**初二英语期末试卷**

**阅读理解 （共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出最佳选项。

Joe Brown had a shop where he sold meat. One afternoon a woman came into the shop at five. “I’m sorry, I’m late,” she said. “I need some more meat for my dinner tonight.” Joe had only one piece of meat in his shop. He took it out of his fridge and said, “That is $6.50.”

“That piece is too small,” the woman said. “Have you got anything bigger?”

Joe went into the room behind his shop, put the meat into the fridge, took it out again and closed the door with a lot of noise. Then he brought the piece of meat to the woman and said, “This piece of meat is bigger and more expensive. It is $8.75.”

“Good,” the woman said with a smile. “Give me both of them, please.”

16. What was Joe Brown?

A. A bookstore. B. A shopkeeper. C. A conductor. D. A gateman.

17. The woman did not want the piece of meat at first because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it was too cheap B. it smelt bad C. it cost too much D. it wasn’t big enough

18. Could Joe give the woman both pieces of meat?

A. Certainly. B. Of course not.

C. He would try his best. D. The story doesn’t tell us the answer.

B

Michael Ha was born in a very poor family. His parents worked in Vietnam before they moved to Britain in 1980. They couldn’t find work in Britain because they spoke little English. The whole family had to live on benefits (福利) and they lived in a small house in Hackney, a poor area in East London. Growing up was not easy for Michael, but he never gave up.

At the age of 10, he set his heart on going to Cambridge University. It was not easy, either. Michael studied at a school, which used to be called “the worst school in Britain”. However, young Michael made up his mind to try his best, no matter what kind of school he was studying at. The smart boy studied very hard and did well in every subject at school. Once he made a bet with his friend to learn further math. As a result, after spending just four months teaching himself from a textbook, he got an “A” in AS-level further math.

Now Michael is the star medical student at St. John’s College, Cambridge and has just won an award(奖项) for his excellent grades. He hopes he will be an inspiration for other young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

19. Where did Michael’s parents work before 1980?

A. In Britain. B. In Vietnam. C. In Cambridge. D. In Hackney.

20. What does Michael learn in Cambridge University?

A. English. B. History. C. Geography. D. Medicine.

21. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Michael’s parents couldn’t find work in Britain because they had little work experience.

B: Michael had a dream of studying at Cambridge University when he was eleven years old.

C: In order to get an “A” in AS-level further math, Michael spent four months teaching himself.

D. Michael has won two awards for his excellent grades.

22. Which proverb(谚语) will you think of after reading the story?

A. Practice makes perfect. B. A good beginning makes a good ending.

C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

C

On Thanksgiving Day, most of us will sit down to enjoy a turkey dinner. The bird also shows up on the table at Christmas. How did we start with the tradition of savoring turkeys during the holidays?

They were fresh, cheap, and big enough to feed a group of people. Americans like having large poultry(家禽)for celebrations because they don’t need to pay a lot for the birds. Cows were more useful alive than dead, and beef wasn’t widely offered until the late 19th century. Chicken was more highly regarded than it is today. Venison(鹿肉) would have been another choice, especially during the 17th and 18th centuries. Eating turkey was also a British holiday custom people brought to the New World.

Among the big birds, turkey is the most suitable for Thanksgiving. Turkeys were born in the spring. They spend about seven months eating insects on the farm. By Thanksgiving, they have grown to about 10 pounds. Turkeys are cheaper than geese, which are more difficult to raise, and cheaper by the pound than chickens. Cost is an important thing for holiday shoppers, because people will not prepare just one meal. Thanksgiving Day is the time to bake meals and other types of pies. The foods can last through the winter.

23.The underlined word “savor” in paragraph 1 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

1. 享用 B. 欣赏 C. 饲养 D. 清洁

24.How long do turkeys grow to about 10 pounds?

1. About three months. B. About seven months.

C. About one year. D. About eleven months.

25.Why do Americans enjoy eating turkeys on Thanksgiving Day?

1. Turkeys are fresh. B. Turkeys are big.

C. Turkeys are cheap. D. All of the above.

26.What were more useful alive than dead?

1. Turkeys. B. Chicken. C. Cows. D. Geese.

D

The Silk Road is the name of different roads that long ago connected Europe, Africa and Asia. People reached these different places along these roads. Scientists believe people began to travel the Silk Road about 3000 years ago. By the time the Chinese silk trade became important in the world, the Silk Road covered almost 6500 kilometers. It went from Rome to China, which is from the West to the Far East.

Merchants travelled along the Silk Road to carry silk, of course. They also carried and traded other things like spices(香料), cloth, jewels and gold.

Along and around these ancient paths, have come many fascinating and mysterious stories.

It is said that Roman soldiers who lost a war travelled through central Asia. They decided to live somewhere near the ancient Chinese villages. Some of these Romans married local Chinese women and the legend of the blond-haired, blue-eyed tribes of China was started.

Some historians believe that the people of Kashmir were taken away from their country Israel. They were prisoners(俘虏) of war almost 2800 years ago. People say that these people travelled along the Silk Road. They kept their Jewish way of life for a long time.

During its busiest period, the Silk Road allowed people from many different cultures and countries to meet each other and mix. The Silk Road allowed the sharing of valuable things and new ideas. It included people and trading goods from different areas. All these peoples travelled the Silk Road. And they shared goods, stories, languages, and cultures.

In modern times, the old Silk Road routes(路线) are still used, but now they are crossed by trains instead of camels and horses. There is even silk route museum in Jiuquan in China. It has over 35000 objects from all along the Silk Road. In this way, China protects the history of many countries and peoples.

27. It is clear that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Silk Road was divided into Europe, Africa and Asia

B. Roman soldiers would like to travel along the Silk Road

C. people could travel to different countries along the Silk Road

D. people shared only silk on the Silk Road

28. The underlined  word “**Merchants**” in the passage probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. foreigners    B. businessmen    C. soldiers    D. prisoners

29. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the Silk Road began with the wars

B. the Silk Road covered almost 6500 kilometers in China

C. people began to travel the Silk Road about 3000 years ago

D. people from Israel were not included among people on the Silk Road

30. Which part of a magazine can this passage come from?

A. Sports World B. Man and Animal C. Popular Science D. History and Geography

第二节 任务型阅读(共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

下面文章中有五处（第31--35题）需要添加首句。 请从以下选项（A、B、C、D、E和F）中选出符合各段意思的首句。 选项中有一项是多余项。 （选E全涂，选F不涂）

Sooner or later, your child will be home alone after school. Parents need to be sure their children have the skills to deal with problems when being alone. Children under the age of 12 should never stay at home alone. To ensure the safety of your child, here are a few suggestions:

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ They should have no trouble opening the locks and then closing the doors when they are safe inside.

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What do they do when the doorbell rings? How do they respond(应答) to strangers on the phone? What will they do if they get hurt while they are home alone?

33.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ For example, rules for cooking, using the microwave, completing their homework, leaving the house and for TV time or Internet time. It might be helpful to set up rules for them to follow.

34.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Write down phone numbers for fire and police, neighbors and relatives. Make sure your child knows how to call 911.

35.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_If you are going to be late arriving home, make a call to let your children know.

A: Be sure to have phone numbers posted to reach.

B: Bring your children when you go out.

C: Make sure they are comfortable getting into the house alone.

D: Set clear rules for what they can and cannot do.

E: Always let your children know where you are.

F: Make sure they know how to deal with unexpected situations.

**第三部分 完形填空（共25小题，每小题1分，满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项A、B、C、D中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

The weather is closely related to our life. It is all around us all the time. It is an important part of our lives. We cannot control it, but it often controls how and \_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ we live, what we do, what we wear and what we eat. Read the passage and learn \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ about the weather.

**What is the weather?**

The weather is just the state of the atmosphere \_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ any time, such as temperature, wind, \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_, sun, etc.

**What makes the weather change?**

As we know, not every place on the earth gets the same amount of sunlight. Some places get \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ sunlight. So it’s warmer in those places. Some places get little \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_no sunlight in winter. Then those places have colder temperatures. These differences in temperature make the air and water move around the \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_. The movement helps to take the heat energy from the sun across the earth. So the \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ changes.

**What’s the difference between weather and climate?**

Climate is a place’s weather over a long time. The weather changes from day to day and \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ from hour to hour. It can be sunny in the morning, cold and wet in the afternoon. But the climate changes very \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ over lots of years.

36. A. where B. which C. what D. when

37. A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything

38. A. in B. for C. at D. on

39. A. water B. rain C. plant D. animal

40. A. much B. more C. little D. less

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

42. A. moon B. sun C. earth D. sky

43. A. day B. night C. weather D. sunlight

44. A. already B. almost C. ever D. even

45. A. differently B. slowly C. carefully D. easily

B

Carl Walter was my piano teacher. During one of my lessons he asked how long I \_\_46\_\_\_ playing the piano every day. I said three or four hours a day.

“Then how long do you practice each time?”

“About an hour.”

“Well, don’t do that,” he said, “When you grow up, you won’t be \_\_47\_\_\_ to have so much free time. You can practice \_\_\_48\_\_ you find five or ten minutes before school, after lunch or between doing chores. Spread(分散) the practice through the day and piano-playing will \_\_49\_\_\_\_ a part of your life.

At that time, I was 14 years old. His words got out of my \_\_50\_\_\_ as soon as that piano lesson was over.

Several years later, I became a teacher at Columbia. I had a(n) \_\_\_51\_\_ in writing and I always dreamed to write something. But I had to mark the students’ homework, prepare for lessons and take part in committee meetings. All those \_\_\_52\_\_\_ my days and evenings. For about two years I got\_\_ 53\_\_\_ down on paper, and my excuse was that I had no time.

Then I \_\_\_54\_\_\_\_what Carl Walther had said. During the next week I wanted to have a \_\_\_55\_\_\_ at this words. Whenever I had five minutes, I sat down and wrote a hundred words or so. To my surprise, at the end of the week I had written several thousand. Later on I wrote several novels in the same way. \_\_56\_\_\_\_ I had become busier than ever, there were still moments which I could catch and\_\_57\_\_\_ into use. I even took up piano-playing again, finding that five or ten minutes a time could be enough for\_\_58\_\_\_\_ writing and piano practice.

Carl Walter has had a great influence(影响) on \_\_59\_\_\_ life. Because of him, I realized that even short period(时期) of time could add up to all \_60\_\_\_\_hours I need.

46. A. cost B. spent C. considered D. showed

47. A. enough B. easy C. able D. possible

48. A. whenever B. whatever C. however D. whichever

49. A. collect B. find C. become D. have

50. A. mind B. body C. smell D. idea

51. A. note B. life C. interest D. information

52. A. filled B. stayed C. added D. made

53. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. everything

54. A. noticed B. forgot C. enjoyed D. remembered

55. A. look B. try C. rest D. lesson

56. A. Because B. Unless C. If D. Though

57. A. waste B. put C. lose D. fall

58. A. all B. any C. few D. both

59. A. my B. our C. his D. its

60. A. careful B. correct C. useful D. thankful

**第四部分 写作 （共两节，每小题1分，满分25分）**

第一节 语法填空（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

阅读下面的材料，在空白处填入一个单词或括号内单词的正确形式（一个或几个单词）。

Climbing a mountain is hard work. But one stop after another finally \_61\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bring) a person to the top. Along the way, he can stop and look around. And the \_62\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(high)he climbs, the more wonderful his view is. If he keeps \_63\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(climb), he will have a new world before him. He will have a new way of seeing everything. Now learning another language is something \_\_64\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climbing a mountain. This \_\_65\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(new) language can give a new view of life. And it is more than a look at the surface of things. It can open the way into \_\_66\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(people) minds and hearts, into a culture very different from the one of your own. This will make you richer \_\_67\_\_\_\_\_\_ richer in things that money can’t buy. Even though you never set foot on a ship or a plane, you can be \_68\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ armchair traveler through books.

Like the mountain climber who stops now and then \_69\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(enjoy) the scenery around him, everyone who is interested \_70\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reading will find pleasure in books as he learns more of that new language.

第二节 单词拼写（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母，写出各单词的完全形式（每空限填一词）。

71. Look, there’s some i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about our school in today’s newspaper.

72. We all l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because Mr. Li told a funny story.

73. I have two t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the new movie. Let’s go to the movies together.

74. John thinks the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should help the poor, so he often helps those who are in need.

75. ---Did you meet a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ famous in Shanghai?

---Yes, I was very happy to see Sun Yang there.

76. In winter, the temperature is often b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zero in this area.

77. We hope to do it better but with l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money next time.

78. The summer holidays are coming. Lucy p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go on a visit to America.

79. I don’t like game shows. I think they’re m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

80. ---What about t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a walk after supper? ---Sounds good.

81. My sister usually goes to the dentist t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a year, usually in January and July.

82. Taiwan and the motherland have a lot in common. They s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of history and culture.

83. Mary is truly t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She can dance, sing and paint very well.

84. –Which club would you like to join, tennis or badminton?

--I can’t decide. I like b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them.

85. ---I have finished all the work s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ---Congratulations!