**2021-2022 English World - Helping those in need**



出题人：初二备课组

**一、单项选择（每小题1分，共5题，共5分）**

1. --- I just saw your mom. Does she work in \_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital?

--- No, but she is ill in \_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital these days.

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

2. The teacher told the students \_\_\_\_\_\_ any food into the computer room.

A. not to bring B. not bring C. don’t bring D. bring not

3. Stop \_\_\_\_\_\_! Mr. Zhang doesn’t allow us \_\_\_\_\_\_ in class.

A. to talk; talking B. talking; talk C. talking; to talk D. to talk; talk

4. John \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the US, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_ the way the Americans communicate with each other.

A. used to live; didn’t get used to B. used to live; didn’t use to

C. didn’t use to live; didn’t get used to D. didn’t use to live; didn’t use to

5. He doesn’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_ the machine, because he doesn’t understand the instructions.

A. how operate B. what operate C. how to operate D. what to operate

**二、语法选择（每小题1分，共15题，共15分）**

Instead of enjoying the summer holiday, Feng Boyao and Meng Shuqi were busy improving the braille reading device（盲文阅读器）they invented.

Feng and Meng, both 14, \_\_\_6\_\_\_ at No. 37 Middle School in Taiyuan now. They spent nearly a year developing a new kind of braille reader by \_\_\_7\_\_\_. When connected to a computer, it \_\_\_8\_\_\_ turn words into raised dots（凸起的点）. \_\_\_9\_\_\_, blind people can then read by touching the dots.

“Braille readers in the market now are \_\_\_10\_\_\_ complex（复杂的）to use, which also means they are expensive. They sell for at least 10,000 yuan,” Feng said. “\_\_\_11\_\_\_ we use magnets to make the device, it will be much \_\_\_12\_\_\_. Each \_\_\_13\_\_\_ less than 2,000 yuan,” he said.

The device aims \_\_\_14\_\_\_ helping blind students learn to read braille. After \_\_\_15\_\_\_ their first device, Feng and Meng visited a school for \_\_\_16\_\_\_ blind to get advice. They then improved their device \_\_\_17\_\_\_ the students’ needs. For example, they changed the size of the screen and \_\_\_18\_\_\_ space between the dots, \_\_\_19\_\_\_. “We hope our device can help blind children learn things more easily, \_\_\_20\_\_\_ they can live better lives in the future,” Feng said.

6. A. were studying B. are studying C. studied D. has studied

7. A. them B. they C. their D. themselves

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

9. A. By the way B. In a way C. In this way D. On the way

10. A. very B. really C. too D. so

11. A. If B. Though C. As D. When

12. A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. the cheapest

13. A. pays B. costs C. takes D. spends

14. A. at B. to C. for D. in

15. A. make B. to make C. making D. to making

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

17. A. meeting B. to meet C. to meeting D. meet

18. A. the amount of B. an amount of C. the number of D. a number of

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

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

**三、完形填空（每小题1分，共10题，共10分）**

One evening when I was having coffee in a cafe, a boy came to me. He opened a box and took out the shoe polishing（擦鞋）tools. Before I \_\_\_21\_\_\_, he had taken off my shoes and begun to shine them.

The boy was busy with his \_\_\_22\_\_\_ when it suddenly began to rain. People rushed into the cafe for protection from the heavy rain. More and more people rushed in and \_\_\_23\_\_\_ the boy away from me. Hours passed, and it turned \_\_\_24\_\_\_. I bad no shoes on my feet and I kept wondering where he had been. I thought he wouldn’t \_\_\_25\_\_\_ my shoes and I would have to walk home without shoes. When the rain stopped, people started to go out. A waiter was to close the \_\_\_26\_\_\_. Just as I went to the gate, I saw the boy sleeping on the floor near the gate, and he was holding closely a package made of his \_\_\_27\_\_\_.

I woke him up. Though the boy was \_\_\_28\_\_\_ he opened the package hurriedly, gave me my shoes, and said \_\_\_29\_\_\_ to me. I paid him and \_\_\_30\_\_\_ his shirt for him, which had packaged my shoes. After saying goodbye to the boy, I was on my way home, with the boy still in my mind.

21. A. cheered B. spoke C. stopped D. slept

22. A. job B. trouble C. homework D. discussion

23. A. protected B. borrowed C. pushed D. separated

24. A. dark B. sunny C. tidy D. rainy

25. A. repair B. clean C. return D. wear

26. A. cafe B. shop C. box D. market

27. A. paper B. towel C. shirt D. package bag

28. A. honest B. lazy C. sleepy D. missing

29. A. yes B. welcome C. hello D. sorry

30. A. put down B. put on C. put away D. put up

**四、阅读理解（共35分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）**

**A**

He was the son of Liang Qichao, a famous Chinese thinker in the early 20th century. But he made a place for himself in architecture（建筑学）.

Liang Sicheng is called the “father of modem Chinese architecture”. This year is the 121th anniversary of his birth.

Liang studied architecture in the US. In 1928, he returned to China with a strong interest in Chinese architecture. He was a pioneer in the historical research and exploration of Chinese architecture and city planning. In the 1930s, Liang and his wife Lin Huiyin checked more than 2,700 traditional buildings across the country. They measured and drew paintings of these buildings to help people better learn about them. His book, *History of Chinese Architeclure*, was the first of its kind.

Liang also worked hard to keep old architecture. After the People’s Republic of China was founded in1949, he worked as one of Beijing’s city planners. He advised to keep the city’s old walls and gates. Sadly, his advice was not accepted.

Liang hoped that more young Chinese architects could help to build the country. He **founded** the architecture departments（院系）at Northeast University and Tsinghua University.

31. When was Liang Sicheng born?

A. In 1901. B. In 1902. C. In 1911. D. In 1912.

32. What does the underlined word “founded” in paragraph 5 mean?

A. 发现 B. 建立 C. 寻找 D. 深造

33. What is the correct order of following events?

① Liang and his wife checked the traditional buildings across China.

② Liang returned with a strong interest in Chinese architecture.

③ Liang worked as one of Beijing’s city planners.

④ Liang studied architecture in the US.

A. ③④②① B. ③①④② C. ④②①③ D. ④②③①

34. What is true about Liang Sicheng?

A. He was a famous Chinese thinker in the early 20th century.

B. His advice to keep the city’s old walls and gates was accepted.

C. He took great interest in Chinese architecture and did lots of research.

D. He taught architecture at Northeast University and Tsinghua University.

35. What’s the best title of the passage?

A. The development of Chinese Architecture.

B. The father of modern Chinese architecture.

C. The founding of architecture departments in China.

D. The life experience of Liang Sicheng and his wife.

**B**

Elizabeth Clay decided to drive her old car back to her hometown. But while she was driving home, she got a flat tire（爆胎）. Unluckily, she didn’t have another tire in her car.

After twenty minutes, a couple who were driving down the road stopped to help Clay. The couple picked her up and drove her to the closest gas station. But when they arrived, they found that the gas station didn’t have the right kind of tire for her car. So, the couple invited Clay to their home.

The couple called around to find a **suitable** tire, but couldn’t find anyone who had one. They finally decided to let Clay use their car. They gave her the keys, saying that they wouldn’t use it during the holiday,

Clay was surprised.”But I’m going all the way to South Carolina! I’ll be gone for two weeks.” She told them.

“We know,” they said. “We’ll be here when you get back. Here’s our number if you need to get in touch with us.”

The couple put Clay’s luggage（行李）into the car and sent her on her way. Two weeks later, Clay returned and found that her old car was cleaned. And it was changed with three new tires.

“Thank you so much!” Clay said, “You didn’t need to do this.” The couple said, “It is our pleasure to help others.” Clay was moved and realized that helping others was really a wonderful thing. She decided to help others like the couple helped her.

36. What happened when Elizabeth Clay was driving home?

A. Her tire was flat and she didn’t have a spare one.

B. She talked with a couple on the road.

C. Her luggage was missing and she felt worried.

D. She lost her car keys by accident.

37. What does the underlined word “suitable” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Right. B. Round. C. Big. D. Wide.

38. Why did Elizabeth Clay feel surprised?

A. Because the couple took her home.

B. Because the couple bought a new tire for her.

C. Because the couple invited her to drive their car.

D. Because the couple called others to help her.

39. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The couple asked for some money after they helped Clay.

B. Clay was encouraged by what the couple had done.

C. The gas station could help Clay solve her problem.

D. It took Clay 2 weeks to get to South Carolina.

40. What is the passage mainly about?

A. A kind couple who liked helping others. B. How to change a tire.

C. An old broken car that brought Clay luck. D. Clay’s bad trip.

**C**

Volunteers needed for a community maintenance（维修）shop. Are you thinking about helping others? Are you good at talking with people? Come and join us.

|  |
| --- |
| Length of working time: From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. next weekend. |
| Volunteers must:  \* Have finished high school education.  \* Be between eighteen and twenty-four years old.  \* Speak English and Chinese well.  \* Be friendly and patient. |
| What you need to do:  1. Invite visitors to choose one from the following items:  \* The fixer does the repair and the visitor watches.  \* The fixer and the visitor do the repair together.  \* The visitor does the repair and the fixer helps.  2. Give out posters to invite more people to join in the fixing competition next month. |
| What you can get: If you are willing to help us, you can get a free volunteer shit. Every volunteer will get a free ticket to the national park. We offer free lunch. |
| Categories（种类）include: furniture, garden tools clothing, electronics, book and paper repair and bicycles. |
| If you are interested, you can call us at 732-3694 or email us at repaircafe@l63.com.  Please contact us on Sunday, April 5, at 1:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m. |

41. What’s the purpose of the poster?

A. To describe the free community maintenance shop.

B. To introduce different kinds of old broken things.

C. To find volunteers for the community maintenance shop.

D. To show the new environment of a maintenance shop.

42. How long should the volunteers in the maintenance shop work?

A. For 12 hours. B. For 10 hours. C. For 6 hours. D. For 5 hours.

43. Who can be a volunteer in the maintenance shop?

A. Cindy — She is 14 and is a middle school student.

B. Eric — He is studying in Grade Three in a high school

C. Mike — He is friendly but can’t speak English.

D. Lucy — She is 20 and can speak English and Chinese.

44. Which of the following CANNOT the fixers fix?

A. A working shirt. B. An old novel. C. A car. D. A broken table.

45. What can we get from the passage?

A. Anyone in the maintenance shop can get a free shirt.

B. The volunteers should teach the visitors how to fix things.

C. You have two ways to contact the maintenance shop.

D. You can contact the shop on the morning of April 5.

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

阅读短文及文后选项，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Have you ever seen vegetables growing in rooftops or window boxes around your neighborbood? \_\_\_46\_\_\_ Whenever they get a chance, they throw themselves to the task of planting vegetables.

China’s natural environment is good for vegetables’ growth. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ *The Book of Songs*, written 2,500 years ago, mentions many kinds of vegetables. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ For example, during the Han Dynasty, Zhang Qian brought back carrots and other vegetables.

Chinese people are good at turning vegetables into delicious dishes. In the Wes, eggplants are often grilled（烤）so they become soft. \_\_\_49\_\_\_

\_\_\_50\_\_\_ It also brings joy and peace. Poets like Tao Yuanming lived in the countryside and did farm work. Now Li Ziqi’s videos of her country life are popular. Perhaps, Chinese people still want a simple life in the countryside.

|  |
| --- |
| A. China was also open to foreign vegetables.  B. China has a long history of planting vegetables.  C. But Chinese people adopt different ways to cook them, such as stir frying and steaming.  D. It seems that Chinese people love to plant vegetables in small spaces.  E. Planting vegetables brings more than just food. |

**四、单词拼写（共5分）**

**第一节 首字母填空（共5小题；每小题0.5分，满分2.5分）**

51. Writing poems is the best way for the poets to e\_\_\_\_\_\_ their feelings.

52. The accident was so s\_\_\_\_\_\_ that three people lost their lives.

53. He feels so much p\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his leg, and he cannot even walk now.

54. After years of war, the people in the country all want a long-lasting p\_\_\_\_\_\_.

55. David is in hospital now because he h\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself when he was playing basketball.

**第二节 看中文填空（共5小题；每小题0.5分，满分2.5分）**

56. We need enough \_\_\_\_\_\_（勇气）to solve the problems in our lives.

57. This event is specially held t0 help the \_\_\_\_\_\_（残疾的）.

58. She formed a close \_\_\_\_\_\_（友谊）with Lily during the summer holiday.

59 Studying abroad sometimes makes us feel \_\_\_\_\_\_（孤独的）.

60. I want to talk to the person who is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_（组织）the New Year’s Party.

**五、完成句子（每空1分，共20空，共20分）**

61. 哥哥昨天主动提出要送我去机场。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ me to the airport yesterday.

62. 无论何时听到这首歌，都能极大地振奋我的精神。

Whenever I hear the song, it can \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly.

63. 如果在英语学习方面存在困难，你都可以去寻求老师的帮助。

If you \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ English, you can ask your teacher for help.

64. 为了准时到达车站，她早上五点就起床了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the train station in time, she got up at 5 o’clock this morning.

65. 那里的孩子仍旧在遭受着严重的疾病。

The children there all \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ serious illnesses.

66. 帮助有需要的人，这是我想要去做志愿者工作的原因。

Help those \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_. That’s the reason why I want to do the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**六、翻译句子（每题2分，共5题，共10分）**

假如你是广州市增城区应元学校的学生会主席，你校师生计划在校内举办一场慈善表演，为帮助有需要的儿童筹集资金。请给校长写一封信，征得他的同意。具体内容如下：

67. 我写信请您批准筹款活动。

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

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68. 为了给筹款给那些需要帮助的儿童，我们计划举办一场慈善表演 (charity show)。

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69. 我们想要在下周一下午3点在学校操场举行活动。

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70. 音乐社团的学生将会进行歌舞表演。

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71. 您能否批准我们举办这些活动?

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**参考答案**

**一、单项选择（每小题1分，共5题，共5分）**

1~5 CACAC

**二、语法选择（每小题1分，共15题，共15分）**

6~10 BDDCC 11~15 ABBAC 16~20 DBABA

**三、完形填空（每小题1分，共10题，共10分）**

21~25 BACBC 26~30 ACCDB

**四、阅读理解（共35分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分，满分30分）**

31~35 ABDCB 36~40 AACBA 41~45 CCDCC

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

46~50 DBACE

**四、单词拼写（共5分）**

**第一节 首字母填空（共5小题；每小题0.5分，满分2.5分）**

51. express; 52. serious; 53. pain; 54. peace; 55. hurt

**五、完成句子（每空1分，共20空，共20分）**

56. courage; 57. disabled; 58. friendship; 59. lonely; 60. organize

**第二节 看中文填空（共5小题；每小题0.5分，满分2.5分）**

61. offered to bring; 62. cheer me up; 63. have difficulty in learning

64. in order to arrive; 65. suffer from; 66. in need voluntary work

**六、翻译句子（每题2分，共5题，共10分）**

67. I am writing to ask you to let us hold a money-raising activity.

68. In order to raise money for those children in need, we plan to organize a charity show.

69. We want to hold the activity at 3 o’clock next Monday afternoon in the school playground.

70. The students of the music club will give a singing and dancing performance.

71. Could you allow us to hold these activities?