

日照市 2022 年初中学业水平考试

英语 试题

(满分 90 分, 时间 100 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分, 共 8 页。答题前, 考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、准考证号等填写在答题卡规定的位置上。考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
2. 第 I 卷每题选出答案后, 都必须用 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, 再选涂其他答案标号。在试卷上答题无效。
3. 第 II 卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答, 答案须写在答题卡各题目指定的区域内, 在试卷上答题无效; 如需改动, 先划掉原来的答案, 然后再写上新的答案。

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 45 分)

一、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I grew to be a tall girl but I tried to be as ordinary (平常) as possible. At school, I always chose a 1 in the back of the room, and never put up my hand in class. In my last year in high school, we were 2 that a new English teacher, Oliver Bascom, was going to 3 us.

Oliver Bascom! The girls laughed as we imagined a short and bald (秃头) man. But this was in fact not 4, because this man would teach us for the whole year. 5, after we opened the door, there in front of the blackboard, we 6 a young and handsome man!

All at once the seventeen-year-old girls flew to get to the 7 seats in the classroom. And I managed to 8 a front and center desk. I really wanted to make a good impression (印象) on my new teacher, 9 I usually kept quiet.

One Friday Mr. Oliver Bascom asked us to write an essay (文章) as our first writing homework, which I was good at. And then I worked the whole weekend 10 the essay and waited nervously for Mr. Bascom's evaluation (评价).

Three days later, he arrived in class holding the papers that he had 11. "I've chosen the ten best essays for class discussion," he said.

Twenty minutes later, I was most 12 when he got to the last essay. I didn't hear my name.

"These are all great essays," Mr. Dascom continued. "However, I am now going to read you the most successful of all..." We were all surprised as I was the writer of this unusual 13!

A 14 girl walked out of the classroom that day. I knew that I had a new set of standards to follow and that anything was possible in the future. Finally, I raised my 15.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. neighbor | B. partner | C. seat | D. space |
| 2. A. warned | B. told | C. shown | D. asked |
| 3. A. help | B. serve | C. train | D. teach |
| 4. A. exciting | B. simple | C. funny | D. true |
| 5. A. Interestingly | B. Nervously | C. Surprisingly | D. Sadly |
| 6. A. met | B. saw | C. noticed | D. caught |
| 7. A. spare | B. empty | C. front | D. back |
| 8. A. get | B. set | C. use | D. share |
| 9. A. and | B. so | C. but | D. or |
| 10. A. for | B. with | C. about | D. on |
| 11. A. praised | B. corrected | C. studied | D. written |
| 12. A. worried | B. satisfied | C. bored | D. disappointed |
| 13. A. novel | B. work | C. book | D. play |
| 14. A. quiet | B. lovely | C. clever | D. different |
| 15. A. head | B. hand | C. arm | D. shoulder |

二、阅读理解(共15小题,每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

If you want to find more about chocolate, you can go to hundreds of special shops, museums, and visitor centers in different countries.

Barcelona, Spain

One of the most interesting chocolate museums is in Barcelona, Spain. You can find some of Barcelona's most famous buildings here, but of course, they are all made of chocolate. You can also learn how to make it. If the wonderful smell makes you hungry, do not worry. You get a good ticket when you arrive—it is a bar of chocolate and you can eat it while you are walking around!

Prague, Czech

Visitors to Prague in the Czech Republic can also go to an unusual small museum. It has pictures by the artist Vladomir Cech and he made them all in chocolate. At the museum, you can try making a picture yourself. But be careful—it is not easy!

Birmingham, UK

Cadbury World center in Birmingham in the UK is also a famous place with chocolate lovers. Over 500,000 people go there every year to find out about the Cadbury story.

The visitor center is next to their famous factory. You can stand in the corner of the building and watch while people make real Cadbury Dairy Milk. Hundreds of bars go past your eyes every minute—it is very exciting!

Hershey, USA

Hershey's Chocolate World in the USA is even more popular, with around three million visitors every year. It is a lot more than just a museum because you can visit a special 4D cinema here and go on a ride too. People sit in little cars to move from room to room, and on the journey they learn all about Hershey's chocolate.

16. What is special about the ticket mentioned in the passage?

- A. It is made of chocolate.
- B. It has pictures of chocolate.
- C. It shows how to make chocolate.
- D. It tells you the way to a 4D cinema.

17. Where can you learn to make a chocolate picture yourself?

- A. In Barcelona.
- B. In Prague.
- C. In Birmingham.
- D. In Hershey.

18. What do we know about the chocolate museum in Hershey?

- A. It offers a special journey.
- B. It tells the Cadbury story.
- C. It has buildings made of chocolate.
- D. It receives over 500,000 visitors every year.

B

This big-sister thing wasn't pleasant. I was five, and my sister Lisa was two years younger. Every time we did something that we shouldn't do, I got into more trouble. It seemed everybody paid attention to her.

One day I was playing with the kids next door, and found out that in other people's houses, the older kids had later bedtime. Going back with my new-found information, I asked my mother to make a change and she said no.

So I went to my room and started to pack. Into the suitcase (行李箱) went my books and some toys. Putting some more clothes into it, I went downstairs. Mum looked up and asked if I was running away. As I told her yes, she wasn't nearly as upset as I expected.

"Are you going to Grandma Sylvia's?" I couldn't believe she would know this. She was like a witch (女巫).

Without answering her, I went out, pulling the suitcase with great difficulty, not knowing Mum was following behind.

Finally I got to Grandma's house about two kilometers away. Before I knocked, the door opened. Grandma told me she was happy to see me, and I realized Mum had already called ahead.

Soon Mum came in, sat in my grandfather's chair, took my hot little face in her hands and said, "Sweet-heart, I don't want you to be so unhappy. If it's hard for you to live with Lisa, tomorrow I'll call the orphanage (孤儿院) and send her away."

Knowing what an orphanage was, I started to cry. "Don't send my sister away!" Mum unwillingly agreed that we would all go home and give it another try. That night, Mum fed us, gave us a bath and sent us to bed at the same time.

In the following years, once in a while Lisa and I would have a fight, and to this day, if I turn over my shoulder and say, "Mum, Lisa's being mean (坏) to me!" Mum always answers in the same way, "You had your chance."

19. The girl ran away from home because she thought _____.

- A. Lisa always made trouble B. Lisa had later bedtime
C. she had to share love with Lisa D. she was treated differently

20. Why did the girl think Mum was like a witch?

- A. Mum didn't care about her leaving.
B. Mum refused to make a change.
C. Mum knew where she was going.
D. Mum knew Grandma was waiting for her.

21. What does the mother want to tell the girl by saying "You had your chance"?

- A. She should try to fight back.
B. She can run away from home again.
C. She can still send Lisa to the orphanage.
D. She should learn to get along well with Lisa.

22. Which of the following best describes the mother in the story?

- A. Mean B. Wise C. Strict D. Unfair.

C

When you do some running, you have a lot of energy which comes from the movement of your body. When you suddenly stop, your body loses this energy. We already have watches and small medical devices (设备) which can use energy that we make when we move. In the future, people like police officers and soldiers may wear devices on their legs to "catch" this lost energy and keep it in batteries (电池). They could use the power for computers, radios or other devices.

In December 2008, most people walking across Hachiko Square, Tokyo, probably did not notice four yellow squares on the road as they hurried to work. The squares were made of special materials that make electricity when they change shape. When people stood on the squares, the shape of the materials changed and they produced electricity. The squares were only there for twenty days, but in that time they produced enough power to make a TV work 1,400 hours! Imagine putting these squares under all the streets in Tokyo. One day, we may turn our streets into power stations!

We can also use body heat. Every day, 250,000 people use Stockholm's Central Station. They eat and drink, carry heavy bags, and run to catch trains — and their bodies produce a lot of heat when they do these things. Inside the station, the heat is taken from the air and used to heat water for a nearby building.

It is a great way to get free energy — all you need is a lot of people.

23. What provides energy for the watches and small medical devices?

- A. Electricity in batteries. B. Body movement.
C. Power stations. D. Body temperature.

24. The materials in the four squares produce electricity by changing the _____.

- A. shape B. color C. weight D. direction

25. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The high temperature. B. The hot water service.
C. The use of body heat. D. The crowded station.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People power is made good use of now.
B. It's easy to turn streets into power stations.
C. The use of people power has a bright future.
D. The writer doubts the use of people power.

D

After work, you go back home, open an app, place your order, and wait for your

food to be delivered (投递) to your home. This is how many young people eat in China these days. According to the latest report from the China Internet Network Information Center, 421 million Chinese people use online food delivery services. That's just half of the total number of Internet users in China.

Which group of people is ordering food online the most? For sure, it is mainly young people. A recent report by Meituan, a food delivery service, showed that 86.3% of the service's users are between 20 and 34 years old. These people are the main force driving the development of the food delivery industry.

Small families depend largely on food delivery services. Chinese families have changed in size over the past ten years. In 2002, only 7.7% of families have only one person. But this number increased to 15.6% in 2017. Two-person families rose from 18.4% in 2002 to 27.2% in 2017. For small families, cooking always takes a lot of time and energy, so ordering food online has become more popular.

The improvement of China's food delivery services has also made more customers interested. According to Meituan's report, the average (平均) time it takes to make a food delivery dropped from 38 minutes in 2016 to 29 minutes in 2020. Many delivery apps are also offering more services, delivering products such as fruit, vegetables, medicine and even flowers. As their services continue to improve, it's certain that the food delivery industry will keep growing in the future.

27. The writer introduces the topic by _____.
A. giving an example
B. telling a story
C. making a comparison
D. answering a question
28. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2?
A. 86.3% of Internet users order food online.
B. Food delivery has developed rapidly.
C. Food delivery is popular with young people.
D. Most Internet users like to order food on Meituan.
29. Why has ordering food online become more popular?
A. People are lazier than before.
B. People aren't good at cooking.
C. Families prefer different food.
D. Families are becoming smaller.
30. What does the writer think of the food delivery industry?
A. It will be growing well.
B. Its service badly needs improving.
C. It shouldn't offer other services.
D. Its development will slow down.

第II卷(非选择题 共45分)

三、词汇运用(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

根据首字母或汉语提示,在答题卡上写出下列句子中单词的完全形式。

31. My friend gave me some advice on how to keep a pet.
32. I must return the books to the library before Friday.
33. Tom was so sleepy that he could h hardly keep his eyes open.
34. My car has b broken down. Will you please give me a ride?
35. We all volunteered on the farm e except Tom, who was ill at home.
36. Reading widely (广泛) will make you a wise man.
37. If you don't do it now, you'll only regret (后悔) it.
38. The more you exercise, the healthier (健康) you will be.
39. National parks give a safe home to local plants and animals (动物).
40. Lily is a careful (细心) girl and she seldom makes mistakes at work.

四、语法填空(共10小题,每小题1分,满分10分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式(每空不多于三个单词)。

In America hitching a ride (搭便车) is very common. Many people there love hitching a ride during 41 (they) trips. I also once hitched a ride when I was travelling in America.

I 42 (drive) on the road when my car stopped. I was going to a town that was 43 (far) than I had expected. My tank (油箱) became empty 44 I got to the town. Standing there, I didn't know what to do. I just knew I needed help. But I could see nobody around. Who could I turn to? Then I thought 45 the scenes that I had seen in Hollywood 46 (movie). I remembered that people in America loved hitching a ride. I told myself that I could do that too.

So when a car was coming, I tried to hitch a ride. To my joy, the car 47 (real) stopped in front of me. The driver was 48 old man. After knowing my problem, he said he could help me out. He took me to the nearest gas station. But then he left as he had something important 49 (do).

I couldn't walk all the way back to my car. Therefore, I tried to hitch a ride and I

was 50 (help) out once again. I was greatly moved.

五、阅读表达(共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

阅读下面短文,回答短文后面的各个小题。

Anne of Green Gables has been a favorite book of teenagers all over the world since it came out in 1908. What it teaches us is simple: How to grow up to be a happy and useful person.

Anne is an 11-year-old orphan who arrives in the town of Avonlea, Canada. She helps Mathew and Marilla Cuthbert, a brother and sister, on their farm.



At first, Mathew and Marilla hope to adopt (收养) a boy, not a thin girl. Will she be of any use on the farm? It seems unlikely; Anne is very imaginative, talkative and easily distracted (分心的). That's not what is needed on a farm.

And yet, Anne proves (证明) that she can actually be useful. She works really hard. But she doesn't lose her great sense of fun and this is why readers love the story. She doesn't become "a good girl", if "good girl" means knowing only how to work and live unhappily. We see Anne's love for life everywhere. She knows how to enjoy herself, whether it's by eating ice cream or trying on a new dress.

Many stories for children are written to tell them how to be good. Usually, it means doing one's duty (责任) and not having any fun. But that's not the kind of story Canadian author Lucy Maud Montgomery wanted to tell. The book gives readers a helping hand rather than try to scare them into being "good" girls and boys.

51. When was the book first printed?
52. Why do the brother and sister dislike Anne at first?
53. How does Ann prove herself on the farm?
54. What is a usual "good girl" like in the passage?
55. What does the writer of the passage think of the book?

六、写作(满分15分)

为响应教育部加强中小学劳动教育的要求,培养学生爱劳动的好习惯,你校学生会举行了主题为"Do housework and develop ourselves"的征文比赛。请根据以下内容提示,用英语写一篇短文参加这次征文活动。

1. 劳动内容(做饭、洗衣服……);
 2. 你的收获。
- 注意:
1. 词数:90左右;
 2. 根据提示要点表述,可适当增加细节,使行文连贯;
 3. 开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Do housework and develop ourselves

Do you often do housework? I often