clock. It also starts the other player’s clock. If you run out of time, the other player wins.

In 1997, a computer called Deep Blue beat the best player in the world for the first time. By 2006 a cell phone (手机) could beat the best players in the world.

**根据短文内容，回答下列问题。（10 分）**

66. What pieces do the two players use?

67. When does a game come to an end?

68. How much time does each player have in blitz chess?

69. What will happen to you if you run out of time in blitz chess?

70. What do you think of playing chess?

**四、书面表达（共20分）**

**Ⅶ、**（A）Jim因为踢足球忘记了朋友的生日聚会，他的朋友Lucy因此生气了，Jim不知道该怎么办。他发邮件给 Mary寻求帮助，Mary 看了后，给他回了一封邮件，告诉他该怎么做。请你根据提示将 Mary的邮件补充完整，每空一词。(5分，每空1分)

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Jim,  I know you like playing 71. very much, but you shouldn’t forget your friend’s birthday. She is 72. with you because you didn’t go to her party. Since she didn’t 73. your phone, you could buy her a gift and go to 74. house. You should explain why you didn’t go to the party and you should say sorry to her . I believe she will forgive (原谅) you. In order not to make similar mistakes, you should write important things 75. a piece of paper.  Good Luck!  Mary |

（B）为了帮助学生迎接中考，在中考前几个月，老师一般都会进行复习教学。一家英语教学研究中心（English Teaching Research Center）正在对中考英语复习现状进行调查。请你根据下面提示，写一篇英语短文，向他们介绍你们班英语复习课的情况，谈谈你对英语复习课的感受及看法，并提出建议。（15分）

写作要点：

1. Your feelings about your English revision classes.
2. Class activities:

(1)What did your English teacher usually do in class?

(2)What did you usually do in class?

1. Your advice on English revision classes to your English teacher.

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人名和地名；

3. 表达流畅，书写规范，不少于80词，短文开头已给出，不计入总词数。

I think my English revision classes were

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英语参考答案

**Ⅰ、**1. third / 3rd 2.or 2. family / last 4. older 5. easy

Ⅱ、6—10: CABCA 11—15:ACBCA

**Ⅲ、**16—20: EFBDA

**Ⅳ、**21. Why didn’t you / Why not

22. look like

23. Do you have

24. What do you think of / How do you like

25. Can / May I have a look at the things you’ve collected / your collections？

Ⅴ、26—30: IJBLK 31—35: DEFAG

Ⅵ、（A）36—40:CBADC （B）41—45:BADCA

（C）46—50: FTFFT （D）51—55:EBDAC

（E）56—60：CDABE

61.protecting 62.not 63.harmful 64.homeless 65.example

**（F）**66.One player uses white pieces and the other uses black pieces.

67. When a player loses his king. / When someone loses his king.

68. Ten minutes.

69. You lose (the game).

70. Playing chess is good for our mind, so if I have a chance, I want to learn chess.

**Ⅶ、**(A) 71. football / soccer 72. angry 73. answer 74. her 75.on

**(B)One possible version:**

I think my English revision classes were boring and tiring. In class, my English teacher kept talking from the beginning to the end, which made me bored and sleepy. She explained the rules of words and grammar. We did nothing but listen and take notes. She always asked us to memorize all the words we had learned. There were so many exercises to do and exams to take, which made me stressed out.

I hope English revision classes can be more listening and useful. Teachers should organize different kinds of activities to help us practice English, such as playing games, role-play conversations, watching English videos and so on. What’s more, I don’t like serious teachers. I hope they can be more friendly to us.

书面表达评分原则：

此题共15分，内容和语言14分，词数1分。按5个档次给分。评分时根据其内容、语言表达的准确程度及其书写情况分档，最后确定分数。

评分档次：

第一档：（14~15分）内容完整，表达充分，层次结构清晰，语言流畅，可读性强，基本上无语法、拼写错误，书写工整。

第二档：（11~13分）内容比较完整，表达比较充分，层次结构比较清晰，语言比较流畅，有个别语法、拼写错误，书写比较工整。

第三档：（8~10分）内容不够完整，表达基本充分，语句基本通顺，有一些语法、拼写错误，书写不够工整。

第四档：（4~7分）内容不完整，表达不充分，层次结构不合理，语言不流畅，语法、拼写错误较多，书写不工整。

第五档：（0~3分）只写出个别词语，内容不可读。

**评分细则：**

1.语法、时态错误，每2处扣1分，同一错误不重复扣分；单词拼写错误每3处扣1分；

2. 字数不足酌情扣分0.5—1分（每少5个词扣0.5分）。