**骏景中学七年级2021学年下学期期中试卷（英语）**

本试卷共五大题，满分90分。考试时间120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或铅笔填写准考证号姓名、试室号、座位号，再用2B铅笔把试室号、座位号的对应数字涂黑。

2. 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。如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题纸各题目指定区域的相应位置上；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。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**一、语法选择（每小题1分，共10题，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。

When it comes to Guangzhou, what places of interest will you think of? Actually, there \_\_\_1\_\_\_ a lot of famous tourist attractions（旅游景点）in Guangzhou. Among them, Canton Tower is probably the most famous. In most people’s eyes, it is not only a new symbol（标志）of Guangzhou \_\_\_2\_\_\_ also a work of art.

Canton Tower is the highest tower in China and the second highest TV tower in the world with a height of 600 meters. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ you stand on the top of the tower, you can get a bird’s-eye view of the Pearl River. Visitors are \_\_\_4\_\_\_ in taking photos of the city at the tower.

On 25 November, 2005, workers started \_\_\_5\_\_\_ this tower. In 2010, the colourful lights of the tower lit up \_\_\_6\_\_\_ sky for the first time. People \_\_\_7\_\_\_ about four years building it.

Canton Tower is in the center of Guangzhou. It is easy \_\_\_8\_\_\_ there by bus or by underground. If you want to know more about the tower, you can search the Internet for \_\_\_9\_\_\_ useful information about it. For example, there is a 4D cinema in it and the tower is open from 9:30 a.m. \_\_\_10\_\_\_ 10:30 p.m.

1. A. is B. are C. was D. were

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

3. A. If B. Until C. Because D. Although

4. A. interest B. interests C. interesting D. interested

5. A. build B. built C. building D. to building

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

7. A. spend B. are spending C. spent D. will spend

8. A. to get B. get C. gets D. getting

9. A. a few B. some C. any D. many

10. A. at B. to C. in D. on

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

London is the \_\_\_11\_\_\_ city in \_\_\_12\_\_\_. There are over seven \_\_\_13\_\_\_ people there. London is also one of the most important \_\_\_14\_\_\_ in the world. You can find some of the best theaters and museums of the world there. There are many high buildings and \_\_\_15\_\_\_ parks, too. In London, you may \_\_\_16\_\_\_ many interesting places. The River Thames is a very beautiful \_\_\_17\_\_\_. There are many \_\_\_18\_\_\_ and ships coming and going on it. Many people from other countries go on boat \_\_\_19\_\_\_ on the river. The Tower Bridge is near the Tower of London. Boats leave Tower Bridge every half \_\_\_20\_\_\_.

11. A. youngest B. biggest C. smallest D. oldest

12. A. Britain B. France C. China D. English

13. A. millions B. million C. hundreds D. hundred

14. A. schools B. towns C. cities D. countries

15. A. long B. difficult C. low D. beautiful

16. A. work B. study C. visit D. say

17. A. river B. city C. museum D. park

18. A. cars B. boats C. buses D. trains

19. A. journeys B. ride C. drive D. trips

20. A. minute B. second C. hour D. year

**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）**

阅读下列表格或短文内容，从每题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**(A)**

If someone says to you “give me five”, do not search your pocket to get five Yuan! It will make others laugh! The person is not asking for your money, but your fingers.

In the US, “give me five” or “give me the high five” is a popular gesture. You can see it often in films or on TV. It means slapping（拍）of each other’s raised（举起的）right hands together.

People do it when they meet for the first time or something happy happens. For example, a student has good marks in exams or wins a lottery ticket（彩票）. If a football team wins a game, the players will give high fives to everyone around to celebrate.

This gesture may come from the old Roman gesture of raising the right arm for the emperor. This showed that the person raising his arm did not have a sword（刀）in his hand.

Why not try to give the high five to your friends?

21. “Give me five” is a gesture to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. make people laugh B. ask for money

C. celebrate success D. search one’s pocket

22. When you \_\_\_\_\_\_, you give your friends high fives.

A. lose your money B. go back home

C. win a football game D. do badly in exams

23. The Romans raised the right arm for the emperor because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they were proud of their emperor

B. they were happy to see the emperor

C. they wanted to show no weapons

D. we don’t know

**(B)**

There are all kinds of animals on our planet. Some are cute, but some are not. Some are small, but some are big. Here are four of the funniest, friendliest animals. But remember, although they look nice, it doesn’t mean they are always friendly.

Not all dogs are so cute, but most of them are pretty friendly. When you come near an unfamiliar（不熟悉的）dog, remember to hold out your hand, so he can smell you and see that you mean not harm.

Cows love to eat grass, and they eat quite a lot! You needn’t be afraid of this kind of quiet farm animals. But don’t run at a cow in a field or touch one, unless you are told by an adult it’s okay.

Horses are big and beautiful animals, but they can be frightened easily. A horse might jump up if he hears a loud noise, or kick her legs if you come near too suddenly. All horses, like humans are different.

Chimpanzees（黑猩猩）make funny faces and put on a real show at the zoo, but believe it or not, they can be very dangerous. And they are strong, too much stronger than humans, so you should never make a chimp mad!

24. Which of the animals can make faces?

A. Cows. B. Chimpanzees C. Dogs D. Horses

25. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cows are quiet B. all dogs are cute

C. horses never kick their legs D. chimpanzees are not dangerous

26. According to the passage, you shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ when you see a cow.

A. run at a cow in a field B. hold out your hand

C. make it mad D. make a loud noise

27. The author wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some animals are cute, but they are small

B. some animals are not cute, but they are tall

C. some animals are funny, but they are not beautiful

D. some animals look nice, but they are not always friendly

**(C)**

If you look up into a tree, you can often see animals like squirrels and birds. But you may see a very different animal in the *argan tree*（摩洛哥坚果树）in Morocco: goat! Goats climb the branches to eat the fruits.

The *argan tree* can be up to 30 feet tall and it only grows in southwestern Morocco（摩洛哥）. This area is quite dry and hot. There is not much food for goats in the part of Morocco. So when *argan* fruits ripen（成熟）, the goats carefully climb up the *argan trees* and eat the yellow and dark brown fruits of *argan trees*.

These goats cannot **digest** the nut（坚果）inside the fruit. However, they spit out（吐出）the nut. Farmers collect these nuts and get the seeds inside them. And they use the seeds to produce argan oil. Argan oil has become popular around the world. This oil is used in cooking. It is also used as a skin and hair cosmetic（化妆品）.

Although these goats help farmers produce *argan* oil, there are other problems because of their tree climbing. Goats often spend about 6 hours on the branches of these trees. Their hooves（羊蹄）hurt the tree’s branches. These tree-climbing goats attract（吸引）tourists so farmers brought in more and more goats to this area. That is also not good for the health of the *argan trees*. *Argan trees* are in danger. Some scientists are trying to save these trees. Hopefully these trees will keep healthy and these goats will continue enjoying these fruits for many years to come!

28. Moroccan goats climb the argan tree to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. look around B. attract tourists C. protect themselves D. look for food

29. What does the underlined word “digest” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. 发现 B. 消化 C. 制造 D. 使用

30. Which of the following is TRUE according to the last paragraph?

A. Bringing in more and more goats is good for the *argan trees*.

B. These goats spend 16 hours on the branches of these trees.

C. Farmers need these goats to help them produce *argan* oil.

D. In the future, these goats can’t continue to enjoy the *argan* fruits.

31. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. Tree-climbing goats of Morocco.

B. *Argan* trees in danger.

C. The helpful Moroccan goats.

D. The importance of *argan* trees.

**(D)**

It was a Tuesday morning in April. Ana got up early. It was a big day today so she decided to wear her lucky blue skirt to school. She really liked that skirt. She had a new shirt to match it, and new shoes, too.

After Ana got dressed, she went into the kitchen, where she could smell the bacon. Ana’s father was making bacon and toast. Ana loved bacon in the morning. Ana’s mother was getting ready for work. Ana’s mother is a teacher at Ana’s school. Ana is in the second grade, and her mother teaches the fourth grade.

Ana was excited about going to school. Her class was going to take a test to see how much they had learned so far that year. Ana couldn’t wait to get to school. Ana sharpened her new pencils for the test. She was going to do her very best on that test. Ana loved school, and she liked to get good grades. Ana ate her breakfast, and then she and her mother went to the school.

Ana went straight to her classroom. Her teacher, Ms Browner, was already there. It was fun to be in Ms Brown’s class because she was a great teacher. Ana’s classmates arrived. Ms Browner checked all the students were present, and then they started the test. Ana tried to remember all the things her teacher taught her that year, and tried very hard to do everything right on the test. The test took over an hour.

After it was over, the class played outside for a long time. Then they ate lunch. After lunch, they watched a funny movie, and then drew pictures until it was time to go home. It was a great day!

32. Why did Ana wear her blue skirt to school that day?

A. Because she thought it made her look nice.

B. Because it match her other clothes.

C. Because she wanted good luck on her test.

D. Because it was part of her school uniform.

33. How did Ana feel on the morning of the day?

A. excited B. hungry C. scared D. impatient

34. The underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the lesson B. lunch C. the test D. the time

35. Put the events in the right order.

a. The teacher checked all her students were there.

b. The children drew some pictures.

c. Ana’s father made her some bacon.

d. Ana sharpened her new pencil.

e. Everyone watched a movie.

A. c, d, a, e, b B. a, d, b, e, c C. c, a, d, b, e D. e, a, c, d, b

**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，每个选项只能用一次。

Thousands of years ago, people didn’t live in cold places because they don’t know how to keep themselves warm. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ When an animal was killed, they made use of its skin to cover their bodies. \_\_\_37\_\_\_

Nature is our friend. It helped us discover fire when lighting hit a forest and started a fire. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ The fire kept people warm, and also frightened wild animals.

Soon people found that their food tasted better when they cooked it, so they began to use fire to cook food. But people still didn’t know how to make fire themselves. When they get fire from the forest, they tried to keep it burning. \_\_\_39\_\_\_

But later, they found different ways to make fire. For example, they made fire by burning wood or rubbing two pieces of stone together.

Today, it’s easy for people to make fire because we have matches, lighters and different kinds of heaters. \_\_\_40\_\_\_

A. If it went out, they had to wait for years.

B. The skin kept them warm.

C. We can make fire at any time we need.

D. People took some of this fire to their homes.

E. Later, they learned how to make clothes

**四、写作（共三节，满分30分）**

**第一节 单词拼写（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

根据短文写出所缺单词。在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。（每空只写一词）

There are a lot of cars, factories in the world so they produce a lot of h\_\_\_41\_\_\_ gases. People cut down m\_\_\_42\_\_\_ of trees every year to get the wood, which will lead to a great disaster. This is not good for the environment and our human beings will suffer a lot from the bad result. We should try our best to p\_\_\_43\_\_\_ the Earth and fight a\_\_\_44\_\_\_ the air pollution. For e\_\_\_45\_\_\_, we can plant more trees to make the air cool and clean. If we work together, our Earth will become better!

**第二节 完成句子（每空只写一词，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。

46. 这些孩子够大了可以照顾自己了。

These children are old enough to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

47. 昨晚我们很累所以很快就睡着了。

We were \_\_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ quickly.

48. 老师把我们带到了市中心去观光。

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_\_ the city center to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

49. 不要放弃学习英语，因为英语很重要。

Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ learning English because it is very important.

50. 红酒由葡萄制造而成。

Wine \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ grapes.

**第三节 书面表达（共1小题，满分15分）**

假设你是一名七年级学生李华，你的学校将举行环保周活动，请根据以下要点提示，完成一篇保护树木的演讲稿，号召大家一起行动起来，保护树木。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 树木对人类的重要性 | 1. 树木能帮助清洁空气，是重要的环保卫士。  2. 树木为人们提供水果、木材等，让人类生活更方便。  3. （自己补充至少一点） |
| 如何保护树木？ | 1. 停止砍伐树木。  2. 不使用一次性筷子、节约用纸等。  3. （自己补充至少一点） |

参考词汇：throwaway chopsticks一次性筷子

Dear students,

I am Li Hua. It’s my honor to speak here today. My topic is protecting trees. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

**一、语法选择（每小题1分;共10题，满分10分）**

1~5 BCADC 6~10 DCABB

**二、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

11~15 BABCD 16~20 CABDC

**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）**

21~23 CCC 24~27 BAAD 28~31 DBCA 32~35 CACA

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

36~40 EBDAC

**四、写作（共三节，满分30分）**

**第一节 单词拼写（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

41. harmful; 42. millions; 43. protect; 44. against; 45. example

**第二节 完成句子（每空只写一词，共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）**

46. take care of themselves; 47. so that fell asleep; 48. led us go sightseeing

49. give up; 50. is made from

**第三节 书面表达（共1小题，满分15分）**

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