**2022-2023学年第一学期初二级英语学科阶段检测**

分值：90分 时间：90分钟

班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

笔试部分（满分90分）

**一、单项选择（共8小题；每小题1分，满分8分）**

1. --- Do you like sports?

--- Sure. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_ the coming football matches.

A. to watch B. to watching C. watch D. watching

2. The air in Guangzhou is getting much \_\_\_\_\_\_ than before.

A. clean B. the cleanest C. cleanest D. cleaner

3. Though Su Bingtian is over thirty, he can still run \_\_\_\_\_\_ some younger players.

A. so fast as B. more fast than C. more faster than D. as fast as

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ schools in the city will welcome a new kind of reading equipment next term.

A. Hundreds of B. Two hundreds of C. Hundred D. Two hundreds

5. Could you please lend me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A4 paper?

A. any B. lot of C. many D. some

6. They built a bridge over the river. And the bridge is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. twenty-metre-long B. twenty-metres-long

C. twenty metre long D. twenty metres long

7. --- When did Peter leave Shanghai?

--- He left Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening of October 15.

A. in B. at C. on D. till

8. My parents often ask me not to spend too much time \_\_\_\_\_\_ computer games.

A. to play B. playing C. plays D. play

**二、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15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9-23各题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项。

I still remember I \_\_\_9\_\_\_ in love with English from a very young age, because I thought it was such a useful language. Full of strong wishes of learning English, I began to learn it. But soon I found it \_\_\_10\_\_\_ than expected. There were \_\_\_11\_\_\_words, expressions and many \_\_\_12\_\_\_ things to remember. And even if I knew how \_\_\_13\_\_\_ them, I couldn’t use them \_\_\_14\_\_\_ and exactly. And I did rather bad in my first English test. I was \_\_\_15\_\_\_ about it. This made \_\_\_16\_\_\_ upset and I dropped my interest in English little by little.

     When I was in trouble, my English teacher gave me much help. I knew that interest didn’t mean \_\_\_17\_\_\_ and I should have some learning methods. I did as he said \_\_\_18\_\_\_ tried many different ways of learning English. As the days went by, I could do better and better and became \_\_\_19\_\_\_ in it.

     During summer vacation, \_\_\_20\_\_\_ old lady from Australia visited my school. She had a talk with us. It was \_\_\_21\_\_\_ time to meet a foreigner. I learned a lot \_\_\_22\_\_\_ her. \_\_\_23\_\_\_ good time we had!

9. A. fall B. fell C. will fall D. falling

10. A. difficult B. difficultly C. more difficult D. most difficult

11. A. much too B. many too C. too much D. too many

12. A. other B. the other C. others D. another

13. A. to write B. writing C. wrote D. to writing

14. A. correct B. correctly C. correction D. correctness

15. A. worry B. worrying C. worried D. worries

16. A. me B. I C. my D. myself

17. A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

18. A. or B. but C. and D. because

19. A. interested B. interesting

C. more and more interested D. more and more interesting

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

21. A. one B. first C. the one D. the first

22. A. to B. in C. from D. for

23. A. How B. What C. How a D. What a

**三、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，从24-33各题所的A、B、C、D选项中，选出最佳选项。

Developing apps is not an easy thing, but some middle school students are inventing new apps. Recently, lots of middle school students \_\_\_24\_\_\_ an international competition in Shanghai, China. A group of middle school students from China showed their creative \_\_\_25\_\_\_ in the competition.

Lin Shao, a student from Shanghai, invented an app called Health Helper. His app is very useful. It can \_\_\_26\_\_\_ people when and how to do exercise every day. By using this app, people can know their track（轨迹）of running as well as their health conditions.

Zhang Jichen, a Grade Nine student from Beijing, used to be troubled by the bad \_\_\_27\_\_\_. So he invented an app that can calculate PM 2.5 \_\_\_28\_\_\_. To make people breathe fresh air, this app gives not only a lot of information about the weather but also some \_\_\_29\_\_\_ about outdoor activities.

“It is \_\_\_30\_\_\_ to make an app. You have to be really careful and \_\_\_31\_\_\_. Sometimes you have to \_\_\_32\_\_\_ again and again. But I enjoy doing it,” said Yuqi, another student from Shanghai. “Many interesting apps leave a deep impression（印象）on the \_\_\_33\_\_\_ from Google in the competition and we are waiting for their better performance in the future,” the news reporter said.

24. A. took part in B. handed in C. came in D. challenged to

25. A. inventions B. books C. machines D. papers

26. A. ask B. know C. tell D. answer

27. A. vapour B. air C. oxygen D. water

28. A. easily B. early C. quietly D. freely

29. A. experience B. advice C. knowledge D. difference

30. A. interesting B. surprising C. important D. difficult

31. A. bored B. pleased C. tired D. patient

32. A. meet B. introduce C. try D. watch

33. A. actors B. doctors C. waiters D. engineers

**四、阅读（满分27分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共11小题；每小题2分，满分22分）**

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的A、B、C和D项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

Encyclopaedias can give you facts and information about all kinds of subjects. There are different kinds of encyclopaedias, such as encyclopaedia of science, encyclopaedia of music. Do you know which encyclopaedia the following two articles are from?

Philippe Bizot is a famous Mime Master（哑剧大师）from France. He was born in 1967 and began learning mime when he was just eight years old. Since then, he has never stopped studying it. At the age of 20, he got the “International Paris Mime Prize”. In the past 30 years, he has given shows to people across the world. Bizot thinks living in a world without words makes people imagine. With no other things or conversations, Bizot gives the shows only by using his body gestures and facial expressions（面部表情）.

Do you know that not only the fish but also some animals live in the sea? For example, the whale is not a fish. It can’t breathe in the water. It swims in the water. But it comes up for air. The blue whale is the world’s biggest animal. There are other sea animals too. One is called the dolphin. Dolphins need air to live. They breathe air as whales do. Dolphins are very clever.

They sometimes seem to speak to each other. Many other animals live near the sea. Seals and otters（水獭）love the sea. They swim and play there. They eat smaller fish and sea plants.

34. What does the underlined word “gestures” probably mean in Chinese?

A. 语言 B. 手势 C. 感受 D. 态度

35. The second article probably comes from the encyclopaedia of \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. plants. B. fish. C. animals. D. nature.

36. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Encyclopaedias can give facts about science and music.

B. Bizot didn’t say any words when he was giving a show.

C. The fish swims in the water but can’t breathe in the water.

D. Seals and otters eat smaller fish and sea plants.

**B**

AI is a double-edged sword. It can help us, but also cause us harm. Who is using AI? Is AI replacing humans? What should we do to avoid the risks and dangers that AI might bring? Artificial intelligence is set to benefit mankind in many ways. It will make everyday tasks easier and bring efficiency to various industries. It might just prove to be one of man’s greatest inventions.

And yet, like any other technology, \_\_\_▲\_\_\_. In February 2018, a group of AI experts got together to discuss the possible misuse of AI. What they found was that “Every AI advance（进步）by the good guys is an advance for the bad guys, too,” according to Quartz.

Their biggest concern was that criminals（罪犯）could use AI for wrongful purposes. One of the areas they looked at was the use of AI to create websites that could be used to steal people's personal information. Another possibility is that AI programs could be taught to hack software and break into computer secure systems.

There are some other concerns as well. It is possible that AI could be used to create fake images and videos. Chinese tech giant Baidu, in fact, has developed a program called Deep Voice that can “clone” anyone’s voice by studying a 3.7-second audio sample.

Many leading figures in the tech world have expressed concern about AI. People like Bill Gates and Elon Musk have called for the industry to be more strictly regulated, as there are few laws right now on the use of AI.

However, this is set to change. In March 2018, the European Union plans to set up a group that will discuss the moral and ethical dangers of advanced AI – and hopefully, suggest some regulations that will help us keep it safe for mankind.

37. Which of the following can be put in \_\_\_▲\_\_\_ in Paragraph 3?

A. AI makes our life easier B. AI will also bring risks

C. AI is around us everyday D. AI beats human in many ways

38. Deep Voice is mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how AI is developed B. what AI can do in the future

C. why Baidu is a tech giant D. how AI can copy voices

39. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there may be new laws to regulate the use of AI.

B. AI will bring more harm than benefit to mankind.

C. many AI programmers will become criminals.

D. there will only be fake news and videos online.

40. This passage is written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tell readers that AI is a new invention B. introduce what AI is really about

C. show that AI also has disadvantages D. suggest some rules for AI

**C**

What’s going to happen in the future? Will robots control our planet? Will computers become smarter than us? Not likely. But here are some things that scientists say are most likely to happen in 10-30 years from now, according to the BBC.

**Bionic（仿生的）Eyes**

They are no longer something, only in a science fiction movie. People who are blind may have a chance to see things clearly—by wearing bionic eyes.

A blind eye can no longer sense sight, but a bionic eye can use a camera to “see” the environment and send information to the mind. Now the bionic eye only allows patients to see lights and unclear shapes. A bionic eye with very clear pictures could be just in a few years away.

**Digital Money**

We used to pay with cash for everything we bought. Now we can use Wechat Pay or Alipay to shop, money is spent without seeing it. That means we are already using digital money. People only need to take a mobile phone wherever they go. Using these ways is much easier than searching our pockets for change. It is also safer than carrying a lot of cash.

It is reported that people in Sweden completely stopped using cash last year, and the US might be the next.

**Self-driving Cars**

Unlike a human driver, a self-driving car won’t be influenced by a phone call, the radio or something outside the window. Sensors（探测器）and cameras on the car would allow it to follow the rules of the road strictly and keep a safe space from other cars. This would greatly make the number of road accidents smaller. You can even take a short rest while the car drives itself. In the future, driverless cars would be widely accepted.

41. Which of the following payments is not mentioned in this passage?

A. Cash. B. Wechat Pay. C. Alipay. D. Credit card.

42. From the report, we can learn some information about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. industry and farming B. traffic and journey

C. science and technology D. culture and art

43. The passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bionic eyes only appear in the science fiction films

B. the blind wearing bionic eyes may see clearly in the future

C. self-driving cars will be influenced by something outside

D. there will be no accidents at all if self-driving cars are used

44. We can infer（推断）that \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the passage.

A. there would be a number of self-driving cars on the road

B. robots would control the world

C. the blind could use glasses to see things around

D. we would live a hard life with digital money

**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A-E选项，选出可以填入45-49各题空白处的最佳选项。

Do you often get angry? Anger（怒气）is a kind of feeling. \_\_\_45\_\_\_ When your teacher gives you too much homework, when your team loses an important game, when your friend breaks your favorite thing, you may get really angry.

\_\_\_46\_\_\_ For example, you breathe（呼吸）faster, your face turns red, and you may want to break something.

In fact, it’s normal for you to get angry sometimes. \_\_\_47\_\_\_ When you keep it inside, you may get some health problems. So you need to try to let it out in the right way, without hurting others or yourself, you can talk about it with other people. It’s really helpful to talk about your anger with other people, like your parents, teachers, etc. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ Remember that what you do when you’re angry can make everything better or worse. So you should think carefully before you take action（行动）. \_\_\_49\_\_\_ Try your best to control（控制）your anger!

A. Don’t let your anger control you.

B. But keeping anger inside usually makes things worse.

C. When you talk about anger, bad feelings start to go away.

D. Your body will tell you when you are angry.

E. Many things can make you angry.

**五、写作（满分 30分）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

根据短文内容及首字母提示填空，补全短文。

Our class was excited when we won the first p\_\_\_50\_\_\_ in the sports meeting. I’ve learned a lot. As students, we must r\_\_\_51\_\_\_ the importance of doing exercise. To keep healthy, we can buy some books about how to exercise in our daily life. I’ll introduce one to you now. The new book i\_\_\_52\_\_\_ many interesting stories and wonderful pictures. It’s called SPORTS. If you don’t like reading books, you can also read e-books with your mobile phone. They are so p\_\_\_53\_\_\_ among the students. Most of us like e-books so much. Besides, you can read a\_\_\_54\_\_\_ and anywhere if you want during the day or before going to bed.

**第二节 完成句子（共5题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

55. 很多人喜欢饭后一起去散步。

Many people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ together after dinner.

56. 她没有察觉到公共汽车上的小偷，她的钱包被偷了。

She \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the thief on the bus, and her purse was stolen.

57. 与家人保持联系很重要。

It’s important to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ your family.

58. 广州是中国最美丽的城市之一。

Guangzhou is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.

59. 华为还比其他手机受欢迎得多。

HUAWEI is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ than other mobile phones.

**第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）**

根据提示语，完成以下英语短文。文章的标题和开头第一句已给出。

现在，几乎人人都拥有智能手机（smart phone）。智能手机在带给我们便利的同时，也造成了一些问题。请根据表格的内容，以“How to use smart phones properly(合理地)”为题写一篇短文。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 优点 | 1. 就像一台电脑，可以做很多事情，例如：看视频、发送信息和图片，等等。  2. 与家人朋友保持联系。  3. .……（请你补充至少1个优点） |
| 缺点 | 1. 玩手机游戏过多，不愿意学习。  2. 长期使用手机导致健康问题。  3. ……（请你补充至少1个缺点） |
| 建议 | 1. 控制使用手机的时间  2. ……（请你补充至少1个建议） |

要求：

1. 词数：80词左右；

2. 短文须包括所有内容要点，可以适当发挥，使短文连贯，通顺；

3. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

How to use smart phones properly?

Nowadays, nearly everyone has a smart phone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案**

**一、单项选择（共8小题；每小题1分，满分8分）**

1~5 BDDAD 6~8 DCB

**二、语法选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

9~13 BCDAA 14~18 BCABC 19~23 CBDCD

**三、完形填空（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

24~28 AACBA 29~33 BADCD

**四、阅读（满分27分）**

**第一节 阅读理解（共11小题；每小题2分，满分22分）**

34~36 BCC 37~40 BBAC 41~44 DCBA

**第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

45~49 EDBCA

**五、写作（满分 30分）**

**第一节 语篇填词（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）**

50. prize; 51. realized; 52. included; 53. popular; 54. anytime

**第二节 完成句子（共5题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

55. going for a walk; 56. was unaware of; 57. keep in touch with

58. the most beautiful cities; 59. much more popular

**第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分15分）**

略