

## 七年级英语（试题）

本试卷共四大题，8 页，满分 90 分；考试时间 100 分钟。

### 注意事项：

- 答卷前，考生务必在答题卡上用黑色钢笔或签字笔填写自己的学校、班级、姓名，同时填写考生号、座位号，再用 2B 铅笔把对应的号码的标号涂黑。
- 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。
- 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的相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案，改动的答案也不能超出指定的区域；不准使用铅笔、圆珠笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
- 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束，将答题卡交回。

### 一、语言知识及运用（共两节；满分 15 分）

#### 第一节 辨音（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

下列各组词中，有一个单词划线部分的读音与其他三个单词划线部分的读音不同，请选出。并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- A. advice B. disagree C. smile D. site
- A. beach B. machine C. change D. watch
- A. well B. seller C. test D. complete
- A. ordinary B. order C. information D. support
- A. hear B. near C. dear D. bear

#### 第二节 语法选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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 6~15 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。

My father's friends will come to visit us this week. My father wants to show 6 around Guangzhou this Saturday. He asks me to make 7 plan for this one-day trip.

We're going to start the trip from Baiyun Mountain at eight o'clock in the morning. We can 8 the whole view of Guangzhou on the highest mountain of this city. Then we'll visit the traditional building, *Chen Clan Academy* (陈家祠). It is one of 9 examples of the style of Lingnan Buildings. It's really beautiful. In the afternoon, we will go shopping in Beijing Road. It is in the centre 10

the city. We can buy some clothes, shoes or some 11 things there. The most wonderful time will be the evening. We will go on the *Pearl River Night Cruise* (珠江夜游). We'll go pass seven famous bridges, 12 pass the White Swan Pond, Xinghai Music Hall, the Canton Tower and so on. 13 lights light up the sky in every direction. It is a good way 14 about the ancient and modern parts of the city. 15 we have more time, we will enjoy some delicious food.

I'm sure we will have great fun on that day.

- A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
- A. / B. a C. an D. the
- A. enjoy B. enjoys C. enjoyed D. to enjoy
- A. good B. better C. the best D. goodest
- A. with B. for C. onto D. of
- A. others B. other C. another D. the other
- A. but B. and C. so D. because
- A. Thousand B. Thousand of C. Thousands D. Thousands of
- A. learn B. learns C. learning D. to learn
- A. If B. As C. Then D. Before

### 二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Tarantulas are large spiders. They are really interesting and good pets. They don't need much space; they live a 16 time; they are cheap to feed, and they are easy to 17.

People began to 18 tarantulas as pets in the 1970s. By the 1990s, there were about 200 different 19 of tarantulas in the USA, but some are better for beginners (新手) than others, 20, the "Pink Zebra Beauty" and the "Brazilian Black and White". They are not as 21 as some of the other ones.

A tarantula is not a 22 like a dog, a cat or a rabbit and they do not like staying in your hands. Keep them in glass boxes and watch them. They need a water bowl in the box and you should feed them once a week. Tarantulas 23 small animals such as insects and small mice. You can buy these from a pet shop. You only need to clean the glass box about one time every six months. Are tarantulas dangerous? Yes, some of them are. But usually they 24 to run away from you rather than bite you.

So do you want to have a tarantula as a pet? 25 a club near you for people who keep tarantulas as a hobby, and you'll learn more about this amazing friend.

- A. busy B. sad C. long D. short
- A. take out B. take down C. take part in D. take care of
- A. plant B. keep C. close D. kill

- |                  |                |            |              |
|------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 19. A. dates     | B. jokes       | C. kinds   | D. steps     |
| 20. A. for free  | B. for example | C. such as | D. for good  |
| 21. A. dangerous | B. important   | C. strange | D. excellent |
| 22. A. gift      | B. member      | C. person  | D. pet       |
| 23. A. drink     | B. eat         | C. play    | D. carry     |
| 24. A. produce   | B. prepare     | C. prefer  | D. promise   |
| 25. A. Join      | B. Forget      | C. Sell    | D. Miss      |

### 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)

阅读下面短文, 掌握大意, 然后从 26~40 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### (A)

A river was running happily through the hill, the valley (山谷) and the field. Soon it was stopped by a huge rock and the river was a little afraid and worried about what to do.

The rock said, "Hi, baby! Where are you going?"

The river answered, "I'm going to the sea. My mother is waiting for me."

The rock made fun of the river and said, "You're too young. Go back to the hill at once. You can't get there. Don't come back here again!"

The river was surprised to hear that and said, "I can only go forwards (向前). There's no river that goes backwards (向后)!"

"Don't speak! If you don't go back, you'll have to change your direction. Don't try to run over my body!" The rock became angry and said.

The river asked helplessly, "Where should I go?"

"You can go anywhere you like. Just don't come close to me!"

While they were talking, more and more water came here. Then it began to get out of control. The river ran quickly over the rock and washed it hard.

The river said proudly, "A weak person will change his goal and direction. A strong person will only go ahead and nothing can stop him!"

26. How did the river feel at the beginning of his journey?
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. Cheerful. | B. Afraid. |
| C. Worried.  | D. Proud.  |
27. What did the rock tell the river to do at first?
- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Go back to the hill.  | B. Run over it quickly. |
| C. Change its direction. | D. Get close to it.     |

28. According to the story, which is the correct order?

- |  |
|--|
| a. The rock laughed at the river.                    |
| b. The river flowed over the rock.                   |
| c. A river started its journey from the hill.        |
| d. The rock asked the river to change its direction. |
| e. A huge rock stopped the river.                    |

- |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. c-a-e-d-b | B. c-e-d-b-a | C. c-e-a-d-b | D. c-e-d-a-b |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

29. What can we know from the passage?

- |   |
|---|
| A. It's never too old to learn.                     |
| B. A good beginning makes a good ending.            |
| C. The longest journey begins with the first step.  |
| D. Everything is possible if you are strong enough. |

#### (B)

Brian was a funny student. He loved watching comedies (喜剧) best and hoped to become a comedy actor (演员) one day.

When he heard about the talent show to be held at his school, Brian decided to take part in. He had never acted on stage (舞台) before, and he was very excited. But some students laughed at him. "You are not funny but silly," Ken, one of his classmates, said to his face. "No one will like what you do," another boy also said to him, loudly.

Brian couldn't understand why they were so unkind to him. For a moment, he thought about giving up the show. But he remembered how much his friends liked his jokes, and also his teachers said he was very funny. So he decided to prepare for the show.

Brian did a great job at the talent show. Everyone loved his show, and he won the first prize! His teachers and friends were proud of him. Even so, Ken told Brian that he was not funny, and that he would never be successful. Brian didn't understand why Ken said so, but he continued to work hard for his dream.

As the years went on, Brian met more people like Ken. "You will do a bad job," they said to him. Luckily, most people encouraged him and some helped him to become even funnier. His fans thanked him because his comedies made them feel good when they were unhappy.

Now Brian is a big comedy star! He is doing what he loves best. He never feels stressed (有压力的) like those unkind people, and he laughs all day long!

30. What did Brian love best when he was a student?

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Going to school.   | B. Helping classmates.  |
| C. Watching comedies. | D. Meeting new friends. |

31. After winning the first prize, Brian \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. began to understand Ken       | B. became a teacher of acting |
| C. encouraged others to join him | D. continued to work hard     |

(C)

Here are some of the smartest animals in the world.

#### Pigs

Pigs are actually very smart animals. Pigs are one of the smartest animals if they are given a choice. If you provide them with enough space, they will make sure they separate their dining area from their living space. Studies have also shown that they can actually be good at video games. To get food, they will follow other pigs and then steal it from right under their noses. The victimized (受害的) pigs will then come out wiser from this. They will change their behavior next time to prevent other pigs from stealing from them.

#### Crows

They are smart and creative, with the highest IQ among all birds. Crows have been known to throw nuts and shells on a road so that cars will drive over and open them. They also have the ability to make knives to cut leaves and grass.

#### Elephants

They have extremely large brains, even bigger than humans'. They bury (埋葬) their dead families and friends properly, the only other animal to do this besides humans. They also know which leaves are medicinal and will eat specific plants depending on the sickness they are feeling. They also have the ability to recognize themselves in the mirror.

#### Bottlenose Dolphins

They actually have the ability to watch television on their own because of their ability to process acoustic and visual (视觉和听觉) information at the same time. They can also recognize themselves in the mirror, which they use to inspect their own bodies. Their comprehension skills are very high. Studies have shown that they even have the ability to choose the "I don't know" option during difficult tests.

34. What will pigs do if their food is stolen?
- A. They will fight with other pigs. B. They will avoid being followed next time.  
C. They will steal it back. D. They will hide their food somewhere.
35. What can only elephants do besides human beings?
- A. They can play video games. B. They can eat medicinal leaves.  
C. They can bury their dead friends well. D. They can clean themselves.
36. What can bottlenose dolphins do when they come across a difficult question in a test?
- A. Seek help from others. B. Think for a long time.  
C. Show that they don't know. D. Use complicated skills.

(D)

Rainy days don't have to get you down, a happiness expert has claimed.

Paul Dolan, Professor of Behavioral Science at the London School of Economics, said that people only feel miserable in bad weather because they think about it too much. Studies have shown that people who live in warm, sunny climates are no happier than those in chilly, wet climates, he said.

So the British talking about the weather may be making us gloomier (沮丧的) than the weather itself. He said: "A study was done that measured the happiness levels of people in California compared to the North West."

"They expected that people in California would be happier because it is sunnier, but they found that levels of happiness were exactly the same."

"If it is sunny every day you get used to it and the sunshine doesn't make you any happier."

"Most of the time the weather doesn't affect our well-being at all. But when we think about it, and think that it does, that's when we get miserable."

In his new book, *Happiness By Design*, Dolan argues that we can think ourselves happy by taking our attention away from what makes us sad.

"Most of our anxieties come from what might be," he argues. "If you want to be happier, pay attention to the things that make you feel good."

He also claimed that a problem shared was not always a problem halved (减半). He claimed that humans are actually very good at being able to get over tragedy and loss.

Professor Dolan also admitted for the first time that he had a stammer (口吃), which had made his early life miserable. He claimed it only got better when he learned not to pay attention to his speech problem.

"Things are never as bad as you imagine them being," he said.

37. What has the research found?
- A. British people don't like to chat about the weather.  
B. Rainy days have no effect on people's mood.  
C. People tend to be happy when the sun is shining.  
D. Cold days make people feel less happy.
38. What does the underlined word "miserable" in the second paragraph mean?
- A. Good. B. Unhappy. C. Cheerful. D. Confident.
39. What is Dolan's suggestion for being happy?
- A. Don't think too much about yourself. B. Don't focus on what makes you sad.  
C. Avoid comparing yourself with others. D. Avoid doing many miserable things.
40. What do we know about professor Dolan?
- A. Once, he couldn't speak fluently.  
B. Once, he didn't want to share his problems with others.  
C. He has a great ability to get over bad things.  
D. He has written many books about happiness.

#### 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A young prince had just recently become King. 41 So he called all the wise men from his country and ordered them to look for books for him to read and learn from.

Five years passed quickly. The wise men returned with 5,000 books full of wisdom (智慧). 42 So he ordered the wise men to condense (浓缩) the books and bring them back to him. Another five years passed. 43 Five more years passed. The wise men brought back 50 books but the king still felt there were too many books.

44 The king took no interest in reading this book, and he didn't have time to learn from it. More problems broke out in his country—his enemies attacked and diseases affected (敌人攻击和疾病影响) his people. 45 Finally, the king was killed by a ruler in the neighbor country and his country was destroyed (毁灭).

Waiting for wisdom to come to you is just a way of being lazy. Only if we set out to find wisdom can we make a difference.

- A. During the next few years, the wise men worked hard to condense the 50 books into one book and show it to the king.

B. He did not have the wisdom to solve these problems.

C. To rule his country, he decided to learn all the wisdom of world.

D. The wise men brought 500 books, but the king still thought there were too many.

E. Seeing so many books, the king was so surprised that he didn't know how to start.

四、写作 (共三节; 满分 30 分)

第一节 语篇填词 (共 5 空; 每空 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据下列语篇以及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词。在填写答题卡时, 要求写出完整单词。(每空只写一词)

Huawei's chief financial officer Meng Wanzhou arrived at the Shenzhen Baoan Airport on Saturday night after a 13-hour flight from Canada.

In a red dress, Meng walked out of the (46) p\_\_\_\_\_ and met with the media. This made Chinese people excited.

"I'm finally back home!" Meng said. "After more than a thousand days of suffering, I finally came back to my motherland. The waiting in a foreign country was full of suffering. I was unable to (47) s\_\_\_\_\_ a word when my feet touched Chinese soil."

It has been almost three years since Meng was arrested (逮捕) by Canadian authorities in December, 2018. Her arrival in Shenzhen, which was also an exciting event in the eyes of many Chinese citizens, also meant the victory (胜利) of a Chinese citizen's fight against the west-led hegemony (西方主导的霸权). Meng was (48) b\_\_\_\_\_ and many people saw her as a hero of our country.

"Looking back on the three years, I understand more that personal destiny is closely tied to the destiny of the country. Only when the motherland becomes (49) s\_\_\_\_\_ can its people have a more peaceful and happier life," Meng said.

"Where there is a Chinese flag, there is a beacon of faith (信仰的灯塔). If faith has a color, it must be China (50) r\_\_\_\_\_, " Meng said.

第二节 完成句子 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据所给的汉语内容, 用英语完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

51. 有时他会因为粗心而吃苦头。  
Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ the carelessness.

52. 为了赶上早趟火车, 他今早很早就起床了。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the early train, he got up early this morning.

53. 车祸发生在昨天。  
The car accident \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

54. 每天, 婴儿由护士悉心照顾。  
The baby \_\_\_\_\_ carefully by the nurse every day.

55. 他因腿折不能走路。  
He couldn't walk \_\_\_\_\_ his broken leg.

第三节 书面表达 (共 1 小题; 满分 15 分)

假设你是李华, 你的外国朋友 Peter 对中国的剪纸 (paper cutting) 很感兴趣。请你回复一封邮件向他介绍剪纸, 要求包含以下要点。

中国传统技艺之一, 具有 1,500 年历史	
材料	纸和剪刀 (scissors)
特点	剪出各种图案, 如花卉、动物和人物等
用途	经常出现在节日或婚礼上; 张贴在门、窗或者墙上
寓意	表达喜悦、好运
你对传统艺术的看法及期望	..... (请补充)

- 注意: 1. 短文应包括所有要点, 可以适当发挥, 使文章连贯;  
2. 词数 80 左右 (文章开头及结尾已给出, 不计入总词数);  
3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息, 否则不予评分。

Dear Peter,

I am glad that you are interested in Chinese paper cutting.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua