

嵊州市 2020 学年第二学期期末学业成绩调测

七年级英语试卷

(考试时间 90 分钟, 满分 100 分)

考生须知:

1. 全卷分试题卷和答题卷。满分 100 分, 考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 答题前, 考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚, 并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号。
3. 答题时, 把试卷 I 的答案在答题卷上对应的选项位置用 2B 铅笔涂黑涂满, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。把试卷 II 的答案写在答题卷相应区域内; 答错区域、超出答题区域、答在试题卷和草稿纸上的答案均无效。

温馨提示: 请仔细审题, 细心答题, 相信你一定会有出色的表现!

试卷 I (选择题 共 60 分)

(一) 听力部分 (共 20 分)

一、听力 (本题有 15 小题, 第一、二节每小题 1 分, 第三节每小题 2 分, 共计 20 分)

第一节: 听小对话, 回答问题。

1. When does Jim usually get up?

A. At 5:15 a.m.

B. At 6:15 a.m.

C. At 7:15 a.m.

2. Why does the girl want to see the pandas?

A. Because they are cute.

B. Because they are shy.

C. Because they are beautiful.

3. Who wants to join the basketball club?

A. Helen.

B. Jeff.

C. Tina.

4. What is Bob doing now?

A. He is reading in a library.

B. He is swimming in a pool.

C. He is shopping in a store.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place (发生)?

A. At home.

B. At school.

C. In a park.

第二节: 听较长对话, 回答问题。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6-7 小题。

6. What kind of noodles does the man order?

A. A large bowl of mutton noodles.

B. A medium bowl of beef noodles.

C. A small bowl of cabbage noodles.

7. How much does the man pay?

A. 17 yuan.

B. 10 yuan.

C. 27 yuan.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8-10 小题。

8. How did Clark go to Beijing?

A. By train.

B. By plane.

C. By boat.

9. What did Clark do on vacation?

- A. He ate delicious food. B. He stayed at the hotel. C. He watched TV.

10. How was the weather in Beijing?

- A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.

第三节：听独白，回答问题。

11. Who is Julie's best friend?

- A. Jenny. B. Tommy. C. David.

12. What color is David's hair?

- A. Black. B. Blonde. C. Brown.

13. What does Julie think of Miss Bell?

- A. She is friendly. B. She is funny. C. She is strict.

14. Where does Mr. Wang come from?

- A. China. B. Australia. C. India.

15. What kind of passage is it?

- A. A diary. B. An ad. C. A letter.

(二) 笔试部分 (共 40 分)

二、完形填空(本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。



A father and his son went to a kite-flying festival. The 16 was happy when he saw beautiful kites in the sky. He wanted to fly a kite, too. The father then 17 a kite for his son.

The son started to fly the kite. Soon, 18 kite was high up in the sky. But about three 19 later, the son said, "Dad, the string (线) is so 20 that the kite can't fly higher. If we cut it, it will be free and fly very high." So the father 21 the string. The kite started to go really high. This made the little boy really 22. But slowly, the kite started to 23. The son was sad to see this. He asked his father, "24 did the kite go down?" The father said, "The string helped the kite stay in the sky, 25 when you cut the string, it couldn't help the kite."

Sometimes, we may feel some things are not good for us and stop us from growing. But these may be the things that help us the most.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 16. A. father | B. mother | C. daughter | D. son |
| 17. A. bought | B. saw | C. sold | D. used |
| 18. A. her | B. my | C. his | D. your |
| 19. A. months | B. minutes | C. days | D. weeks |
| 20. A. big | B. small | C. long | D. short |
| 21. A. cut | B. took | C. lost | D. made |
| 22. A. sad | B. excited | C. relaxed | D. tired |
| 23. A. run away | B. get lost | C. put up | D. come down |
| 24. A. Why | B. Where | C. How | D. When |
| 25. A. because | B. so | C. and | D. but |

三、阅读理解 (本题有 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共计 30 分)

阅读下面四篇材料, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A

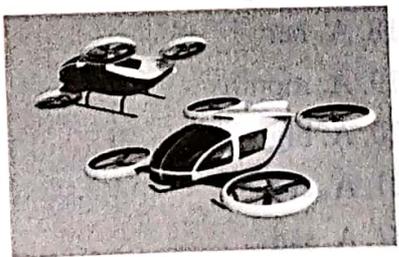


* Put the screen (屏幕) 45 to 80 cm from your eyes to protect (保护) them.
 * Try to reduce reflections (减少反光).
 * Take breaks (休息).
 a. Follow the 20/20/20 rule when taking a break: after using a computer for ▲ minutes, look at something 20 feet away for 20 seconds (秒).
 b. Taking more breaks after looking at the screen for a long time. You should take one 15-minute break after 2 hours of computer use.
 * Do eye exercises:
 Step 1: Slowly move eyes up and then down. Do it for 3 times (次).
 Step 2: Slowly move eyes to the left and then to the right. Do it for 3 times.

26. The number for the blank could be "▲".
 A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
27. The right order (顺序) for eye exercises is ▲.
 a. b. c. d.
 A. ababab→cdcdcd B. acacac→bdbdbd C. bababa→dcdcdc D. cacaca→dbdbdb
28. What's the best title for the text?
 A. How to protect eyes?
 B. When to do eye exercises?
 C. Where to use the screen?
 D. Why do we take breaks?

B

When we think of flying taxis, we usually think of scenes from sci-fi (科幻) movies. Well, here's a real one. In Moscow, a company (公司) recently tested a flying taxi. It is a drone (无人机). It can fly in the sky by itself.



The flying taxi can only carry two people a time. It can fly 200 km in an hour. That's much faster than a car. The flying taxi weighs 300 kg and can fly as high as 100 km above the ground (地面上), according to Sputnik News. It can take off like a helicopter (直升机).

The company plans to put its flying taxis into use in 2025. People can order a flying taxi on an app on their phone. When the flying taxi comes, they can choose where they want to go on a touch screen (触摸屏). There is no driver in the flying taxi, but the workers on the ground will be watching it. They will make sure the trip is safe.

29. The underlined word "one" refers to ▲.
- A. flying taxi B. sci-fi movie C. new car D. long trip
30. We can learn from the passage that flying taxis ▲.
- A. can carry ten people at a time B. are large helicopters
C. can fly 100 km above the ground D. are faster than a plane
31. People can take a flying taxi by ▲.
- A. waiting in their houses B. ordering from an app
C. calling the taxi company D. sending a message to the police
32. The passage can be from the ▲ column (栏目) of a newspaper.
- A. Art B. History C. Science D. Sports

C

You might not usually pick up (捡起) someone else's rubbish (垃圾). But I think if everyone does it, the world will be a beautiful place.

When I was young, my parents and my teachers always told me to pick up any rubbish around me. Each day at school every student had to find some rubbish after our lunch, we put it in the box before we went back to class. Our school was always very clean because everyone spent one or two minutes picking up rubbish every day.

That same idea is now becoming popular around the world, thanks to *Take 3*. An Australian surfer (冲浪运动员), Amanda Marechal, started the idea in 2009. She asked everyone to pick up three pieces of rubbish each time they visited the beach. Why did she ask people to pick up just three pieces of rubbish instead of (而不是) 10 or 20? She thinks it's an easy thing that people can do.

Today, *Take 3* is a popular idea around the world, and not just on the beach. It went to the United Kingdom, the United States and some other countries. *Take 3*'s new plan (计划) is to make an app to help people learn more about what kind of things is bad for the sea.

Want to make the world a beautiful place? Why not start a *Take 3* group with your friends this weekend?

33. Paragraph 2 mainly (主要地) talks about ▲.
- A. where the writer had lunch B. why the writer's school was clean
C. who taught the writer in school D. when the writer picked up rubbish
34. The number "3" in the idea *Take 3* means ▲.
- A. 3 years B. 3 countries C. 3 pieces of rubbish D. 3 beaches
35. From the passage, we know that *Take 3* plans to ▲.
- A. sell the app to Americans B. know the difficult things in countries
C. make friends with students D. help people learn about what's bad for the sea
36. People who ▲ may like to read this passage.
- A. like looking for rubbish B. enjoy visiting different countries
C. wish to become popular D. want to make the world clean

Dear humans (人类):

It's the first time I write to you, my children. I sent you many messages but you didn't look at them. So I decide to write you a letter.

First, let me tell you more about my family. Dear humans, beside you, I have many other children. Some of them fly in the sky; some of them swim in water; some live in ice-covered places; some run in the grasslands (草地).

Some of them are very small, but some of them are quite big, such as elephants. They might live in your house or in the countryside. But there are others that you may never meet.

You bring them home to be your pets, friends, and helpers. You put them in zoos. You kill them for their meat and fur and even for fun. They bring you money and happiness. But they also bring you disease (疾病) and death.

I hope you can remember that animals are not your food or clothes. They are not killers, either. They are, in fact, your brothers and sisters. You are equal. You should grow up together.

Humans, you are great. You made advanced technology (先进的科技). You know where you want to go, and what you want to get. But you don't love me. You break my forests, my rivers... You ask so much of me, more than I can give you. I'm worried that one day you will be lonely.

So, grow up, humans. Grow up to be more responsible (负责任的). I hope you and all the animals can live happily in my arms.

Yours

Mother Earth

37. We can learn from the letter that ▲.

- A. humans like the messages from the Earth
- B. animals live in different places on the Earth
- C. humans can meet all the animals in life
- D. humans kill animals because they are dangerous

38. The underlined word "equal" probably means "▲".

- A. 罪恶的
- B. 平等的
- C. 熟悉的
- D. 怀疑的

39. Mother Earth writes this letter in a(n) ▲ tone (语调).

- A. lazy
- B. strict
- C. worried
- D. excited

40. The purpose (目的) of Mother Earth's letter is to ▲.

- A. teach humans how to keep pets at home
- B. want humans to know the kinds of animals
- C. tell humans about the danger from animals
- D. ask humans to grow up with animals together

试卷 II (非选择题 共 40 分)

四、词汇运用 (本题有 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 15 分)

A. 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空, 每词仅用一次。

candle forty sleep between put up

41. They walked ▲ kilometers that day!
42. Be quiet! The baby is ▲ in the room.
43. He ▲ a tent and then made a fire near it.
44. She makes a wish and blows out all the ▲ in one go.
45. Mr. Green flies ▲ Beijing and Boston three times a year.

B. 阅读下面短文, 然后根据括号内所给汉语意思写出单词的正确形式 (每空一词)。

These days, we often wear the masks (口罩). But when part of the 46 (脸) is masked, it becomes difficult to show our feelings.

47 (幸运地), you can show your feelings with your eyes, because people can 48 (仍然) see them. And remember, eye contact (联络) can make you 49 (聪明的).

And you might get a big 50 (惊讶) that the body can give much information (信息). For example, when someone is 51 (感兴趣的) in something, they may stand up and lift their heads; when they are sad, they may drop their heads; and when they feel excited, they may 52 (跳) up. If people use their bodies to 53 (描述) something, it will be easy to talk with someone in a mask.

If you want to talk with a friend, don't say it 54 (很快地), but a little slowly. Then he can know what you said better. Don't 55 (忘记) that, in this way, the masks can't stop you to show your feelings.

五、语法填空 (本题有 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的词, 或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

I have a cousin, her name is Li Juan. She is ten 56 (year) old. She lives in a small village 57 her mother, because her father is 58 (work) in a city now. Li Juan is a nice girl and helps her mom 59 (cook) meals every day.

Last Spring Festival, her father 60 (come) back home. He looked thin and tired. He brought Li Juan many 61 (love) gifts. Seeing her dad, Li Juan was so happy 62 she talked with her father for 63 long time. Li Juan likes the things in the city. Her father told her that he would work 64 (hard) to make more money, and then he could take her to the city. 65 Li Juan doesn't want much money. She misses her father very much. Nothing is more important than staying with family members.

六、阅读 (本题有 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 5 分)

阅读下面材料, 从方框中所给的 A-E 五个选项中选择正确的选项(其中一项是多余选项), 将其序号填入 66-69 题, 并回答 70 题。

How to deal with (处理) bad moods (坏情绪)?

Let your bad feelings out.

When you feel unhappy, don't hide your feelings. You can find a good way to let them out. For example:

- * You can talk to your parents or friends.
- * You can write about your feelings in your diary.
- * 66
- * You can play sports or do some other kinds of activities.

Set a new goal (目标).

Messing up (搞砸) something can put you in a bad mood, too. But you can try again next time. For example:

- * You didn't win a soccer game. Try to score (得分) a goal next time.
- * You didn't do well on an exam. Try to get five more scores next time.
- * 67 Next time, try to talk to him or her in a nice way.

Accept (接受) your moods

68 Your friends and parents can also have bad moods sometimes. Bad moods are normal (正常的) for everyone. Accept this first and then you can find ways to deal with it.

69

No matter (无论) what makes you feel bad, it will end at last. For example, the coronavirus outbreak (新冠爆发) is terrible, but it will be over someday. Remember this will help you better.

- A. You had a fight with your friend.
- B. No one can be happy all the time.
- C. You can read your favorite books.
- D. Remember that bad things will end.
- E. It's easy to deal with bad moods.

70. How do you deal with bad moods? (回答不多于 10 个单词)

七、书面表达 (本题有 1 小题, 共计 10 分)

学校将举行“感恩友情”征文活动。假如你是 Jack, 请根据下表信息, 用英语写一篇征文, 谈谈好友 Peter 对你的帮助和你的感想。

Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● was shy ● had problems in learning English
Help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● asked me to play with classmates ● helped me with English
Changes (改变)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● have many friends ● enjoy learning English
Feelings

注意:

1. 征文必须包括上表所有信息, 可适当增加细节;
2. 你的感想至少一条;
3. 文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名;
4. 词数: 70 词左右;
5. 短文首句仅供选择使用, 不计入总词数。

Peter is my good friend. He helps me a lot.

嵊州市 2020 学年第二学期期末学业成绩调测

七年级英语参考答案

一、听力

1-5 BACAB 6-10 ACBAA 11-15 BCCAC

二、完形填空

16-20 DACBD 21-25 ABDAD

三、阅读理解

26-30 BBAAC 31-35 BCBCD 36-40 DBBCD

四、词汇运用

(A) 41. forty 42. sleeping 43. put up 44. candles 45. between

(B) 46. face 47. Luckily 48. still 49. smart/ clever 50. surprise

51. interested 52. jump 53. describe 54. quickly/ fast 55. forget

五、语法填空

56. years 57. with 58. working 59. cook/ to cook 60. came

61. lovely 62. that 63. a 64. hard/ harder 65. But

六、阅读

66-69 CABD 70. 答案不唯一

七、书面表达

(略)