

延庆区 2021—2022 学年第二学期期末试卷

初二英语

2022.06

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（共 6 分，每题 0.5 分）

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

- Next Friday is Tom's birthday. Let's buy a gift for _____.
A. me B. you C. him D. her
- We plan to go to Shenzhen _____ July, and we will take the high-speed railway.
A. in B. on C. at D. of
- The volunteers have worked for a whole day, _____ nobody stopped to rest.
A. so B. but C. or D. for
- Carl, _____ you play the piano?
— No, I can't. But I am learning how to play it.
A. need B. must C. should D. can
- Tina, _____ do you like reading so much?
— Because it helps me learn about different things.
A. why B. when C. where D. who
- Mount Hua and Mount Huang are both famous, but Mount Hua is _____.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. the highest
- My father _____ a movie online when I got home.
A. watches B. watched C. is watching D. was watching
- Tina's grandmother _____ for a walk with her tomorrow morning.
A. went B. goes C. will go D. has gone
- Emily usually _____ her homework at school.
A. did B. has done C. will do D. does
- Look! What are the children doing on the playground?
— Oh, they _____ volleyball.
A. are playing B. played C. will play D. have played
- I _____ many books on art since last year.
A. am reading B. read C. have read D. will read
- Jane, could you please tell us _____?
— I take exercise at least an hour every day.
A. how you kept healthy and strong
B. how you keep healthy and strong
C. how do you keep healthy and strong
D. how did you keep healthy and strong

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每题 1 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。

An Accident

After a day of hard work as a construction worker, Kevin's father was happy to return home. His plan was to take a 13, and then to relax and enjoy the rest of the day.

Just as he was finishing his shower, the phone rang. "Dad, it's for you. Hurry up!" Kevin shouted. His father rushed to finish up his shower. As he was getting out of the bath, he slipped (滑倒) and 14 on the floor.

Kevin's dad cried 15. He had fallen with the whole weight of his body on his left foot! Hearing the shout, Kevin ran to check and found his dad lying on the floor with his left 16 twisted (扭曲的) nearly 180 degrees. It looked like it was broken. His father's face turned pale, but he said calmly to his son, "Kevin, call your mum and tell her to come home."

Kevin punched (按) the numbers nervously, and 17 to his mum what his dad had just said. His mother worked at a nearby grocery store and was home in less than ten minutes. Together, they helped Kevin's father hop on one leg to the car in the garage.

Mum drove the car 18 to the emergency room at the hospital. The doctor checked the foot carefully, and then asked Kevin's dad to hold his breath. All of a sudden, the doctor twisted Kevin's father's foot to set it back to the 19 place.

"Ahhh!" The sound his dad made was terrible. But his left foot was back in its normal position. The doctor explained to Kevin's father that he would need to use crutches to walk for at least three weeks.

"Slipping on a wet floor or in the bathtub is one of the most common accidents around the home," the doctor said.

"It can be very 20. Some people fall and bump their heads on the edge of a piece of furniture, causing serious concussions (脑震荡)."

Kevin's mum comforted Dad, "It could be worse," she said. "Next time, don't rush to get out of the bathtub."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13. A. shower | B. walk | C. trip | D. photo |
| 14. A. danced | B. stood | C. fell | D. played |
| 15. A. happily | B. loudly | C. quietly | D. slowly |
| 16. A. arm | B. eye | C. ear | D. foot |
| 17. A. repeated | B. introduced | C. wrote | D. read |
| 18. A. angrily | B. directly | C. secretly | D. proudly |
| 19. A. opposite | B. wrong | C. beautiful | D. correct |
| 20. A. funny | B. exciting | C. dangerous | D. important |

三、阅读理解 (共 26 分, 每题 2 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文, 根据其内容, 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

What do you argue about at home? We asked three students and their parents.

Andy: My mum and I argue about homework a lot. If I finish my school work early, she would add more exercises. And she won't let me use the computer on my own. She won't let me enter the password myself. I'm not a little boy anymore.	Susan: I'm proud of Andy. He's a sweet and smart child. And he often gets praise from his teachers. But he's a bit lazy so I have to be strict with him. I set a password on the computer so he can't use it freely or spend too much time on it.
Jessica: I love my mum but we argue a lot. She says I'm always late and she says my phone bill is too high! I know she cares about me but I think she sometimes acts like she's my boss. This causes problems between us.	Karen: Jessica makes friends easily. She's very popular among her classmates. But she has too many friends, and she spends hours on the phone! I'm not sure if these are the "right" friends for her. I let her go out on weekends but she often comes back late. She has not grown up yet.
Edward: My dad's pretty cool. I can have friends come over to our house any time. We never argue except that he makes me clean my room. He often says my room is in a mess and things are dirty, but I don't think so. I like the way it is.	George: I let Edward bring friends home whenever he wants. He can be messy sometimes. He never makes his bed and he hates tidying his room. He thinks he can find things more easily if they're lying around.

21. _____ argue about homework a lot.

A. Andy and Susan

B. Jessica and Karen

C. Edward and George

D. George and Karen

22. Jessica and her mother argue because _____.

A. her mother doesn't care about her

B. she is very popular among her classmates

C. her mother doesn't let her go out on weekends

D. she is always late and her phone bill is too high

23. What's Edward's problem?

A. He seldom does his homework.

B. He doesn't like cleaning his room.

C. He never gets praise from his teachers.

D. He spends too much time on his computer.

B

A Dream Comes True

As a young girl, I always wanted to fly a plane, but back then it was almost impossible for a woman to do that.

A taste of flying came at last in 2001. I got a chance to ride in a hot air balloon on my birthday. But it was not as exciting as I expected. We went up directly high in the air and right back down moving around very low.

Later, I wished I could skydive some day! So when I heard there was a chance to let my dream come true, I decided to take it.

However, my children were very nervous about it. They asked me to talk things over with my doctor before that. When I told the doctor what I was planning to do, he said, “An 84-year-old woman like you could break bones during the landing.” But all this could not prevent me from having a try and flying into the air.

On June 11, 2013, I went up in a plane with my coach (教练). When it reached 13,000 feet high in the sky—a good enough height for skydiving, we threw ourselves out of the plane. When we first hit the air, the wind was very strong. But after a short while, it became better. We were in a free fall for about a minute. Then we opened the parachute (降落伞) and just floated downward for about four minutes. Being up in the clouds and looking at the view below was unlike anything I have ever felt, much better than from the hot air balloon.

“Don’t stop living just because you are too old” is what I’d like to say, “If there’s something you want to experience, go for it. If it’s something that is possible, make it happen.”

24. When did the writer get a chance to ride in a hot air balloon?

- A. In 2001. B. In 2013. C. In 2011. D. In 2016.

25. How did the writer’s children feel when the writer decided to skydive?

- A. Impossible. B. Excited. C. Nervous. D. Dangerous.

26. What can we know from the passage?

- A. It is not safe to ride in a hot air balloon.
B. Go for it if you want to do something.
C. Flying a plane is a perfect experience.
D. Skydiving is very popular nowadays.

C

Pinyin's Sixtieth Birthday

ā	á	ǎ	à
ō	ó	ǒ	ò
ē	é	ě	è
ī	í	ǐ	ì
ū	ú	ǔ	ù
ü	ü	ǜ	ü

Pinyin, a system that uses the Latin letters, tells us how to pronounce Chinese characters. What you learned in your first Chinese class in primary school was probably pinyin. The year 2018 marks pinyin's sixtieth birthday.

In 1958, Chinese linguist Zhou Youguang and his team designed (设计) pinyin. Before that, Chinese people used many other methods to denote (标注) the pronunciation of Chinese characters. In ancient China, people denoted Chinese characters using other Chinese characters that had the same pronunciation. Some of the symbols are Chinese character strokes (笔画). For example, a vertical stroke is pronounced as “i” in pinyin. Some people still use this method.

However, these methods are not as simple to use as pinyin. Because of pinyin, many illiterate (不识字的) people have learned how to read. We use pinyin to type Chinese characters into computers and phones. Pinyin has been useful in other ways too. It helps to **promote** the use of Standard Chinese, or Mandarin, so people who speak different dialects (方言) can still understand each other.

Pinyin is not only popular in China. Many people around the world start to learn Chinese by learning pinyin. You might say “nihao” instead of “hello” to a foreign friend. The *Oxford English Dictionary* includes more than 100 Chinese words in pinyin, such as zhongguomeng for “Chinese dream”, and wanggou for “online shopping”.

Pinyin is not only a language tool, but also a cultural bridge that connects China to the world, *Guangming Daily* noted. Pinyin is still young. But it has been and will still be a useful tool in the future.

27. The underlined word “**promote**” in paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.
 A. spread B. explain C. introduce D. remember
28. The third paragraph mainly tells us about _____.
 A. the designers of pinyin B. the usefulness of pinyin
 C. the problems of pinyin D. the pronunciation of pinyin
29. The writer talks about the *Oxford English Dictionary* to tell us _____.
 A. pinyin will replace English very soon B. pinyin will not be used any more
 C. pinyin is popular all over the world D. pinyin is not popular in China
30. What can we know from the passage?
 A. Pinyin has some disadvantages now.
 B. Pinyin has been used since ancient China.
 C. The writer feels hopeful about the future of pinyin.
 D. The writer thinks it is too difficult to learn to use pinyin.

D

Chicken eggs come in many colours, but there are two that we often see at the supermarket: brown and white. Though brown eggs are often more expensive, the colour of an eggshell (蛋壳) says nothing about the quality (质量) of inside. According to scientists, the only difference between brown eggs and white eggs lies in the breed (品种) of the chicken that lays them.



You may have heard people say that white-feathered chickens always lay white eggs and brown chickens lay brown eggs. While it's true that a chicken's colouring can say something about its eggs, you shouldn't be looking at the feathers only. The colour of a hen's earlobes (耳垂) is actually the best indicator (标志) of what colour its eggs will be. If it's white, the chicken's eggs will likely be white, and if it's darker, they will likely be brown. This trick even works for Araucana chickens, which have green-blue earlobes and lay matching eggs.

Another wrong idea about eggs is that brown eggs are better for you or more "natural" than the white ones. This may have come from the fact that more expensive organic (有机的) eggs tend to be brown, and brown foods (like whole grain items) are usually healthier than the processed (经过特殊加工的) white versions. But an eggshell's colour has nothing to do with the egg's nutritional value.

Any difference in labels and pricing on egg cartons comes down to the breed of the chicken. White Leghorn chickens—which lay white eggs—produce more eggs on cheaper diets, so they are favoured by factory farms. Breeds that lay brown eggs, like Rhode Island Red chickens, require higher quality food and lay higher quality eggs. But given the right care and food, white egg-laying chickens can just as easily lay higher quality eggs as the brown egg-laying chickens.

31. What might be the color of Araucana chickens' eggs?
- A. Yellow-brown. B. Green-blue.
C. White. D. Red.
32. The writer probably agrees that _____.
A. factory farms prefer Rhode Island Red chicken
B. white eggs are much more expensive than brown ones
C. an eggshell's colour has improved the egg's nutritional value
D. chickens which lay white eggs can also lay higher quality eggs
33. Which would be the best title for this passage?
A. Which are more nutritional, brown eggs or white eggs?
B. Which are more favourable, brown eggs or white eggs?
C. Which are harder, brown eggs or white eggs?
D. Which are bigger, brown eggs or white eggs?

第二部分

本部分共11题，共20分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达(共5分，每题1分)

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

Children's Author Beverly Cleary

You might not be familiar with the name Beverly Cleary, but perhaps you have read one of her books—*Ramona the Pest*, *Dear Mr Henshaw*, among many other titles. Cleary is one of the world's most-beloved children's authors. By showing that stories about ordinary kids could be interesting, too, she changed the world of children's books.

As a child, Cleary had trouble learning to read. Even after she had learned to love reading, she still found many books boring. The girl felt like the people she was reading about had little to do with her or her life. She wanted to read funny books about children like herself.

When she grew up, Cleary became a librarian. One day, some boys leaned across the counter and asked her, "Where are the books about kids like us?" Cleary realized there weren't many books about ordinary kids. So she set out to write some. Her first book, *Henry Huggins*, tells the story of a boy and the stray dog that he takes in. Huggins is just an ordinary third-grader, but the book soon became a hit.

Cleary went on to write more books about Huggins and the other children in his neighbourhood. From this neighbourhood, "Ramona the Pest" became Cleary's best-known character. Ramona is curious (好奇的) and stubborn (倔强的). She is always getting into trouble. Whenever Ramona gets into trouble, it's often funny, but it's also something most kids can understand. Cleary knew what it really felt like to be a kid.

Unlike many other children's authors, Cleary liked to focus on real-life problems. In several of her books, the parents have money problems or are unhappy with their jobs. Cleary dealt with these situations with a gentle sense of humour and a deep understanding.

Cleary created over 40 books in all. More than 91 million copies of her books have been sold. The great author died at the age of 104 on March 25, 2021. Although she is no longer with us, her characters and stories will continue to be loved by many for years to come.

34. Did Beverly Cleary change the world of children's books?
35. Why did Cleary start to write about ordinary children?
36. What is Ramona like?
37. How did Cleary deal with the real-life problems in her books?
38. When did Cleary die?

五、翻译句子(共 5 分, 每题 1 分)

将下面的句子翻译成英文。

39. 我感觉和他相处挺容易的。
40. 首先, 你应该严格要求自己。
41. 他用了半个小时刷盘子。
42. 学英语的时候, 有个好老师会有很大影响。
43. 我一看完就把书还给你。

六、文段表达(10 分)

44. 根据提示, 用英文写一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的文段。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。开头已给出, 不计入词数。

人遇误解休怨恨, 物过严冬即回春。

假设你是李华, 在新华中学学习。请以“A Misunderstanding”为题用英语写一篇短文, 向某网站投稿。主要内容包括描述一次他人误解你的经历, 你是如何处理的, 以及你的收获。

提示词语: quarrel, copy, truth, clear up

提示问题: ● What was the misunderstanding?

● How did you deal with it?

● What have you learned?

*I'm Li Hua from Xinhua Middle School.*_____
