**七年级下册 第一单元学习质量检测（满分120分）**

**选择题部分（共80分）**

**一、语音知识（共10小题，每题0.5分，总分5分）**

**I. 找出下列单词中划线部分发音不同的单词**

1. A. pear B. fear C. tear D. hear

2. A. tour B. poor C. pure D. adventure

3. A. fair B. there C. clearly D. stare

4. A. skill B. field C. build D. filter

5. A. area B. teach C. dream D. breathe

**II. 找出下列单词中重音位置不同的单词**

6. A. information B. traditional C. disappear D. engineer

7. A. encourage B. across C. paragraph D. return

8. A. patient B. succeed C. modern D. rocket

9. A. January B. September C. July D. December

10. A. support B. advice C. begin D. yesterday

**二、单项选择（共10小题；每小题0.5分，满分5分）**

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ man playing \_\_\_\_\_\_ guitar just celebrated his \_\_\_\_\_\_ fortieth birthday.

A. The; /; / B. A; /; the C. The; the; the D. The; the; /

12. I will never forget the taste \_\_\_\_\_\_ the smell.

A. as B. as well C. as good as D. as well as

13. The weather is fine. Why \_\_\_\_\_\_ to have a picnic?

A. not going B. not to go C. not go D. don’t go

14. I forgot \_\_\_\_\_\_ the book to the library. The book is still in my drawer.

A. return B. to return C. returning D. returned

15. My teacher is strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my study.

A. at; about B. with; about C. at; at D. with; with

16. --- What do you think of your Maths teacher?

--- He is a good teacher. He is always \_\_\_\_\_\_ with us and helps us work out problems.

A. surprised B. bored C. patient D. smart

17 My mother usually makes a big cake \_\_\_\_\_\_ me on my birthday.

A. of B. at C. to D. for

18. We often say hello to each other \_\_\_\_\_\_ a smile when we meet our friends.

A. on B. in C. with D. and

19. My mother is a good \_\_\_\_\_\_, she always \_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious food for us.

A. cooker; cooks B. cook; cooks C. cook; cooker D. cooker; cooker

20. If you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_, you can’t keep up with these excellent students.

A. hard work B. work hard C. work hardly D. hard-working

**三、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，然后从21～35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。

Will you feel happy if your friends are happy? If your friends are sad, how will you feel? An old man lived in a village. He was one of the \_\_\_21\_\_\_ people in the world. The whole village was tired of \_\_\_22\_\_\_ because of his bad mood（情绪）. Even on the big days, while \_\_\_23\_\_\_ villagers were celebrating, he was complaining too. When people tried to cheer him up, he would turn them away. His bad mood could also easily pass to others. By \_\_\_24\_\_\_ like these, he made the rest of the village feel unhappy as well. So nobody likes to stay with him.

An unbelievable thing happened on \_\_\_25\_\_\_ day when he turned 80 years old. One neighbour told the villagers, “The old man is happy today. His face looks \_\_\_26\_\_\_ than before and he is smiling at us. He hasn’t complained about \_\_\_27\_\_\_. It’s very strange, isn’t it?” \_\_\_28\_\_\_ surprised the villagers were! They ran to see the old man. Someone asked the old man, “What \_\_\_29\_\_\_ to you?”

“Nothing special has happened, in fact,” the man said \_\_\_30\_\_\_. “For 80 years I have been unhappy. I tried to look \_\_\_31\_\_\_ happiness, but it was no use. Now I just want to enjoy \_\_\_32\_\_\_ my life simply. That’s the reason why I’m happy now.”

Everyone has bad days sometimes. It is important to realize that your mood \_\_\_33\_\_\_ affect（影响）the people around you. \_\_\_34\_\_\_ someone tries to cheer you up, don’t be rude to them. Just try to accept their help \_\_\_35\_\_\_.

21. A. rude B. rudest C. ruder D. ruddy

22. A. he B. his C. him D. himself

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

24. A. doing B. do C. did D. does

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

26. A. kind B. kinder C. more kindly D. kindly

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

28. A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

29. A. happens B. will happen C. happen D. happened

30. A. slow B. slowly C. slower D. more slowly

31. A. for B. up C. at D. into

32. A. live B. to live C. living D. lived

33. A. can B. should C. need D. must

34. A. Because B. Though C. Until D. If

35. A. happy B. happiness C. happier D. happily

**四、完形填空（共10小题；每题1分，满分10分）**

Can you imagine trying to write music if you were deaf? Most of us couldn’t dream of it. But for the great composer Ludwig van Beethoven, this was no \_\_\_36\_\_\_ at all.

Beethoven did not begin life deaf. He was \_\_\_37\_\_\_ on Dec 16, 1770 in Bonn, Germany. He lived a \_\_\_38\_\_\_ life, and faced much sadness. One of his piano pieces, Für Elise（《致爱丽丝》）, was written for a failed love interest --- a woman \_\_\_39\_\_\_ Therese Malfatti.

At the \_\_\_40\_\_\_ of 26, Beethoven began to lose his \_\_\_41\_\_\_. Yet he was \_\_\_42\_\_\_ to go on writing music through hearing vibrations（振动）. There is a story that after the performance of his famous Ninth Symphony（《第9号交响曲》）, people cheered and clapped（鼓掌）. Beethoven could not hear them clapping, and when he turned \_\_\_43\_\_\_ and realized, he began to \_\_\_44\_\_\_.

Before Beethoven, most music was very controlled（克制的）. He \_\_\_45\_\_\_ all this and created a powerful, violent sound. At first, many people hated his music, saying it was too emotional（情绪化的）. But today, his name is a symbol for passion（热情）and genius（天才）.

36. A. dream B. problem C. wish D. want

37. A. out B. ill C. born D. on

38. A. simple B. easy C. happy D. difficult

39. A. called B. written C. done D. read

40. A. year B. age C. season D. month

41. A. seeing B. feeling C. hearing D. looking

42. A. able B. interested C. excited D. amazed

43. A. up B. off C. on D. around

44. A. smile B. laugh C. cry D. happy

45. A. did B. changed C. made D. went

**五、阅读（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）**

**A**

Good experiences can be unforgettable memories（回忆）in people’s life. If you have a one-week holiday, what will you do? The following plans may interest you.

Plan 1: Squaw Valley

Enjoy the exciting sports and comfortable hotels there.

Price: $ 879 a person for one week.

Includes（包括）: the cost of the hotel, two meals a day, and the ticket for skiing. Don’t worry if you can’t ski. There’s a ski school!

Call 876-0933 for more information.

Plan 2: One Week in Paris

Price: $ 987 a person.

Includes: plane tickets, breakfast, the cost of the hotel, one full-day city trip, and an afternoon trip to Versailles.

To know more about the vacation, call 394-1188.

Plan 3: Cayman Islands

Spend one week on beautiful beaches.

Price: $ 850 a person.

Includes: the cost of the hotel, a welcome party, breakfast and the cost of the bus into town.

You can also go boating and the water park will be a great place for young children.

Call 487-3342 to know more information.

Plan 4: Back to Nature

It is a quiet camping place in North Carolina to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature.

Price: $ 25 a night for one campsite (营地).

How long the trip will last: For a week.

You can take a walk or go cycling around the campsite. Call 288-3655 before you come to make sure there are campsites for you.

46. Who may be interested in Plan 1?

A. A music lover. B. A sports lover. C. An art lover. D. A food lover.

47. When may people visit Versailles according to Plan 2?

A. At 10:00 pm. B. At 8:00 am. C. At 10:00 am. D. At 3:00 pm.

48. If Jim wants to go on holiday on Cayman Islands, what can he do?

A. Spend more than one week on beaches. B. Visit the water park for free.

C. Call 487-3342 for more information. D. Go cycling around the beautiful beaches.

49. Which plan is the most expensive for one person?

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

50. Why did the writer write the material（材料）?

A. To tell us some travel plans. B. To tell us some famous sports.

C. To tell us comfortable hotels, D. To tell us some ways to stay healthy.

**B**

More than seven hundred years ago, the Prince of Wales had a very big dog called Gelert. One day the Prince wanted to go hunting. He told his dog to stay at home and look after his baby son. The baby was in a wooden cradle（摇篮）.

When the Prince came back from hunting, Gelert ran out to meet his master. He wagged his tail. Then the Prince saw the blood on Gelert’s mouth and head.

“What have you done?” the Prince said. He rushed into his house and looked for his baby son. The cradle was lying on its side on the floor and there was blood on the baby’s clothes.

“So you have killed my son?” the Prince said angrily. He took out his sword and killed the dog. Just as Gelert was dying, he tried to bark. Then the Prince heard a baby crying outside.

The Prince ran out of the house and saw his son lying on the ground. Near him was a dead wolf. Then the Prince knew that Gelert had saved the baby and killed the wolf.

The Prince ran back into the house but he was too late. Gelert was dead. The Prince was very sad. Tears ran down his face when he realized that he had killed his faithful（忠诚的）friend. The Prince carried the body of his dog to the top of a mountain and buried（埋葬）him there. After this, the Prince never smiled again.

51. Where did the story happen?

A. In Scotland. B. In Holland. C. In Ireland. D. In Wales.

52. What did the Prince ask his dog to do when he was leaving?

A. To watch the door. B. To take care of his baby son.

C. To welcome his friends. D. To fight against the wolf.

53. How did the dog probably feel when he saw his master come back from hunting?

A. Cheerful. B. Afraid. C. Relaxed. D. Tired.

54. Why did the Prince never smile again?

A. Because Gelert was killed by the wolf.

B. Because he had buried the dog too far away.

C. Because he had killed his dog Gelert.

D. Because Gelert had killed his baby son.

55. What’s the main idea of this passage?

A. To introduce a good Prince. B. To show a bad wolf.

C. To tell a story of a faithful dog. D. To introduce a clever baby.

**C**

Two old men in their 70s and 80s in Nanyang, Central China’s Henan Province have become the local superstars after they got the chance to study at a college（大学）.

Li Zhixin and Meng Qingli, two villagers from Sanguanmiao Village took part in the college entrance examination（高考）and got the chance to study at Nanyang Vocational College of Agriculture.

Jia Guowen, the schoolmaster of the college, said that it was the first time the college had accepted old students, and he was deeply moved by the two men.

The two old men have spent most of their free time reading, studying and looking up information in different books. They also helped farmers solve problems on the farm. For example, some people in nearby villagers would go to ask them questions like how they can protect their animals from illnesses on the farm.

Because of his physical conditions, Meng wanted to give up several times, but Li encouraged him to get his confidence back and Meng finally made his dream come true.

In the future, the two men will have face-to-face lessons six times a year. Thinking about their bad health condition, the college will use \_\_\_\_\_\_ teaching ways to teach them, such as online and offline teaching（线上线下教学）. For some of the courses, the teachers will go to their homes for teaching.

56. What chance have the two old men got?

A. Taking part in an exam. B. Teaching at a college.

C. Studying at a college. D. Visiting a famous college.

57. What’s the fourth paragraph mainly about?

A. Why the two old men helped on the farm.

B. What the two old men did in their free time.

C. How the two old men often helped each other.

D. When the two old men started studying for the exam.

58. Which of the following words can we put into the blank（空白处）?

A. different B. naughty C. surprising D. ancient

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

A. It’s easy for old people to go to college.

B. The college received some old students before.

C. The two old men never thought about giving up.

D. The college cares a lot about the two old men.

60. What’s the passage mainly about?

A. Advice on how to study at college. B. Some different classes in college.

C. A story of two old men going to college. D. Something about a good college.

**D**

Who is your hero? Why do you like the person? Cool looks? Money? A lot of talent（才华）?

Shanghai teenagers say they look for more than that. Most of them say their heroes are hard-working and brave.

NBA star Yao Ming was the No.1 Chinese hero with 48 per cent of all votes（投票）. Zheng Hua, a 13-year-old boy from Shanghai, told us that it was hard for him to go all the way to the NBA. He’s a big star. Most of us think he is still kind and loves others after he becomes a famous star. He also helps disabled（残疾的）children.

Jay Zhou from Taiwan is the teen’s most favorite star. Liu Yan from a high school of Shanghai is one of Jay’s big fans. In her sight, Jay is not just a pop star. “Jay’s so kind to his mother and grandma. He takes good care of them,” said Liu Yan.

Wang Hao, from a high school of Guangdong, said he liked Zhou Enlai. “He’s great. He loved his people. He saw people as his own children. And he never thought he was different from others.”

Shanghai students also like US businessman Bill Gates. More than half consider him as their hero. One teenager from Beijing who likes Gates said, “Bill was not born rich. He worked hard. And he doesn’t like to tell everyone how rich he is. He also has courage（勇气）. He left school to start his own business.”

61. Most of the teenagers think their heroes must be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hard-working and brave B. rich and good-looking

C. talent and good-looking D. brave and talent

62. Teenagers like Yao Ming because \_\_\_\_\_\_ after he becomes a famous star.

A. he is kind and brave B. he is kind and love others.

C. he had talent in playing basketball D. he is brave and tall

63. Young children love Zhou Enlai because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was a great leader B. he was kind to the people

C. he was different from others D. he loves reading

64. Teenagers see Bill Gates as their hero because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he works hard and becomes very rich

B. he has courage and has a big company

C. he works hard and he has courage

D. he left school and later became famous

65. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Most of the teenagers think their heroes must be rich and good-looking

B. 48% of the teenagers see NBA star Yao Ming as their hero

C. Teenagers think Zhou Enlai was very kind to his people

D. More than half of the teenagers see Bill Gates as their hero.

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题,每小题1分）**

请阅读全文，并将下面方框里的五个句子还原到短文中，使短文的意思完整、连贯。

In Canada you can find dogs, cats, horses and so on in almost every family. These are their pets. \_\_\_66\_\_\_ Before they keep them in their houses, they take them to animal hospitals to give them injections（注射）so that they won’t carry diseases. They have special animal food stores though they can get animal food in almost every kind of stores. \_\_\_67\_\_\_

When you visit people’s houses, they would be happy to show you their pets and they are very proud of them. You will also find that almost every family has a bird feeder in their garden. All kinds of birds are welcomed to come and have a good meal. \_\_\_68\_\_\_ and nobody is allowed to kill any animals in Canada.

\_\_\_69\_\_\_ If you killed an animal, you would be punished. If an animal happened to run over by a car, people would be very sad about it.

\_\_\_70\_\_\_ One of them might be their families are not as close as ours. When children grow up, they leave their parents and start their own life. Then the old will feel lonely. But pets can solve the problems. They can be good friends and never leave them alone.

A. They are free to come and go.

B. People in Canada have many reasons to like animals.

C. They have a law（法律）against killing wild animals.

D. People love the pets and have them as their good friends.

E. Some people spend around two hundred of Canadian dollars on animal food a month.

**非选择题部分（满分40分）**

**第一节 用所给单词的适当形式或首字母填空。（10分）**

71. Thanks to the doctors and nurses, the p\_\_\_\_\_\_ are much better today.

72. My mother is s\_\_\_\_\_\_ about my study.

73. Sam m\_\_\_\_\_\_ his grandma very much.

74. I will not f\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do my job.

75. If you don’t take off these wet clothes, you will p\_\_\_\_\_\_ catch a cold.

76. Tom is very \_\_\_\_\_\_(care) and he seldom makes mistakes.

77. Failure is the mother of \_\_\_\_\_\_(successful).

78. Thanks for your \_\_\_\_\_\_(encourage). I will keep trying.

79. Jane is my good friend and she is good at \_\_\_\_\_\_(sing).

80. It takes her little time \_\_\_\_\_\_(read) books at home.

**第二节 完成句子（每题2分，满分10分）**

81. 我们小学毕业之后依然是朋友，经常通话。

After we left the primary school, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ and called each other often.

82. 嘲笑别人的缺点是不礼貌的。

It is not polite \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ others’ shortcomings.

83. 春天正是我们出游的时候。

Autumn is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_\_ go on a trip.

84. 当你在邮局时，请把我的信件也拿了。

Please get my mail \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ while you’re at the post office.

85. 每年6月的第三个星期日是父亲节。

Father’s Day is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ Sunday \_\_\_\_\_\_ June every year.

**第三节 课文改写默写（共10题；每空0.5分，满分5分）**

My grandma was a short woman with grey hair. She was always \_\_\_86\_\_\_. She was a very good cook. Her \_\_\_87\_\_\_ were probably the best in the world! I will never forget the taste as well \_\_\_88\_\_\_ the smell.

Grandma took care of my family. She was really kind and patient. She \_\_\_89\_\_\_(death) two years ago and I miss her very much.

Alice is my best friend. She is a tall girl with glasses. She often tells me jokes \_\_\_90\_\_\_ me laugh, but she never makes fun of \_\_\_91\_\_\_. Alice is a smart girl. She is good at Maths. We often study and play table tennis together. I hope we will always remain \_\_\_92\_\_\_.

Mr. Li is my Maths teacher. He is tall and thin. His classes are always full of \_\_\_93\_\_\_. He uses lots of games in his \_\_\_94\_\_\_. Mr. Li is strict about our studies, but he always encourages us and gives us support. He often says, “Never give up, and you’ll be \_\_\_95\_\_\_.”

**第四节 书面表达（满分15分）**

假设你是班长，请根据下列提示写一篇人物介绍，向同学们介绍你的化学老师Hanson。

要点如下：

1. 这位老师名Hanson，40岁左右，又矮又瘦,戴着一副深度近视眼镜；

2. 对学生要求严格，认真备课，认真批改(correct) 作业；

3. 教学方法不同于别人，课上得很生动。鼓励学生思考，培养(develop) 学生自学能力；

4. 常和学生一起进行体育活动，和蔼可亲，深受学生的爱戴和尊重。

词数80个左右（文章的开头已给出，不计入词数）

My Chemistry Teacher

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

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**参考答案**

**一、语音知识（共10小题，每题0.5分，总分5分）**

1~5 ACCBA 6~10 BCBAD

**二、单项选择（共10小题；每小题0.5分，满分5分）**

11~15 DDCBB 16~20 CDCBB

**三、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

21~25 BCBAC 26~30 BDCDB 31~35 ACADD

**四、完形填空（共10小题；每题1分，满分10分）**

36~40 ABDAB 41~45 CBDCB

**五、阅读（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）**

46~50 BDCBA 51~55 BDACC 56~60 CBADC 61~65 ABBCA

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题,每小题1分）**

66~70 DEACB

**非选择题部分（满分40分）**

**第一节 用所给单词的适当形式或首字母填空。（10分）**

71. patients; 72. strict; 73. missed; 74. forget; 75. probably

76. careful; 77. success; 78. encouragement; 79. singing; 80. to read

**第二节 完成句子（每题2分，满分10分）**

81. remain friends; 82. to make fun of; 83. the time for to; 84. as well; 85. on the third in

**第三节 课文改写默写（共10题；每空0.5分，满分5分）**

86. cheerful; 87. dishes; 88. as; 89. died; 90. to make

91. others; 92. friends; 93. fun; 94. teaching; 95. successful

**第四节 书面表达（满分15分）**

略