**武汉外校2021-2022学年度上学期期中考试**

**初一年级英语试题**

**Ⅱ. Multiple Choice. (1’x15)**

26. You missed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “s” in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spelling of “address”.

A. an; a B. a; the C. the; a D. an; the

27. —Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a table with me, sir? There are no other tables left.

**—**Not at all. Just take a seat.

A. getting B. sharing C. eating D. moving

28. Your brother’s daughter is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cousin B. nephew C. niece D. granddaughter

29. The dress doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. Do you have a larger one?

A. match B. fit C. suit D. fix

30. He studies French \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but he can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speak it.

A. hard; hard B. hardly; hardly C. hard; hardly D. hardly; hard

31. Lily is very lazy. She never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the washing-up after dinner.

A. do B. did C. does D. done

32. The twins look the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from each other.

A. similar; different B. same; identical C. same; different D. similar; identical

33. —May I speak to Tom? SA

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I’ll see if he is here.

A. hang on B. hang up C. hang out D. hang over

34. —Will Sam come back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ July?

—No, he will come back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning of August 1st.

A. in; in B. on; in C. on; on D. in; on

35. The shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at 8 every morning and it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 12 hours every day.

A. opens; opened B. opening; opened C. opens; opening D. opens, open

36. —Will you answer the phone, please?

—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I am busy now.

A. can’t B. needn’t C. shouldn’t D. mustn’t

37. The government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more and more money on education (教育) every year.

A. takes B. pays C. spends D. costs

38. He wakes up early and his clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quickly every morning.

A. dresses B. wears C. gets dressed D. puts on

39. Don’t forget to turn off the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you leave.

A. during B. after C. until D. before

40. —Mike’s mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot about his health.

—Really? I don’t think he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about it.

A. worries; worrying B. worried: worried

C. worries; worried D. worried: worrying

**Ⅲ. Cloze Test. (1’x10)**

Have you ever had problems in your life and don’t know how to be happy? If so, you will find “Being a Happy Teenager” by Australian writer Andrew Matthews useful.

In his book, Mathews 41 us how to have a happy life and answers the 42 of teenagers.

There are many subjects such as parents and friends in the book. The book shows us some useful kills such as how to put what you learn into pictures in your mind to 43 your memory better. Many teenagers think that happiness comes from a good exam result 44 praise (赞扬) from other people. But you can 45 be happy when there are no such “good” things.

Success comes from a good attitude (态度). If you 46 from problems, you will have success in the future.

Some school students have problems such as being too tall or too short. But Mathews tells us that 47 comes from thinking in a positive (积极的) 48 . If you are much taller, people notice you and you can get a 49 view (视线) at the cinema; if you are short, your clothes and shoes take less room in your bedroom! This is Mathews’ most important 50 : you choose to be happy!

41. A. orders B. tells C. asks D. makes

42. A. problems B. questions C. troubles D. difficulties

43. A. make B. turn C. let D. change

44. A. and B. but C. so D. or

45. A. yet B. already C. still D. forever

46. A. learn C. cry D. think B. try

47. A. success B. happiness C. life D. worry

48. A. way B. road C. side D. part

49. A. lower B. higher C. worse D. better

50. A. work B. study C. story D. idea

**IV Reading Comprehension. (2’x15)**

**A**

You hurry into the kitchen, open the refrigerator and suddenly you forget why you open it. “What am I looking for?” You ask yourself. “What am I doing here?” Don’t worry. You are not losing your mind. We have all had this kind of thing. If you think about something very quickly, it goes into your short-term memory and it goes right back out in just a few seconds. You have not moved things from short-term to long-term memory, so you won’t be able to remember it later on. What can you do to help get back your missing short-term memory? You may go back to where you were. So, for example, if you were sitting in a chair listening to the music in the living room, just go back into the living room. This will help you remember, and when you are back in the living room, you will suddenly think, “Oh, yes, I was thirsty and I wanted something cold to drink. That is why I went to the fridge.” If sometimes, you can’t go back to where you were before, just try tracing (追溯) your steps back in your mind. Think back to things you did before, and this may help you.

5l. We sometimes forget why we open the refrigerator, probably because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. We lose our mind. B. We are not thirsty.

C. We think about something too quickly. D. we won’t be able to remember things.

52. What can you do to help get back the missing short-term memory?

A. Stay where you are. B. Make yourself thirsty.

C. Listen to some music. D. Try tracing your steps back in your mind

53. If you think about something, where does it go into first?

A. short-term memory. B. long-term memory.

C. Mid-term memory. D. A, B and C.

54. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Only a few of us will have such experiences.

B. People always forget why they hurry into the kitchen.

C. It doesn’t matter if you can’t remember why you do a certain thing sometimes.

D. Have something cold to drink can help you to remember the things.

55. Which is the best title?

A. Lose Your Memory B. What’s Wrong with Our Memory?

C. Learn to Forget D. Just Open the Refrigerator

**B**

Have you ever been misunderstood (误解) ? If so, what will you do? Here are some suggestions for you to treat it in a proper way.

First, calm down yourself. Usually, people will become angry when being misunderstood. But anger can do nothing to help you, sometimes even to make the misunderstanding deeper. So try to remain calm, and think what is the problem that leads to the misunderstanding and how to get rid of it. Second, take an active attitude (积极态度) toward it. Instead of resentment (怨恨) , you should have a talk with the person who misunderstood you. In most cases, your explanation will put an end to the matter.

So far, it seems that it is not very difficult to deal with the misunderstanding. But it is easier said than done. Anyway, try to follow the two suggestions when you are misunderstood, then you can enjoy more friendship and love.

56. How many suggestions are mentioned to help you treat the problem?

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

57. What should you do first if you’re misunderstood according to the passage?

A. Complain about the misunderstanding.

B. Talk with the people who misunderstood you.

C. Take a deep breath and calm down.

D. Make him or her misunderstood.

58. What happens if you talk to the people who has misunderstood in most cases?

A. Have a fight. B. Cause resentment.

C. Make the misunderstanding deeper. D. Put an end to the matter.

59. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage’

A. It is necessary to treat misunderstanding in a proper way.

B. It is easier said than done, so you just need to talk with the people who misunderstood you.

C. The two suggestions can help you treat misunderstanding in some ways.

D. It is a little difficult to deal with the misunderstanding.

60. What does the underlined phrase “get rid of” mean in the passage?

A. find out B. look at C. take away D. keep on

**C**

The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. The world’s largest Milu Deer Nature Reserve (自然保护区) is in them. More than 700 milu deer live freely there. There are not many red-crowned cranes in the world. But every winter you can see some in the Red-crowned Cranes Nature in the wetlands.

The temperature in the wetlands is usually neither too high nor too low. There is a lot of rain and sunshine, too. They are really good places for wildlife (野生生物). Offering food and home for some special kinds of animals and birds is not the only reason why we need to protect wetlands. Wetlands are important because they also prevent flood(防洪) . But some people want to change the wetlands to make more space for farms and buildings. This means there will be less and less space for wildlife.

Luckily, more and more people are beginning to realize the importance of wetlands and wildlife. Every year, on February 2nd, many activities are held to tell people more about wetlands. They are homes for wildlife as well as ourselves.

6l. What animals are mentioned in the first paragraph?

A. red-crowned cranes B. tigers C. bears D. rats

62. Usually the weather in the wetlands is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hot B. pleasant C. cold D. dry

63. The World Wetlands Day is on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. April 22 B. June 25 C. February 2 D. March 22

64. We must protect wetlands because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are home for wildlife

B. they can prevent flood

C. they can offer food to the animals and birds

D. all of the above

65. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. China’s Wetlands Have All Entered the World’s List

B. Wetlands Home for Wildlife and Human Beings

C. Special Animals in the Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands

D. WETLANDS--valuable resources (珍贵资源) of Land on the Earth

**Part Two**

**V. Fill in the blanks according to the3Ltextbook. (1’x5)**

根据《看听学》原文填空, 每空一词.

66. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are you? French or German’?

67. Hey! Leave my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone.

68. Sandy! Look at my nice clean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

69. Show me those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stamps, Billy.

70. There is a shoe on this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**V. Complete the sentence with the proper forms of the words given. (1’x10)**

用括号里所给词的适当形式填空, 使句子在语法和意思上都正确.

71. The kids are really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (excite) about having a picnic next week.

72. It is too dangerous to swim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the river alone.

73. The host is both funny and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (humor).

74. Don’t ask him to make a decision. He has difficulty in making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (choose).

75. America is a country of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mix) races and cultures.

76. The parents made a number of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (video) to record their children’s life.

77. Can you give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (advise) on how to study English?

78. Young people today can’t imagine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lead) a simple life without phones.

79. As an actress, she is very proud of her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (appear).

80. We had an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with the waiter about the bill.

**Ⅶ. Sentence patterns (1’x5).**

按所给提示变换句型.

81. He has to be on time. (改成否定句Negative)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

82. Liz’s got a sister. (改成一般疑问句Interrogative)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

83. Sue can’t find her pens. (对划线部分提问Ask a question)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

84. They play basketball after school on Mondays (对划线部分提问Ask a question)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

85. Where are you from? (换句说法Say it in another way)

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**Ⅷ. Translation (1’x10)**

86. 在学校学习一年要花费2000美元.

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $2000 a year to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the school.

87. 多数成年人很喜欢自己的兄弟姐妹, 关系处的不错.

Most adults are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their brothers and have a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

88. 你和你的老师、同学们相处地好吗?

Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well with your teachers and classmates?

89. 数百万人定期收看这个节目.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people watch the show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

90. 他做饭, 孩子们摆餐具.

He cooks the dinner and the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IX. Fill in the blanks with the help of the first letters. (x10)**

We have to stay fit, no matter what age we are. It is very important for kids. That’s w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (91) they have PE classes.

In Britain, students have two h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (92) of PE each week. They do sit-ups press-ups (俯卧撑) and rope-skipping during PE.

Students also p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (93) football, rugby and do cross-country running. This is when students go outside for a long run. I remember I got lost once! In the summer, kids r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (94) and do the high and long jumps.

When I was at s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (95), my favourite was the trampoline (蹦床). Jumping high into the air was so e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (96). But you need to be c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (97). Sometimes you don’t land where you planned!

When you get your report card, there will be a g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (98) for PE. Your parents will see how g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (99) you are at press-ups as well as math. But your PE grade doesn’t affect (影响) your chances of g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (100) into a better high school.

**武汉外校2021-2022学年度上学期期中考试**

**初一年级英语试题 参考答案**

**一、听力**

略

**二、选择填空**

26-30DBCBC 31-35CCADD 36-40ACDDC

**三、完形填空**

41-45BBADC 46-50ABADD

**四、阅读理解**

51-55CDACB 56-60BCDBC 61-65ABCDB

**五、根据《看听学》原文填空，每空一词。**

66. nationality 67. sandwiches 68. towel 69. Italian 70. locker

**六、用括号里所给的词适当形式填空，使句子在语法和意思上都正确。**

71. excited 72. across 73. humorous 74. choices 75. mixed

76. videos 77. advice 78. leading 79. appearance 80. argument

**七、按所给的提示变换句型。**

81. He doesn't have to be on time.

82. Has Liz got a sister？

83. What can't Sue find？

84. How often do they play basketball after school？

85. do. . . come from

**八、翻译**

86. costs study 87. keen relationship 88. get on 89. millions regularly 90. set table

**九、首字母填词**

91. why 92. hours 93. play 94. run 95. school

96. exciting 97. careful 98. grade 99. good 100. getting