

# 七年级英语

2021.6

## 注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分，共 10 页。共 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。
2. 将第一卷、第二卷的答案涂（填）在答题卡的相应位置。
3. 考试结束后，考生只交答题卡

## 第一卷（选择题，共 100 分）

### 第一部分：听力（共三节，满分 30 分）

做题时，请先将答案标在试卷上，听力内容结束后，再将答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节：（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话读两遍。

1. Whose basketball shoes are they ?

- A. Tina's.                      B. Tony's.                      C. John's.

2. Which monitor does Jim want to be?

- A. the class monitor.                      B. the cleaning monitor.                      C. the PE monitor.

3. Where is Jessica going to see the movie this Sunday?

- A. Shihao Square.                      B. Wanda Cinema.                      C. Wangfujing Shopping Center.

4. Bill thinks that there won't be \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

- A. books                      B. homework                      C. schools

5. Which T-shirt will the girl buy for her father?

- A. The black one.                      B. The green one.                      C. The blue and white one.

#### 第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答 6 至 7 题。

6. How does the woman choose to go to Dafo Theatre?

- A. Ride a bike.                      B. Take a bus.                      C. On foot.

7. How long does it take to get there on foot?

- A. About 15 minutes.                      B. About half an hour.                      C. About 40 minutes.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where was Mr. Yao born?

- A. Leshan.                      B. Chongqing.                      C. Chengdu.

9. What did Mr Yao's first teacher help him at home?

- A. Chinese.                      B. English.                      C. Maths.

10. What was Miss Yang like at school?

- A. Strict.                      B. Strict and nice.                      C. Nice.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What's Wang Rui reading now?

- A. A Chinese story.                      B. A foreign story.                      C. A newspaper.

12. What's Sun Qiang like reading?

- A. Magazines.                      B. Story books.                      C. E-books.

13. When are they going to their school library?

- A. This Friday.                      B. Next Sunday.                      C. Next Friday.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What kind of music does Mr. Liu like best?

- A. Modern.                      B. Opera.                      C. Traditional.

15. What does Mr. Liu often do at home?

- A. Listens to rock music.                      B. Dances to pop music.                      C. Sings the songs.

16. Which one is TRUE?

- A. Mr. Liu asks Lingling some questions.  
B. Mr. Liu can only play pop music.  
C. Music can help Mr. Liu relax.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where was Tina born?

- A. In a village.                      B. In a town.                      C. In a city.

18. Which floor is Tina's classroom on?

- A. The 2nd floor.                      B. The 1st floor                      C. The 3rd floor.

19. What's in the middle of the school?

- A. A river. B. A garden. C. A playground.

20. What did Tina's PE teacher do last Sunday?

- A. Went swimming. B. Went fishing. C. Played basketball.

## 第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

### 第一节：语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. — Would you like some juice?

— \_\_\_\_\_. I like juice best.

- A. Yes, I would. B. No, thanks. C. Yes, please.

22. — We all hope our team can \_\_\_\_\_ the football match tomorrow.

— Let's go and cheer them then.

- A. play B. win C. watch

23. Lei Feng is always ready \_\_\_\_\_ other people.

- A. to help B. helping C. helps

24. — Hi, Mary. You got the best score in English again!

— Yes, I always work hard \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. in B. at C. to

25. \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese, I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ Mars (火星) one day.

- A. For; visiting B. As; visit C. As; visiting

26. — Potter, can you \_\_\_\_\_ this word in Russian?

— Yes, I can \_\_\_\_\_ a little Russian.

- A. speak; say B. say; speak C. read; tell

27. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to the playground for PE lesson next class.

- A. went B. goes C. is going

28. \_\_\_\_\_ does Tony want to join the music club?

- A. What B. How C. Why

29. — \_\_\_\_\_ will Mr. Strange go to visit Disneyland in Hong Kong?

— In a week.

- A. How soon B. How often C. How long

30. There will \_\_\_\_\_ a new sports center in our city.

- A. is B. have C. be

31. Helen entered \_\_\_\_\_ her room without \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

- A. in; take B. into; to take C. /; taking

32. Kobe lives in a small town \_\_\_\_\_ the west coast of America.

- A. on B. to C. in

33. — Look! Is this \_\_\_\_\_ new watch?

— No. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the table over there.

- A. her; Her B. her; Hers C. hers; Hers

34. \_\_\_\_\_ sad day today! We lost two great scientists.

- A. How B. What C. What a

35. — Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Shihao Shopping Center?

— \_\_\_\_\_ Go along Panlong Road, it's on your right.

- A. Sorry, I new here. B. Sure. C. Yes, I can.

### 第二节：完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

New York, London and other big cities are good places to live in. There are 36 interesting things to see and to do. You can go to 37 kinds of museums, see plays and movies. You can also do shopping to 38 things from all over the world.

But there are many 39 in big cities, too. The cost (花费) of living in big cities is high, and there are too many people in some places of the big cities. Every year many people come to the cities because they think they can 40 find jobs there, study at good schools and go to good hospitals. But 41 these people can't find work or a good place to live in. Also too many people in a city make it hard to keep (保持) it 42 and clean.

36. A. much B. many C. little  
37. A. every B. each C. different  
38. A. sell B. buy C. find  
39. A. jobs B. people C. problems  
40. A. usually B. easily C. carefully  
41. A. always B. never C. sometimes  
42. A. safe B. popular C. warm

#### B

Children today have many things to play with. They can watch TV, go on the Internet or play video games. 43 do you know what children did for fun in the past (过去)? They read books!

Maybe some of you will ask, "Are books really fun?" It's true that books have many things that

televisions or computers cannot. Most books use words (文字) 44 a story, and they can let you make progress (进步) in your imagination (想象力). You can 45 the characters (人物) and the background (背景) in your head and imagine 46 the characters feel.

The words and sentences in storytelling are also very interesting and usually we cannot 47 them on television or on the Internet. They are sometimes so beautiful and moving (感人的) that they can 48 tears (眼泪) to your eyes.

Books also help us to think harder. When we read more, we think more, and we'd like to ask ourselves questions and try to find out 49.

These are why books are so fun to read and 50 people always look forward to good books. Remember: the more you read, the faster you grow.

43. A. And                      B. But                      C. Or                      D. So
44. A. to say                      B. to tell                      C. to talk                      D. to speak
45. A. remember                      B. smile                      C. visit                      D. draw
46. A. where                      B. when                      C. why                      D. how
47. A. find                      B. keep                      C. change                      D. touch
48. A. put                      B. take                      C. bring                      D. get
49. A. questions                      B. answers                      C. words                      D. sentences
50. A. where                      B. when                      C. why                      D. what

第三部分：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，从每题所给的几个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Dear students,

We'll have an English talk in the school hall from 4 to 6 p.m. on March 7. Li Ping from Peking University (北大) will give us a talk. It is about "How to learn English well." You may ask questions about learning English during the break. If (如果) you are interested (感兴趣), please join in the talk on time (准时).

English Club

March.1, 2021

Dear all students,

March 12 is Tree Planting Day. We decide to go and plant trees that day. All students in our school must (必须) go. We are going to meet at the school gate at 7:00 tomorrow morning. And then, we will take our school buses to West Hill. Please don't be late. Safety is the first during the planting. Please wear sports shoes.

Students' Union

March 10, 2021

Found

I found a coat on the playground on March 1. It is a new black coat. There is a key in it. The owner can come to Room 301, Building 2 to get it.

Li Lin

Class 3, Grade 7

51. When will they have the English talk?  
A. On March 1.                      B. On March 7.                      C. On March 12.
52. How will the students go to West Hill?  
A. By bus.                      B. On foot.                      C. By bike.
53. Where is the coat now?  
A. In the school hall.                      B. On the playground.                      C. In Room 301, Building 2
54. What does the word "owner" mean in Chinese?  
A. 学生                      B. 宿管员                      C. 物主
55. What do we know about the three notices (通知)?  
A. All students must join in the English talk.  
B. The Tree Planting Day is on March 10.  
C. Li Lin is a student in Class 3, Grade 7.

B

Anne and Joseph are talking about an interesting question. Why do some people change (改换) their names? *Hanna* changed her name to *Anne* because she thought it would be easy to remember. On the other hand, Joseph is thinking about changing his name, because he wants to be cool.

People have a lot of reasons (原因) for changing their names. Movie stars, singers and sportsmen often change their names because they want their names to be different or to have special sounds. They also choose the "new names" for good luck.

Some people have another reason for changing their names. They have moved to a new country and want to use a name that is usual there. For example, *Rasheed Shyyab* from Turkey (土耳其) changed his name to *Ran Shide* when he moved to China. He used *Ran* at his job and at school. For

some people, using different names makes life easier (更容易) in their new countries.

In many countries, a woman changes her family name to her husband's after she gets married (结婚). But today, many women are keeping their own (自己的) family names. Sometimes, women use their own names in some situations (情况) and their husband's in other situations.

56. Hanna changes her name to Anne because "Hanna" is \_\_\_\_\_ for people to remember.
- A. hard                      B. easy                      C. fast
57. Famous people want their new names to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have strange sound      B. be the same as others'      C. bring them good luck
58. When does Rasheed Shyyab uses his new name?
- A. When he stays with his family.
- B. When he comes back from China.
- C. When he is at his job in China.
59. The writer mainly (主要) want to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. when we change our names
- B. the reasons of changing names
- C. who always changes his name
60. What can we know from the story?
- A. A woman must change her family name to her husband's in every country.
- B. A woman sometimes uses her husband's family name in some countries.
- C. In many countries, most people always change their names.

C

Many people love eating pancakes (煎饼). But do you know there is a festival called Pancake Day in England?

Pancake Day happens every year, but not on the same day. It's between February 2nd and March 9th, 41 days before Easter (复活节). It has a long history. On that day, people eat up all the food: milk, sugar and eggs, because they can't eat them the next day. So women often make pancakes with all these things in a pan (平底锅).

On Pancake Day people also join in the pancake race (竞赛). What is the pancake race? Traditionally, it's a race for women only. But now, everyone can do it. They throw (扔) and catch pancakes when they are running. People are happy to see who is the first and who is the last.

For most people today, Pancake Day is an interesting festival, and people enjoy eating lots of pancakes and having fun. It is a favourite of children. Some other countries like France and Australia also have this interesting festival too.

61. When is Pancake Day?
- A. On March 9th.                      B. On February 2nd.
- C. Forty days before Easter.      D. Between February 2nd and March 9th.
62. Pancake Day is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a new festival                      B. on the same day every year
- C. only for men                      D. one of children's favourites
63. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't have Pancake Day.
- A. England      B. China                      C. France                      D. Australia
64. Which one is NOT true from the story?
- A. Poeples in England eat up all the food on Pancake Day.
- B. Children love Pancake Day very much.
- C. Pancake Day happens on different days every year.
- D. Only women can join in the pancake race.
65. This passage is mainly (主要地) about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a traditional festival                      B. a cooking race
- C. delicious food                      D. the history of England

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从方框内的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- A. His friend did as what Twain said

B. Twain gave him two tickets

C. He liked telling funny stories

D. He likes to lie on the floor under the seat

E. His friend was very sad

Mark Twain was an American writer. 66, and he also liked to play jokes (玩笑).

One day, a friend of his lost his wallet and asked Twain to buy a train ticket for him. Twain said, "I'm sorry, but I have very little money with me. I don't have enough (足够的) money to buy two tickets." 67. "But," said Twain, "You can get on the train with me, and when the conductor (列车员) comes for the tickets, you can hide (躲藏) under my seat." 68.

But when the conductor came, 69. One is for himself and the other is for his friend under the seat. Then in a loud voice (大声地), so that everyone in the train could hear him easily, Twain said, "My friend is a very strange man. When he rides on a train, he doesn't like to sit on the seat. 70."

Of course, everybody then looked at the poor (可怜的) man under the seat and laughed at him.

第二卷（非选择题，共 50 分）

注意事项：

- 1. 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹签字笔在答题卡上对应的答题区域内作答，答在本试卷上无效。
- 2. 第二卷共 50 分。

第四部分：写（共三节，满分 50 分）

第一节 词汇（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据下列句子所给的汉语或者首字母提示，在空格处填入一个单词，使句子通顺，意思正确。

- 71. She doesn't like rock music and I don't like it e\_\_\_\_\_.
- 72. Eric was very hungry, so he f\_\_\_\_\_ all the food very fast.
- 73. There are many t\_\_\_\_\_ visiting our city during the May Day holiday.
- 74. Go along the street and turn right at the \_\_\_\_\_（第三）street, you'll see the park.
- 75. When we arrived at the museum, we were very \_\_\_\_\_（兴奋的）.
- 76. Who \_\_\_\_\_（写）*The Yellow River* in 1939, Xie Xinghai or Nie Er?
- 77. His little daughter liked \_\_\_\_\_（挥手）to say goodbye.
- 78. Don't \_\_\_\_\_（带来）any food or drink into the lab next time.
- 79. Last year, the old woman \_\_\_\_\_（支付）a lot of money for the homeless cats.
- 80. I'm sorry that I wasn't \_\_\_\_\_（能够.....的）to call you yesterday.

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填写一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Once upon a time, there 81 a swan（天鹅）. She lived in a lake. A woman lived in a small house by the lake 82 her two daughters. They had a hard life. They usually 83 (not have) money to buy food. The swan was sad 84 (see) that. She 85 (decide) to help them. Every day she came and left a golden feather (羽毛) without 86 (say) anything. The woman sold the

feather to buy lots of food. The woman and her daughters were very happy 87 their life was better（较好）than before.

But, a few 88 (day) later, the woman became greedy(贪婪). One day, when the swan came, the woman 89 (catch) her and took all her golden feathers. But very soon, the golden feathers became the common（普通的）ones. The swan said, "I came to help you, but you wanted to hurt（伤害）90 (I). I'll never come back again! Never be greedy!" Then, the swan flew away.

第三节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你的学校将举办一场英语演讲比赛，内容是人物介绍。请根据下列提示，完成一篇不少于 60 词的演讲稿，开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

内容要点：

袁隆平（Yuan Longping）	
生逝	1930 年 9 月 7 日，北京；2021 年 5 月 22 日。
简历	1949 年在重庆上大学；1953 年开始在湖南工作。
爱好	游泳，读书，拉小提琴。
荣誉	世界著名科学家；杂交水稻之父。
你的观点	.....

提示词：1. 科学家 scientist；2. 上大学 go to college；3. 杂交水稻 hybrid rice

Good morning, my dear friends! Today, I'd like to talk about a very great people with you. His name is Yuan Longping. \_\_\_\_\_

Thanks for your listening!