

## 七年级(初一)英语试卷

## 一、听力测试(27分)

A) 请听下面 8 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项,并将其填到答题卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

- ( ) 1. What day is it today?  
A. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Tuesday.
- ( ) 2. What's Mary's phone number?  
A. 285-5196. B. 285-5198. C. 281-5598.
- ( ) 3. How does the girl usually get to school?  
A. She usually goes to school by bike.  
B. She walks to school every day.  
C. She usually rides her bike to school.
- ( ) 4. What does Shirley Temple do?  
A. She is a violinist. B. She is a movie star. C. She is a soccer player.
- ( ) 5. Why can't Lily clean the window?  
A. Lily is high. B. The blackboard is high. C. The window is high.
- ( ) 6. How many people are there?  
A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven.
- ( ) 7. Which is true according to the dialogue?  
A. Jasper's is cheaper.  
B. Jasper's is more expensive.  
C. Funky Fashions is more expensive.
- ( ) 8. Where does John come from?  
A. He comes from France. B. He comes from the USA. C. He comes from England.

B) 请听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项,并填到答题卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前你将有 30 秒钟的时间阅读各小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

请听第 1 段材料,回答第 9 至 10 小题。

- ( ) 9. Where is the boy now?  
A. At home. B. At school. C. At the restaurant.
- ( ) 10. What is the boy going to eat?  
A. Some oranges. B. Some juice. C. An apple.

请听第 2 段材料,回答第 11 至 12 小题。

- ( ) 11. Who gets up the earliest in the girl's family?  
A. Her mother. B. Her father. C. Her grandmother.
- ( ) 12. What does the girl's grandmother do after she gets up?  
A. She takes the dog for a walk. B. She takes exercise. C. She cooks breakfast.

请听第 3 段材料,回答第 13 至 15 小题。

- ( ) 13. What's Sandy probably doing now?  
A. Cleaning the room. B. Having lunch. C. Making a telephone call.

- ( ) 14. When will Sandy and Holly meet?  
A. At 4:00 p.m. B. At 4:30 p.m. C. At 5:00 p.m.
- ( ) 15. Where will Holly wait for Sandy?  
A. At the school gate. B. In the classroom. C. In front of the school library.

请听第 4 段材料,回答第 16 至 18 小题。

- ( ) 16. What is David going to do?  
A. Play soccer. B. Play baseball. C. Play basketball.
- ( ) 17. How often does David play basketball?  
A. Once a week. B. Every day. C. Twice a day.
- ( ) 18. What time will the game begin?  
A. At 2:30 p.m. B. At 3:30 p.m. C. At 4:30 p.m.

请听第 5 段材料,回答第 19 至 22 小题。

- ( ) 19. How is the weather today?  
A. Hot. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.
- ( ) 20. What day is it today?  
A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Monday.
- ( ) 21. What will Kate do tomorrow morning?  
A. Watch a new cartoon. B. Visit her grandma. C. Take a guitar lesson.
- ( ) 22. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. Kate has to finish her homework at 8 tomorrow evening.  
B. Kate's sister has to come back at 8 tomorrow evening.  
C. Kate has to come back at 8 tomorrow evening.

C) 请听下面一段短文,根据短文内容完成 5 个句子,每个句子一空,每个空格不超过 3 个单词。将答案填写到答题卷的相应位置。听短文前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读有关句子。短文读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

23. Jackie writes to his \_\_\_\_\_ once a month.
24. He likes using the Internet, but he only does it \_\_\_\_\_.
25. He does some running and \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.
26. He goes to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
27. He \_\_\_\_\_ stays up late.

## 二、单项选择(每小题 1 分,共 8 分)

- ( ) 28. —When \_\_\_\_\_ you have the English Speech Contest?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ October 15th.  
A. are; In B. do; On C. are; On D. do; In
- ( ) 29. The boy is only \_\_\_\_\_. Today is his \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.  
A. four, four B. fifth, five C. fourteen, fortieth D. fourteen, fourteenth
- ( ) 30. Mexican food was popular in the USA, \_\_\_\_\_ now Chinese food has more fans.  
A. and B. or C. if D. but
- ( ) 31. —Do you like the new jacket?  
—Well, let me \_\_\_\_\_ and see.  
A. wear it on B. put on it C. try it on D. dress on it
- ( ) 32. —Susan, do you like my skirt?  
—Yes, it looks very \_\_\_\_\_. How much does it \_\_\_\_\_?

- A.beautiful; cost    B.beautifully; cost    C.beauty; spend    D.beautifully; take
- ( ) 33. \_\_\_\_\_ Day is on June 1<sup>st</sup> and \_\_\_\_\_ Day is on September 10<sup>th</sup>.  
A.Children's; Teacher's    B.Children's; Teachers'  
C.Children's; Teacher's    D.Children's; Teachers'
- ( ) 34.She is good at music. I think she is the \_\_\_\_\_ person to teach us music.  
A.right    B.clever    C.kind    D.difficult
- ( ) 35. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
—My father's birthday is coming. I want to buy a gift for him.  
A.How much would you like    B.What can I do for you  
C.What color do you want    D.What time is it

### 三、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 25 分)

A) 先阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。(每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

Chinese dishes are very different between north and south. But there \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ one kind of \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ that is common (普遍) in most parts of China. It is *baozi*. Chinese President once even showed up (出现) in a \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ and bought some *baozi*.

*Baozi* are usually filled \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables or meat and wrapped in flour. They are made in \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ sizes. The \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ is *xiaolongbao*. The filling of *baozi* are \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ different. Meat and vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_. In the south, many people also put sweet fillings such as sugar in *baozi*. Some *baozi* even have \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ inside, for example, *steamed juicy buns* (灌汤包). People \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ a straw (吸管) to drink the soup before eating it.

Although most *baozi* are steamed (蒸的), some are cooked \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ a different way. For example, *shengjianbao* is fried. *Baozi* is \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ to Chinese people. It is one of Chinese people's 10 favorite \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_. Not only Chinese, but also many people in other \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ love *baozi*. They call them \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_, the same name as *jiaozi* in English.

- ( ) 36. A.is    B.are    C.be    D./
- ( ) 37. A.drink    B.food    C.play    D.trip
- ( ) 38. A.school    B.hotel    C.restaurant    D.bookstore
- ( ) 39. A.with    B.in    C.at    D.by
- ( ) 40. A.different    B.same    C.long    D.dry
- ( ) 41. A.smallest    B.biggest    C.smaller    D.bigger
- ( ) 42. A.too    B.both    C.also    D.and
- ( ) 43. A.common    B.interesting    C.healthy    D.cheap
- ( ) 44. A.juice    B.tea    C.soup    D.milk
- ( ) 45. A.work    B.shout    C.follow    D.use
- ( ) 46. A.out    B.in    C.next    D.behind
- ( ) 47. A.exciting    B.beautiful    C.interesting    D.popular
- ( ) 48. A.dishes    B.shops    C.drinks    D.books
- ( ) 49. A.countries    B.towns    C.cities    D.villages
- ( ) 50. A.hamburgers    B.dumplings    C.noodles    D.pancakes

B) 先阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后使用方框中所给词的正确形式填空, 每词限用一次。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

bring, shop, on, go, different, they, take, home, carry, good

We usually buy things in a shop, a market or a supermarket. Shopping always \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ too much time. We have to walk around for a long time to look for the things we want. Sometimes we have to \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ many heavy bags. We are always very tired after \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_.

Now it's not the same as that in the past. We can do many things at \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_. We don't need to \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop. We can buy many good and cheap things \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet. They look \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ but don't cost much. It seems easy and quick, but it also \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ us some trouble. Sometimes the clothes you buy are \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ from what you want, or the size is too small or too big. You may see many people wear the same clothes in the street. Because \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_ clothes are from the same on-line shop. How interesting!

51. \_\_\_\_\_ 52. \_\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_\_  
56. \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_

### 四、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

A) 请阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Welcome to the City Museum!		
Opening time	Fees	How to get there (Starting from Star Railway Station)
Monday to Friday 8:00a.m. --- 6:00p.m.	Adults: \$8.00 15---18: \$6.00	Way 1: 20mins by underground Way 2: 30mins by taxi (rush hours)
Saturday to Sunday 7:00a.m. --- 7:00p.m.	8---14: \$3.00 Under 8: free	Way 3: at least one and a half hours by bus

- ( ) 61. Lin is 12, and her little brother is 6. If they go the City Museum with their parents, they should pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.\$3    B.\$6    C.\$12    D.\$19
- ( ) 62. If Jack goes to the museum from the railway station at 8:30a.m. on Monday, he can \_\_\_\_\_ to save time.  
A.walk there    B.take the underground    C.take a taxi    D.take a bus
- ( ) 63. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A.Taking a bus to the museum costs the most time.  
B.The museum opens for 12hours every day.  
C.The museum is closed at 6:00p.m. on weekdays.  
D.It takes 30 minutes to go to the museum from the railway station by taxi in rush hours.

## B

Alex is a young boy. He likes music very much. He wants to play the piano and join the school music club. But all these things are difficult for him. Why? Because he has no hands.

Many people think it is impossible to play the piano with no hands. Alex is also one of them. He thinks he can't play it. But he had a big dream when he was a kid. He always wants to be a good pianist.

Alex's parents always encourage him. His parents always tell him that where there is a will, there is a way. They find a nice music teacher for Alex to play the piano. But now, after about two years, the boy can play it well by arms. And now he's not shy any more. He often plays the piano in class. He sometimes joins the piano match of his school.

"My music teacher and classmates always help me with the lessons. I make many friends there and join the school music club now. I must thank them. And I must thank my my parents too. They teach me a lesson--Nothing is impossible."



- ( ) 64. At first, Alex think he can't play the piano because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he doesn't like music      B. he has no hands  
C. his parents don't let him play it      D. he can't find a good teacher
- ( ) 65. What does the underlined word "encourage" mean in Chinese?
- A. 关心      B. 鼓励      C. 教育      D. 叮嘱
- ( ) 66. What can we know from paragraph 3?
- A. Alex has music lessons on the weekend.  
B. Alex's music teacher teacher him at home.  
C. Alex plays the piano for about two years.  
D. Alex can't play the piano very well now.
- ( ) 67. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how a boy with no hands plays the piano well      B. what we can do in a music club  
C. when a boy can take piano lessons      D. why a boy has no hands

## C

Spring Festival is coming. It's the season to give gifts to family members and friends. But in different countries, there are some taboos (禁忌) about gift giving. Does China have anything like this?

Chinese people usually won't give clocks to each other. The word for clock in Chinese sounds like zhong, which means "the end". So giving someone a clock is like saying "your time is up". People think this is unlucky, especially elderly people. Buying pears or an umbrella is not a good idea either. "Pear" sounds like li in Chinese. "Umbrella" sounds like san in Chinese. Both of them mean "separation". They are not good gifts for friends.

What is a safe gift then? Cash is the answer! A "red envelope (红包)" with money is the most popular gift in China. People give red envelopes to show their love. People put "lucky" amounts of money in the envelopes. The numbers six and eight are lucky numbers in China.

- ( ) 68. Which of the following is a good gift in China?

A. A clock.      B. An umbrella.      C. A pear.      D. A red envelope.

- ( ) 69. What does "an umbrella" mean as a gift in China?
- A. The end.      B. Your love.      C. Separation.      D. A short life.
- ( ) 70. Why do Chinese people give red envelopes to families and friends?
- A. To show their love.      B. To help their families and friends.  
C. To show that they are rich.      D. To get gifts in return.
- ( ) 71. According to the story, which of the following numbers would be the luckiest in China?
- A. 376      B. 667      C. 866      D. 648

## D

Language students often think they have memory (记忆) problems. They worry because they can't remember words. In fact, the problem usually isn't with their memory. The problem is with how they study. In my opinion, using a right way is the most important.

To remember words better, you need to understand how memory works. There are two kinds of memory: short-term and long-term. When you see, hear or read something, it goes first into short-term memory. But short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds, that means we will forget things soon in short-term memory. You will only remember something longer if it goes into long-term memory. Your long-term memory is like a very big library with many, many books. And like a library, it's organized (有条理的). When you put away a book or memory, you can't just leave it anywhere. You have to choose a place where you can find it again.

How can you do this with vocabulary? The answer is to work with the word and think about the word in new ways. You can do this by writing new sentences with the word in it. Even better, you can invent a little story about the word, with people or places that you know. Another way is to make a picture in your mind with the word. For example, if the word is "height", you can think of the tallest person you know and try to guess his or her height. All of these activities are good ways to think about words. They make the meaning of words stronger in your long-term memory. And they give a way to find a word when you need it.

- ( ) 72. In the writer's opinion (观点), students can't remember words because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they have memory problems      B. they are too worried  
C. they don't use a right way      D. they don't like to study
- ( ) 73. Which is **TRUE** about memory according to the passage?
- A. Students don't use short-term memory.  
B. What we see goes first into long-term memory.  
C. We will forget a word soon if it goes into short-term memory.  
D. We will never forget a word if it goes into long-term memory.
- ( ) 74. What does the underlined word "it" refer to (指) in the second paragraph?
- A. A sentence.      B. A book or memory.      C. A dictionary.      D. A magazine.
- ( ) 75. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Language students' problems in study.



- B. How to study well.  
C. Short-term and long-term memory.  
D. How to improve ways to remember words.

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中, 选择五个还原到文中, 使短文意思通顺、结构完整。(每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Do you often feel sleepy in class? Maybe you should move your smart phones and tablets away from your bed at night.

If kids use electronic devices at bedtime, they may have poor sleep. 76. \_\_\_\_\_ A smart phone or a tablet can make you excited. 77. \_\_\_\_\_ The devices also give out a special "blue light." 78. \_\_\_\_\_

According to the study, 89 percent of US teenagers have at least one device near their bed. 79. \_\_\_\_\_

Kids should stop looking at electronic devices at least 30 minutes before bedtime, says the study. 80. \_\_\_\_\_ you can also keep a diary or count. That also helps you sleep better.

- A. The blue light stops you from sleeping.  
B. The blue light can help you sleep sound.  
C. A new study by JAMA Pediatrics found this.  
D. Nobody should use the phone before bedtime.  
E. And most of them use their devices before bedtime.  
F. That way, your brain can slow down and get ready for sleep.  
G. When you use a smart phone or a tablet, you are too excited to fall asleep.

76. \_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_ 80. \_\_\_\_\_

五、补全对话, 方框中有两个多余项。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

A: Hi, David! Nice to meet you here.

B: 81. \_\_\_\_\_ I am here to buy a birthday gift for my best friend, Alan.

A: 82. \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's on January 27th. Can you help me with the gift?

A: Sure. 83. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Sounds good. He likes playing soccer very much.

A: Look at the price tag. It is only \$ 10. It is cheap.

B: It looks nice, too. 84. \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you for your help.

A: 85. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'll take it.  
B. How much is it?  
C. You're welcome.  
D. Does he like a soccer ball?  
E. Nice to meet you, too.  
F. How about a soccer ball?  
G. When is his birthday?

81. \_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_ 84. \_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_

## 六、书面表达 (15 分)

假如是你的同学 Dave 最近被评为 healthy star, 请根据下面信息介绍他的日常饮食和生活习惯, 并对于健康生活方式提出一些你的建议。

内容要点:

1. 早上 6:00 起床, 晚上 10:30 睡觉。
2. 喜欢吃蔬菜水果, 每天喝足够多的水, 远离垃圾食品。
3. 热爱运动, 课后经常和同学打篮球, 跑步。
4. 按时完成作业, 业余时间喜欢听英文歌曲并帮助妈妈做家务。

写作要求: 1. 内容完整, 可以适当进行补充;

2. 字数 80 词左右(开头已给出, 不计入总词数)。

I want to introduce the healthy star of our school.

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