

七年级英语试卷(选用)

2022.7

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 考号_____

考生须知

1. 本检测分为听力试卷和综合试卷,共 11 页,满分 100 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校、班级、姓名和考号。
3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上,在试卷上作答无效。
4. 在答题卡上,选择题用 2B 铅笔作答,其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束,请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分

本部分共 33 题,共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中,选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空(每题 0.5 分,共 6 分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Lingling, is this your bag?
—Yes, it's _____.
A. mine B. yours C. his D. hers
2. —Where were you born, Meimei?
—I was born _____ Tianjin.
A. on B. to C. in D. for
3. Tony likes rock music _____ his father doesn't like it at all.
A. because B. so C. but D. or
4. —Excuse me. _____ is the bank?
—It's over there, near the shop.
A. What B. Where C. Why D. Who
5. —_____ you play the violin, Daming?
—Yes, I can.
A. Can B. May C. Shall D. Need
6. —This T-shirt looks nice. _____ is it?
—It's 60 yuan.
A. How many B. How much C. How old D. How long
7. —What are you going to do this weekend?
—I _____ a piano lesson on Saturday afternoon.
A. have B. has C. had D. am going to have
8. Machines _____ the heavy and difficult jobs in the future.
A. do B. does C. did D. will do
9. There _____ a small lake in the garden two years ago.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

10. I _____ this film last month. It's very interesting.
 A. see B. saw C. will see D. am seeing
11. —Where is Mary?
 —Look! She _____ the flowers over there.
 A. waters B. watered C. will water D. is watering
12. We Chinese often _____ when we meet visitors.
 A. smile B. smiled C. will smile D. are smiling

二、完形填空 (每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Life is always about ups and downs, but life can teach you to grow.

About two years ago, I was taking part in the first Table Tennis Championships (锦标赛). I was quite 13 about myself. My opponent (对手) was very short and thin. The thoughts in my head were something like "She's so short and of course I'll 14". When the match started, I found my opponent was really good at playing table tennis. With a smile on her face, she scored three points in the first ten seconds. I was so surprised, afraid and 15 everything my coach (教练) said. I only hoped not to lose the match. But the fact made me sad. I lost 0-3. I had never lost before. From then on, I was afraid of the 16, and to me, her name was connected with failure (失败).

The experience (经历) lasted with me. I worked and trained harder than before. I listened to my coach carefully and made sure I was not overconfident (过于自信的). The following year, I 17 the same girl once again at the championships. As the competition started, I wasn't afraid like the past match but 18 to my coach's words. I did as my coach told me. The main thought in my head was not about winning or losing, but doing my best.

Finally, I won. My hard work and listening to my coach worked. My opponent had the same thin shape, but did not make me afraid anymore. She helped me find out who I 19 was.

From this experience, I learned not to be too proud (骄傲的). It is important to know the fact that there are people better than you. But with this idea in mind, you can work hard to become that person who is better. This experience also taught me not to judge (判断) others by their 20. We should learn more from others, especially from our opponents.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 13. A. sure | B. busy | C. bored | D. worried |
| 14. A. shout | B. smile | C. win | D. knock |
| 15. A. left | B. brought | C. caught | D. forgot |
| 16. A. school | B. girl | C. coach | D. subject |
| 17. A. changed | B. noticed | C. faced | D. believed |
| 18. A. waved | B. turned | C. jumped | D. listened |
| 19. A. really | B. perfectly | C. quickly | D. personally |
| 20. A. words | B. looks | C. hearts | D. excuses |

一、阅读理解(每题2分,共26分)

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

A

Now, a lot of students would like to join in after-school activities (活动) in the school. The new clubs for this term are on the board. Let's have a look at them.

Chinese Calligraphy (书法) Club

Want to learn how to write traditional Chinese characters?
Want to enjoy the beauty of Chinese Calligraphy? Ms Zhao is waiting for you.

Time: Thursday afternoon

Room: 105



Beijing Opera Club

Are you interested in music, dancing, painting or beautiful clothes? You can enjoy all of these in our club. Sometimes we go to Mei Lanfang Theatre to watch Beijing Opera.

Time: Friday afternoon

Room: 107



Sports Club

Choose something new, choose something fun. You can choose some new kinds of sports here, such as Taijiquan. It is an interesting and traditional kind of exercise. It's slow and quiet, but very good for your health.

Time: Monday afternoon

Room: 201



Food and Drink Club

Do you like cooking? Come to our Food and Drink Club. Make your own (自己的) dishes (菜肴) and learn something about Chinese cooking. You can also learn some other cooking styles from the whole world.

Time: Tuesday afternoon

Room: 308



21. Beijing Opera Club is in _____.
 A. Room 105 B. Room 107 C. Room 201 D. Room 308
22. Tom likes Taijiquan, so he can choose _____.
 A. Sports Club B. Beijing Opera Club
 C. Food and Drink Club D. Chinese Calligraphy Club
23. What can you do in Food and Drink Club?
 A. Do different sports. B. Watch Beijing Opera.
 C. Make our own dishes. D. Write traditional characters.

B

No more blues

Jason was practicing(练习) a new song on the piano. His father was sitting in the room, reading a book. Suddenly Jason stopped and said to his father, "This song is too difficult! I don't think I can learn it. It's called 'No More Blues'."

Jason's father closed his book and said, "The word 'blue' means the feeling when a person is unhappy, so your song is about not being unhappy anymore. Maybe you need a break from practicing. Let's take a walk. It's such a nice sunny day."

Jason and his father began walking down the street. They turned into a park near their home. It was a cold autumn day, and the leaves on the trees began to turn yellow. A cool and gentle wind blew against Jason's face.

An hour later, Jason and his father returned to the house. Jason sat down at the piano again and began to play. His fingers moved more easily over the keys, and music filled the room. "I don't understand why the same song seems easier to play now," he said.

"How did you feel before the walk?" Jason's father asked.

"Terrible," Jason said with a frown(皱眉).

"And how do you feel now after taking a walk?" Jason's father went on.

"Great!" Jason answered, then he smiled. "Taking a walk helped me stop being unhappy. Just like the song, I have no more blues! I think I'll play the song again."

24. What was Jason's father doing at the beginning of the story?
 A. Playing the piano. B. Talking with Jason.
 C. Taking a walk. D. Reading a book.
25. How does Jason feel after he takes a walk with his father?
 A. Terrible. B. Blue. C. Unhappy. D. Great.
26. What can we learn from the story?
 A. The best kind of exercise is to take a walk.
 B. Learning to play a new song needs a cool day.
 C. It can be good to have a rest from something difficult.
 D. Reading a book can help people play the piano better.

Stop coffee and cola! Let's drink another one of the world's most popular drinks—tea on May 21 International Tea Day. We all know that China is the birthplace of tea culture(文化). But do you know about the tea cultures of some other countries?



Tea was brought to Japan from China in the ninth century by a traveling monk (僧人). The custom (习俗) of tea drinking later became an important part of Japanese culture. In Japan, serving tea is an art. People use beautiful tea bowls and enjoy the peace and calm of the tea room.

India is one of the largest tea producers(生产国) in the world. It also learned the art of tea-drinking from China centuries ago. Tea is very popular in India. In fact, Indian people use 70% of the tea produced in India. "Chai" is the Hindi (印地语) word for tea. Traditional Indian chai is a kind of black tea. But unlike Chinese black tea, chai is put together with strong spices (香料) such as ginger (姜).

Turkey(土耳其) also has a tea culture. Tea was brought to the country from China in the nineteenth century. The traditional Turkish tea cup looks like a flower. The tea is usually served very hot. Most often salty or sweet biscuits called "kurabive" are served along with the tea.

27. Tea culture was born in _____
- A. China B. Japan C. India D. Turkey
28. What do you know about the tea culture of India?
- A. Indian people use only ginger to make chai.
B. Indian people like having strong spices in their tea.
C. India doesn't produce enough tea for its own people.
D. Indian people went to Japan to learn how to make chai.
29. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. International Tea Day falls on May 16.
B. India produces 70% of the world's tea.
C. Tea went to Turkey before it went to Japan.
D. A traveling monk brought tea from China to Japan.

Qian Xuesen was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province on December 11, 1911. He left Hangzhou at the age of three when his father got a job in Beijing. He graduated (毕业) from the High School Affiliated to Beijing Normal University and went to Shanghai Jiao Tong University.



Qian Xuesen

After his graduation from Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1934, he travelled across the Pacific Ocean to the United States for further study. After he graduated, he became a professor (教授) to study rockets (火箭) and missiles (导弹).

In 1949, when the news of the birth of the People's Republic of China came to the United States, Qian Xuesen and his wife decided to return to China. In 1950, when they were ready to return home, they were stopped by the US government (政府). With the help of Chinese government and his friends, he finally returned home.

When he returned to China in 1955, our country's space research (研究) was almost **a blank**. In 1956, he set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles. From then on, he was busy working on China's missile, rocket and spacecraft research programs. He was named "the Father of China's Missiles".

He died on October 31, 2009 at the age of 98, but he is a man who still encourages (激励) Chinese young people. When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, "My family name is Qian, but I don't like qian."

A Chinese film production, *Qian Xuesen*, was released on December 11, 2011 in both Asia and North America, and on March 2, 2012 in China.

30. How old was Qian Xuesen when he graduated from Shanghai Jiao Tong University?

- A. 20. B. 21. C. 23. D. 25.

31. The words "a blank" in Paragraph 4 probably mean "_____".

- A. a start B. a change C. an ending D. a success

32. Which of the following about Qian Xuesen is **not** true according to the passage?

- A. He finished high school in Beijing.
B. He and his wife returned home in 1949
C. He died in October, 2009 when he was 98.
D. He was named "the Father of China's Missiles"

33. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The life of Qian Xuesen. B. The family of Qian Xuesen.
C. The film of Qian Xuesen. D. The research of Qian Xuesen.

第二部分

本部分共 6 题, 共 20 分。根据题目要求, 完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。

AR (增强现实) is a new technology (技术) right now. AR lets us see the real-life environment (环境) right in front of us—a pterodactyl (翼手龙) landing in the trees and the palaces in the past. Many of us know that AR is used in mobile games. However, education (教育) is another important space where this technology can make a difference.



AR brings science to life in education. In the past, teachers used 2D pictures and lifeless models (模型) to teach science. With AR, science will become more lively. Students can use AR apps to learn different animals. Students can also learn other subjects with AR. For example, in geography classes, students can see great natural phenomena (自然现象) wherever they are. In history lessons, students could walk into buildings of last century or talk with historical heroes. AR brings the real world to the classroom.

AR is also useful for schools in villages and small towns, where students can't often go to museums in big cities. In the past, only students from rich families could pay for the travel to famous places like the British Museum or the Louvre. Soon, with the help of AR technology, students from around the world may be able to visit these places. In some ways, the AR experience would be even more exciting than a real trip to a museum because students could touch historical objects (物品) freely.

AR in education is the future of all students. It will change the education for maybe a hundred years. With the help of AR, the classrooms of the future may not look much like the classrooms of the past.

34. Is AR a new technology right now?
35. What did teachers use to teach science in the past?
36. What can students do in geography classes with the help of AR?
37. Why would the AR experience be even more exciting than a real trip to a museum?
38. What is the passage mainly about?

五、文段表达 (10 分)

39. 根据中文和英文提示,完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

腹有诗书气自华,最是书香能致远。读书有益于育德、励志、启智、明史。你校世界读书日的主题征文活动“我最喜爱的作家”仍在继续,请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:你最喜爱的作家是谁,你对这位作家的了解以及你对他/她的看法。

提示词语: be born, at the age of, begin, great

提示问题: • Who is your favourite writer?

• How much do you know about him/her?

• What do you think of him/her?

Reading is very important in our life. _____

朝阳区 2021-2022 学年度第二学期期末

七年级英语听力测试

一、听后选择（共 14 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 21 分）

听对话或独白，根据所听内容从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项，并将答案填涂在答题卡的相应位置上。听每段对话或独白前，你有 10 或 15 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，你有 5 秒钟的时间作答。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第1至第2小题，现在，你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

1. Whose watch is this?

A. It's Betty's.

B. It's Lingling's.

C. It's Mike's.

2. What colour is the wallet?

A. It's white.

B. It's black.

C. It's blue.

听下面一段对话，回答第3至第4小题，现在，你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

3. Which club does the girl want to join?

A. The Music Club.

B. The Volleyball Club.

C. The Art Club.

4. What can the girl do?

A. Sing songs.

B. Draw pictures.

C. Play volleyball.

听下面一段对话，回答第5至第6小题，现在，你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

5. Where is the nearest bus station?

A. Next to a bank.

B. Opposite a bank.

C. In front of a bookshop.

6. How will the man go there?

A. On foot.

B. By taxi.

C. By bike.

听下面一段对话，回答第7至第8小题，现在，你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

7. Where was Yao Ming born?

A. In Shanghai.

B. In Beijing.

C. In Shenzhen.

8. When did Yao Ming join the National Basketball Team?

A. In 1980.

B. In 1998.

C. In 2002.

听下面一段对话，回答第9至第11小题。现在，你有15秒钟的时间阅读这三道小题。

9. What did Karen do in her hometown?

- A. She swam in the sea.
- B. She visited tea farms.
- C. She bought some food.

10. What can we learn about the man?

- A. He will visit his grandma.
- B. He is a good football player.
- C. He never went fishing before.

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Their hometowns.
- B. Their holiday trips.
- C. Their trip plans.

听下面一段独白，回答第12至第14小题。现在，你有15秒钟的时间阅读这三道小题。

12. How many new kinds of music are mentioned in the monologue (独白)?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.

13. What can we know from the speaker?

- A. Rock musicians usually play alone.
- B. Blue songs often tell funny stories.
- C. The words of rap music sound like poems.

14. What's the purpose (目的) of the speaker?

- A. To share some new kinds of American music.
- B. To know some American musicians.
- C. To tell stories of American music.

二、听后表达 (共7小题; 每小题2分, 共14分)

听对话，根据所听内容将答案写在答题卡的相应位置上。共听7段对话，每段对话播放后有1道小题。听每段对话前，你有5秒钟的时间阅读每道题。听完后，你有15秒钟的时间作答。每段对话你将听两遍。

1. 请听下面一段对话，回答第1小题

How will the woman go to the Capital Museum?

2. 请听下面一段对话, 回答第 2 小题。

What kind of music does the girl like best?

3. 请听下面一段对话, 回答第 3 小题。

Who did the girl go to Hainan with?

4. 请听下面一段对话, 回答第 4 小题。

Why does the boy like Shakespeare's poems just a little?

5. 请听下面一段对话, 回答第 5 小题。

When does Kate give her parents a big hug?

6. 请听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 小题。

What will the students take to school in the future?

7. 请听下面一段对话, 回答第 7 小题。

Where are they going this weekend?

三、听短文, 记录关键信息 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

请根据所听到的短文内容和提示词语, 将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。每空只需填写一个词。短文你将听两遍。

What to do when talking with others	
Don't stand too close to them.	give them more personal 1. _____
Look into their 2. _____	mean you are listening to them carefully
Don't 3. _____ them a lot.	◆ shake hands with them or 4. _____ each other
Smile at them.	◆ show that you are 5. _____ in their words ◆ make them feel good