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**2021学年第二学期初中毕业班学生综合测试**

**英 语**

本试卷共四大题, 共11页。满分90分, 考试时间100分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、试室号、座位号填写在答题卡上。

2. 选择题每小题选出答案后, 用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑; 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答, 答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上; 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案; 不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后, 将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

一、语法选择（共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分）

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 从1-15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。情态动词, 名称单复数

Jiang Mengnan was born in 1992 in Yizhang , Hunan province. Her world\_\_\_1\_\_\_silent since she was 6 months old, because her hearing ＿2\_\_\_ seriously when given medicine. However, she overcame many difficulties and succeeded in studying at Tsinghua University. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ March 3, 2021, Jiang Mengnan received the award of Person Touching China for 2021.

When Jiang was a little kid, her parents began teaching \_\_\_4 \_\_\_to read lips. They \_\_\_5 \_\_\_taught her how to speak by putting her hands on their throats. It was a slow, hard process, \_\_\_6\_\_\_ her parents never gave up and Jiang learned to speak.

When she was \_\_\_7\_\_\_, Jiang studied at a primary school like most common children. She said it was difficult at first. During lessons, teachers would often write on the blackboard\_\_\_8\_\_\_ their back to the students, so Jiang failed to read their lips. She had to copy down\_\_\_9\_\_\_ on the blackboard. After class, she studied her notes alone so that she \_\_\_10 \_\_\_ keep up with her classmates.

Her hard work made her a top student. In 2011, she got into Jilin University with \_\_\_11\_\_\_excellent grade. After graduating in 2015, she went on \_\_\_12\_\_\_ computer-aided drug design for a higher degree. In 2018, she continued further study at Tsinghua University.

“1\_\_\_13\_\_\_ always grateful for the respect I＇ve received from my parents, teachers and friends, she said. ＂“They never give me special attention for my imperfection, which means I’ve never seen myself as different from\_\_\_14\_\_\_. ”

In the future, she wants to continue scientific research and contribute \_\_\_15\_\_\_she's learned to deal with problems of life and health.

1. A. is B. was C. has been D. have been

2. A. damages B. is damaged C. damaged D. was damaged

3. A. In B. At C. On D. From

4. A. she B. her C. hers D. herself

5. A. also B. too C. either D. as well

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

7. A. enough old B. enough young C. old enough D. young enough

8. A. with B. by C. without D. before

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

10. A. need B. should C. could D. must

11. A. an B. a C. the D. /

12. A. study B. studies C. studied D. studying

13. A. is B. was C. am D. were

14. A. other B. others C. another D. the other

15. A. when B. where C. how D. what

二、完形填空（共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分）

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16-25各题所给的A、B、C和D项中, 选出最佳选项。

Once upon a time the colors of the world started to\_\_\_16\_\_\_. All claimed that they were the best. Green said, “Clearly I am the most\_\_\_17\_\_\_as the sign of life and of hope. Just look over the countryside, I was chosen for grass, trees and leaves.

Blue interrupted, “Consider the sky and the sea. The sky gives peace, and\_\_\_18\_\_\_is the

basis of life. Without my peace, you would all be nothing. ”

Yellow laughed and said, “You are all so\_\_\_19\_\_\_. I bring laughter and warmth into the world. The sun, the moon and stars are yellow. Every time you look at a sunflower, the whole world starts to\_\_\_20\_\_\_.”

\_\_\_21\_\_\_said, “I am the color of strength. When I fill the sky at sunrise or sunset, my beauty is so amazing. ”

Red shouted out, “I am the ruler of all of you. I am life's blood! I am the color of danger and bravery. Without me, the earth would be as lifeless as the moon. ”

Purple said, “I am the color of royalty and power, so kings have always chosen me. People do not question me! They listen and \_\_\_22\_\_\_.”

Finally, Indigo （靛蓝） spoke slowly, “I am the color of silence, representing thought and reflection, twilight and deep water. You need me for balance, prayer and inner peace. ”

Their quarreling became louder and louder. \_\_\_23\_\_\_, with a flash of bright lightening thunder, rain started to pour down. The colors were frightened. Rain said, “Don't you know that you were each made for a\_\_\_24\_\_\_purpose, unique and different? Join hands with one another and come to me. ”

The colors united and joined their hands. Finally, the rain stopped and a beautiful. \_\_\_25\_\_\_appeared in the sky. It looked so peaceful and beautiful after the storm.

16. A. talk B. complain C. chat D. argue

17. A. interesting B. important C. beautiful D. colorful

18. A. food B. air C. water D. sky

19. A. serious B. lovely C. funny D. selfish

20. A. cry B. smile C. fight D. worry

21. A. Orange B. Black C. Red D. Grey

22. A. obey B. answer C. request D. refuse

23. A. Luckily B. Suddenly C. Lately D. Hopefully

24. A. difficult B. impossible C. strange D. special

25. A. light B. cloud C. rainbow D. bird

三、阅读（共两节, 满分35分）

第一节 阅读理解（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A、B、C和D项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The first time I saw Carlos I would never have believed he was going to change my life. I had my arms full of books and I rushed into the classroom when I ran into something solid. It was Carlos.

“My. . . you're tall, ” he said.

Of course, the class began to laugh. Angry, I walked to my seat without a word.

I looked back to see if Reed Harrington was laughing with the rest. That would be the last straw. To my relief, I see Reed was studying chemistry and did not seem to be aware of anything else. I didn't know why I considered Reed my friend. Maybe just because he was a good two inches taller than me.

“Take that seat, ”Mr. McCarthy told the newcomer Carlos, pointing to the only empty one, in the back of the room.

Carlos laughed widely. “***But I need a couple of dictionaries***. ”Again, the class laughed, but now they were laughing with Carlos, not at him. He had been here only 10 minutes and already he had them on his side.

The bell rang for classes. As 1 stood up to go, I saw Carlos coming toward me. “I'm sorry l embarrassed you, ” he said. I looked straight ahead over the top of his black hair. “That's all right. ” I said.

“A little talk?” He was still standing in my way and held out his hand. “What's your name?” “Karen Forbes. ”Unwillingly, I shook hands with him. He looked up at me seriously with his brown eyes. “I am Carlos. I don't see why you're so easy to get angry. ”

It was the school elections that made me think of Carlos again. Reed Harrington was voted president and Carlos vice-president. “How come?” I kept asking myself, “How come this guy who's only been in town for a little over a month gets to be so popular?”

So on that morning, I stopped Carlos and said, “It doesn't seem to bother you being short. ”He looked up at me, “Of course I mind being short. But there isn't anything I can do about it. When I realized I was going to have to spend my life in this undersized skin, I just decided to make the best of it and try my best to be myself. ” “You seem to get along great, ” I said honestly, “But what about me? Nobody wants to date a girl taller than he is. ”“The trouble with you is you're afraid to be yourself. You're smart. And you could be pretty. In fact, you might be more than pretty. ”I felt myself turning red. . .

26. How was the writer's feeling when she first met Carlos?

A. unhappy B. shy C. interested D. pleased

27. Why did Carlos say “But I need a couple of dictionaries. " in paragraph six?

A. Because he wanted to sit on the dictionaries.

B. Because he was making jokes about his height.

C. Because he wanted to look up words in the dictionary.

D. Because he needed a couple of dictionaries to give to Karen as gifts.

28. Which of the following can best describe Carlos?

A. Careful and braver B. Popular and proud

C. Generous and smart D Humorous and confident

29. What does the writer want to tell us?

A. Her embarrassing experience.

B. How she made friends with Carlos.

C. The troubles she had with her height.

D. An important lesson she learnt from Carlos.

B

In many countries, people are encouraged to buy electric cars. It is said that driving an electric car is good for the environment. But is that true? The University of Minnesota recently studied emissions （排放物） from different cars. The scientists found that sometimes, electric cars are more harmful than petrol （汽油） cars.

Surprising? Well, please pay attention to the word “sometimes”. Electric cars are supposed to be clean. The problem lies in the power that is used to charge （充电） them. If the power comes from wind or solar energy, electric cars will cause little pollution. However, if the power is produced from coal, they will be very harmful. According io the study, emissions from these cars kill about 3, 000 people a year. However, pollution caused by petrol cars only leads to 880 deaths a year.

In fact, sales people are not lying when they say electric cars are clean. However, they are right only when the power used to charge their cars is also clean.

So how clean electric cars are depends on what its electricity comes from. In France, more than half of the power comes from nuclear stations. Electric cars there should be as clean as they are marketed （推销）to be. In many developing countries, however, electricity still mainly comes from coal. India, for example, depends on coal for 61 percent of its power. Only two percent of its electricity comes from nuclear energy. In countries like India, electric cars are not clean at all!

30. According to the passage, electric cars will cause little pollution if the power comes from \_\_.

①coal ②wind energy ③nuclear energy ④solar energy ⑤petrol

A. ①⑤ B. ②④ C. ②③④ D. ②④⑤

31. Which one is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Driving an electric car is good for the environment.

B. Electric cars arc as clean as they are marketed to be.

C. Emissions from petrol cars kill about 3, 000 people a year.

D. In general electric cars in France are cleaner than electric cars in India.

32. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

A. To state the advantages of electric cars.

B. To advise people not to buy electric cars.

C. To argue that electric cars are not good for the environment.

D. To explain why electric cars are sometimes more harmful than petrol cars.

C

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| www. PeterTalk  https: //www. Petertalk/your views  **Food Sport culture Movies Books** |
| What is the biggest culture shock you have ever faced?  What culture shocks have you had? Many people travel to or work in foreign countries. They are often puzzled by the strange customs or objects they see there.  Peter Age 25  （2022-02-14 19: 30） |
| In the USA it's very common to talk to strangers and it does not matter if that stranger is female or male. They can smile and say “how is it going?” and it does not mean anything strange. It's not a good thing to talk to strangers in Turkey. Especially for young ladies. They could take it the wrong way.  Pretti Age 28  （2022-02-14 19: 40） |
| I live here in Russia. When I first arrived, I thought smiling at strangers is a polite thing like in India or many Asian countries, but it was not the case. People consider you mad if you smile at them. Questions like “what your parents do or work?" should not be asked to Russians.  Mike Age 35  （2022-02-14 20: 10） |
| I was shocked to learn how much the English enjoy visiting the pub and having a drink because of their image of refined Englishmen. There are so many bars, restaurants, nightclubs, and pubs around London and people really love to have a pint or a Pimm's Punch. As much as Londoners like to drink, last call at the pub is 11: 00 p. m, but in Italy, my hometown, 11pm is when people start getting ready to go out.  Casanova Age 35  （2022-02-15 10: 40） |
| On my first day in Finland, I was in the shop getting a local SIM for myself. Unfortunately, I was standing too close to the person in front of me （for his comfort at least）. The person in front of me was about 60 years or so. He looked back at me twice or thrice, expecting me to take the hint and move a bit back. I, naturally, didn't understand why he kept looking back. He, finally, said, “Could you please move back a bit?” And I followed his request.  Kia Age 45  （2022-02-18 16: 30） |

33. What kind of culture shock is not mentioned in this page?

A. Greeting B. Presents C. Social Distance D. Pub

34. Why did the person in the last passage keep looking back at me?

A. Because he disliked me. B. Because I stood close to him.

C. Because he expected to talk to me. D. Because I didn't follow the request.

35. Which of the statements is not true?

A. People in Italy usually go drinking in pubs before 11pm.

B. You'd better not talk to strange young ladies in Turkey.

C. It is impolite to talk about private questions to Russians.

D. People in Finland don't like standing close together in line.

36. What can we learn about the website?

A. It is started by Prettie.

B. It is generally for young readers.

C. People can talk about games on it.

D. People can give their opinions on it.

D

We choose food to eat every day. We might know some of the reasons for the choices, but food scientist Dr. Brian Wansink has found that we are unaware of 90% of our food decision. Here are some “big ideas” in his research on the hidden power that drives our eating.

**Food for thought**

In one of the studies, Dr. Wansink made volunteers eat chocolate yogurt in a dark room. He told them the yogurt was with a taste of strawberry even though they were all eating chocolate Finally, 65% of volunteers described the yogurt as having a “nice strawberry flavour”!

The research shows that our imagination has an effect on our taste. If you expect a food to taste good, it will. So take a moment before you eat your unpleasant healthy food to remind yourself that you are eating delicious fish and chips.

**Our eyes eat first**

How your food looks is just as important as how it tastes. Dr. Wansink gave cakes to three groups of people. The cakes were exactly the same but served in different ways.

①Group one got the cake on a nice plate.

②Group two got the cake on a paper plate.

③Group three got the cake on a piece of paper.

Dr. Wansink then asked the people how much they would pay for each cake.

①Group one who got the cake on a nice plate would pay $ 1. 27.

②Group two who got the cake on a paper plate would pay 76 cents.

③Group three who got the cake on a piece of paper would pay 53 cents.

Take some time to make your healthy food look amazing. Cut your fruit into a flower shape and put your colorful vegetables on nice plates. This works really well for your appetite （胃口）.

\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Wansink also found that when people sat at the desk full of snacks, they ate 71% more of snacks a day than those sitting near a clear table. We eat what we see. As a result, put all the unhealthy food in your fridge.

Hide it and make it really hard to get to. The closer bad food is, the more you eat it.

（ ）37. Which of the following can be put in the blank?

A. Eating what we see

B. Eating in a clean place

C Out of sight, out of stomach

D. Away from fridge, away from food

（ ）38. Why did the volunteers say the yogurt had a strawberry flavour?

A. They ate it in a dark room.

B Their imagination affected them.

C. They didn't like chocolate yogurt.

D. The yogurt had a taste of strawberries.

（ ）39. According to the article, how can we possibly make a child eat more vegetables that he doesn't like?

A. Tell him vegetables are healthy.

B. Make vegetables more delicious.

C. Serve vegetables on lovely plates.

D. Have same vegetables every day.

( ）40. What's the main idea of this passage?

A. What makes our food decision

B. How to make a healthy diet

C. What are good eating habits

D. How to make food more delicious

第二节 阅读填空（共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分）

根据短文的内容, 从方框所给的选项中选出能够填入短文空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

If you were born in the 2000s, you are called the oh-ohs. That would make you young, creative, connected, world-wide, and no doubt smart. Maybe good-looking, too. Right? \_\_41\_\_

Some adults worry that you're more interested in the screen in front of you than the world around you. \_\_42\_\_They wonder how you will deal with school, friends, and family.

\_\_43\_\_Many children born in the 1990s and 2000s were raised by “helicopter parents. ” \_\_44\_\_As a result, their children are busy with programs filled with homework and after-school activities such as dancing, drawing, or sports. With parents who do everything for them, today's youth seem to prefer to live like teenagers even when they are in their 20s or 30s.

Does the face down generation need a heads-up? Well, probably not. The fact is that many of today's teenagers are better educated and more creative than past generations. They seem to be willing to become leaders. \_\_45\_\_There are also brave young people such as Malala. Yousafzai, the teenager who won the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for pushing girls' rights to go to school.

So if you're one of the oh-ohs, there's reason to be hopeful about the future. Things are looking up for the face-down generation. Chances are that you do great and laugh out loud.

A. They were always there to guide and help.

B. But what do other people think about your generation?

C. More young people than ever volunteer to help their communities.

D. They think of you as the “face-down generation” because you use your phone so much.

E. Other adults worry that today＇s youth are spoilt （溺 爱）and don’t want to face the challenges of adult life.

四、写作（共三节, 满分30分）

第一节 语篇填词（共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分）

根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。在填写答卷时, 要求写出完整单词。（每空限填一词）

A new study published by The Royal Society shows that pigeons （鸽子）have amazing memories. The report says they can use landmarks （地标） to （46）f\_\_\_\_their way, even after four years.

The report came from a 2016 experiment. In the experiment the birds tried to go back their home from a farm 8. 6 kilometers away. When they were brought back to the （47） s \_\_\_ place in 2019 and 2020, the birds were （48） a \_\_\_\_to plan their routes in a correct way. University of Oxford zoologist Julien Collet said: “It seemed that the last time they （49） f \_\_\_\_there was just the day before, not four years ago.

Pigeons have had a long connection with people. They arc among the curliest domesticated （家养的） birds. Their ability to remember way home made them valuable. In ancient times, people used them to carry important（50）l \_\_\_\_quickly over long distances.

第二节 完成句子（共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分）

根据各句的汉语内容, 用英语完成下列句子。（每空限填一词）

51. 苏炳添是一位了不起的运动员！

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ athlete Su Bingtian is!

52. 2021年10月, 神州十三号载人飞船把三名宇航员送到了中国空间站。

Three astronauts \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_to the Chinese space station by Shenzhou-13 in October, 2021.

53. 陈老师每天晚上改完作业才回家。

Mr. Chen \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_he finishes correcting all the homework every evening.

54. 现在, 很多学生都利用空余时间参加志愿者活动。

Nowadays, many students. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_the voluntary activities in their free time.

55. 作为青少年, 我们要学会如何独自解决困难。

As teenagers, we should learn \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_the problems ourselves.

第三节 书面表达（共1小题, 满分15分）

为响应党中央、国务院“双减”政策, 你校开设了许多特色课程供学生课后选择, 请你为学校公众号写一篇英语推文, 介绍这些特色课程, 以及你建议新增的课程及理由。

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 特色  课程 | 足球 | 强身健体 学会合作 |
| 剪纸 | 培养兴趣 传承文化 |
| 园艺 | 种植蔬菜 亲近自然 |
| ? | ? |

注意: 1. 参考词汇: 传承 pass on

2. 词数80左右（文章开头已给出, 不计入词数）;

3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息, 否则不予评分。

After the “Double Reduction” policy, students in our school are free to choose some special

courses according to their interests.