



北京二中教育集团 2023—2024 学年度第二学期

# 初二英语期中考试试卷

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线

## 考查目标

1. 语言能力：学生能够理解教材中一至五模块相关主题内容，用所学内容对自我信息进行正确表达。
2. 文化意识：学生能够理解教材中一至五模块相关主题内容中的文化差异，尝试跨文化认知。
3. 思维品质：学生能运用一至五模块课堂活动中所培养理解、分析、比较、推断、总结概括等思维品质，完成相应的阅读理解和阅读表达及理解不同应用文体材料的特点。
4. 学习能力：学生能够通过本次考试积极运用和主动调适英语学习策略，努力提升英语学习效率和能力。

座位号

考号

封

卷面成绩 (满分 60 分)		机考成绩 (满分 40 分)		(卷面+机考)*80%	
阅读 10%		过程性 10%		学业成绩总评	

姓名

考生须知	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 本试卷分为第 I 卷、第 II 卷和答题卡，共 10 页；其中第 I 卷 8 页，第 II 卷 2 页，答题卡 2 页。全卷共六大题，41 道小题。</li> <li>2. 本试卷满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。</li> <li>3. 在第 I 卷、第 II 卷指定位置和答题卡的密封线内准确填写班级、姓名、考号、座位号。</li> <li>4. 考试结束，将答题卡交回。</li> </ol>
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密

## 第 I 卷 (选择题 共 38 分)

### 一、单项选择 (共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分)

1. The music \_\_\_\_\_ really nice. I want to listen to it again.  
 A. A. hears                      B. sounds                      C. listens                      D. watches



2. Tree Planting Day of China falls \_\_\_\_\_ March 12th every year.  
A. on                      B. at                      C. to                      D. in
3. I am so excited \_\_\_\_\_ going to Xijiang this May.  
A. into                      B. in                      C. for                      D. about
4. I know it's \_\_\_\_\_ to work out the problem, but I will try \_\_\_\_\_ on it.  
A. hard; hardly                      B. hardly; hard  
C. hardly; hardly                      D. hard; hard
5. —Have you ever been to Shenzhen \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes. I went there two weeks \_\_\_\_\_. It is a modern city.  
A. yet; before                      B. just; ago                      C. yet; ago                      D. before; before
6. The ice and snow in Harbin is beautiful, so every winter \_\_\_\_\_ tourists come here.  
A. five million of                      B. millions of  
C. million of                      D. five millions
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in summer in Beijing. It is often rainy.  
A. rain                      B. rainy                      C. is raining                      D. rains
8. —We have lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 1994.  
—So you've lived here \_\_\_\_\_ about 30 years.  
A. in; for                      B. for; since                      C. in; since                      D. since; for
9. —Tom, why are you playing computer games again?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. finish                      B. finishing                      C. finished                      D. have finished
10. He couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ after he heard the bad news.  
A. cried                      B. to cry                      C. cry                      D. crying
11. Jason is good at running. He \_\_\_\_\_ run 100 meters in 11 seconds.  
A. can                      B. should                      C. need                      D. must
12. —May I speak to Tom?  
—Sorry, he \_\_\_\_\_ America. But he \_\_\_\_\_ in two days.  
A. has been to; will come back                      B. has gone to; will come back  
C. has gone to; came back                      D. has been to; came back



## 二、完形填空 (共 8 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Romain Rolland once said, "There is only one kind of heroism in the world, and that is to still love life after recognizing the truth of life." Cai Lei, a patient with ALS(渐冻症), perfectly



\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_ this sentence.

Cai Lei was once the vice president of Jingdong Group, with a \_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_ job and a happy family.

But who would have thought that at the age of 41, he was diagnosed (诊断) with ALS and could only watch his body "frozen" until he could not breathe.

The illness gave him a fatal (致命的) wound but he didn't want to bow to it. He began to think about \_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_ he could do for the people with ALS in the remaining days.

After much thought, Cai Lei \_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_ an idea: he wants to produce medicine that is good for the treatment of ALS.

When Cai Lei told others about this idea, everyone thought he was \_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_. You know medicine development takes at least 10 years. \_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_, the period from diagnosis to death of patients with ALS is no more than 5 years. Allowing patients at the moment to use medicine is impossible.

What's worse, many people in society still misunderstand him. That misunderstanding is like a \_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_, burning Cai Lei's heart.

Although he is heartbroken, he never says anything for himself. He devotes himself to the research and development of the \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_. He believes: "Even if we can't use this medicine, we should let our future generations use it."

- |                     |                 |             |             |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13.A. explained     | B. tested       | C. noticed  | D. taught   |
| 14.A. bad           | B. poor         | C. good     | D. sad      |
| 15.A. what          | B. how          | C. where    | D. which    |
| 16.A. worried about | B. came up with | C. made up  | D. heard of |
| 17.A. excited       | B. satisfied    | C. crazy    | D. brave    |
| 18.A. Especially    | B. Suddenly     | C. Luckily  | D. However  |
| 19.A. hope          | B. noise        | C. lesson   | D. fire     |
| 20.A. ways          | B. inventions   | C. medicine | D. lives    |



三、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。（共 24 分，每小题 2 分）

A

Here are some picture books.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p><u><i>Room for Everyone</i></u> Writer: Naaz Khan More and more people get on the bus on the way to the pretty beach. It seems there can't be room, but "after some moving around and fun, they make enough room for everyone." This is a book you will be happy to read again and again because it is full of happiness and energy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p> <p><u><i>Gladys the Magic Chicken</i></u> Writer: Adam Rubin It can help you share a big laugh with your family. Set in ancient times, the story centers around a chicken named Gladys. With 48 pages, this book is longer than usual picture books, and that makes it look more special and amazing.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>C</b></p> <p><u><i>A Boy Named Isamu</i></u> Writer: James Yang The writer tells the story in the second person and it seems the book is talking to you. You can join the main character in an adventure and use your imagination to explore being alone and being creative. This book might help everyone understand how one might be "alone but not lonely".</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>D</b></p> <p><u><i>The Very Hungry Caterpillar</i></u> Writer: Eric Carle Join in a colorful adventure with a hungry caterpillar as it munches through different foods. With bright pictures and clever pages, this story teaches counting, days of the week, and the butterflies life cycle. Eric Carle's timeless story has attracted children for generations, making it a must-read for every little one.</p>

For 21-23, match each one with the choices (A-D). There is one you do not need.

21. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ I am interested in insects. I want to learn about the life of butterflies through a picture book.
22. Amy \_\_\_\_\_ I want to read a picture book which is written in the second person and full of imagination.
23. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ I want to read an interesting picture book with an animal as the main character. And I hope it's longer than usual picture books.



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**B**

The Mogao Caves are a very special place in China, which are located in Dunhuang, Gansu Province. The Mogao Caves are thousands of years old and were listed as a world heritage (遗产) site by UNESCO in 1987.

Many people, including archaeologists (考古学家) and researchers, work hard to take care of the Mogao Caves and learn more about them. Fan Jinshi is one of them.

Fan was born in Beijing on July 9, 1938. Her father was a graduate of Tsinghua University and had a strong interest in Chinese classical art and culture.

Influenced by her father, Fan liked visiting museums when she was in middle school. With the great love of Chinese culture, she studied in the archaeology department in Peking University and graduated in 1963. Then she started working at Dunhuang and has worked there ever since. She spends almost 60 years taking care of Dunhuang. People call her the "Daughter of Dunhuang".

On May 4, 2023, "Daughter of Dunhuang" Fan Jinshi returned to Peking University and brought back 10 million RMB donations to set up the Fan Jinshi Education Fund (基金) to support the research of Dunhuang studies at Peking University.

"Money made should be spent in the right way. People cannot only think of themselves," she said. "Hopefully the setting of the Fund can help Dunhuang studies at the university, so it can make people know more about Dunhuang and raise cultural confidence of the nation."

24. How long has Fan Jinshi worked at Dunhuang?
- A. For almost forty years.                      B. For about eighty years.  
 C. For almost sixty years.                      D. For over seventy years.
25. What does the underlined word "them" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Archaeologists.                                      B. The Mogao Caves.  
 C. Researchers.                                        D. World heritage sites.
26. Which is **NOT** the purpose of setting up Fan Jinshi Education Fund?
- A. To support the research of Dunhuang at Peking University.  
 B. To help people not to think of themselves.  
 C. To make people know more about Dunhuang.  
 D. To raise cultural confidence of the nation.



## C



Talking to yourself isn't just for humans—it's for robots too. Italian researchers have developed a robot that can speak to itself, which enables users to hear its thought process (过程) and know how the robot makes decisions.

“If you were able to hear what the robots are thinking, the robots might be more trustworthy (可信赖的),” one of the researchers Antonio Chella says. “The robots will be easier to understand for people who aren't engineers. In other words, we can communicate and work with the robots better.”

People talk to themselves when looking for clarity and moral (清晰的思维及道德方面的) guidance, and it helps in the decision-making process. The researchers set out to see how this could influence robots, so they developed one called Pepper, and they trained it to set a table. They then gave it the ability to say, in simple English, what it was “thinking” when completing a job.

After studying the robot, the researchers found that Pepper was better at solving dilemmas (进退两难的困境) when talking to itself. One experiment saw a user ask Pepper to break table setting rules by putting a fork in the wrong place, which led to the robot asking itself several self-directed questions. It then decided that the user might be wrong, so it made sure the user didn't give the wrong order before it went on talking to itself: “Emm, this situation is difficult to me. I would never break the rules, but I can't make him unhappy either, so I'm doing what he wants,” Pepper said while putting the fork in the wrong place. The user can understand Pepper's thoughts as it uses its inner voice to solve a dilemma, which the researchers say could lead to human-robot trust.

Comparing Pepper's performance with and without inner speech, Chella discovered that the robot worked faster with inner speech, which means when it was talking to itself. “People were very surprised by the robot's ability,” Chella says. “The research makes the robot different from other machines because it has the ability to reason, to think. Inner speech could be useful in all the situations where we trust the computer or a robot for evaluation (评价) of a situation.”

Although hearing the inner voice of robots enriches the human-robot interaction (互动的), some people might find it inefficient because the robot spends more time completing jobs when it talks to itself. The robot's inner speech is also just the knowledge that researchers gave it. Still, Chella says their research lays the groundwork for more research into how self-dialogue can help robots pay attention, plan and learn.



27. What can we learn from the research?
- A. Inner speech helps the robot finish tasks better.
  - B. The research can help people understand robots' actions.
  - C. The Italian researchers created a new language for robots.
  - D. The robot helped study people's decision-making process.
28. What does the underlined word "inefficient" mean?
- A. Not interesting.
  - B. Not important.
  - C. Not right.
  - D. Not good.
29. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Robots: Learn to Learn
  - B. Robots: Think Out Loud
  - C. Robots: Make Better Speeches
  - D. Robots: Always Trust Humans

#### D

Participation trophies (参与奖) appeared in children's sports competitions about a century ago. They have been used to encourage and reward children for participating in fun and healthy activities. The trophies recognize students' attendance (到场) and effort rather than their ability and the competition results.

Since the 1990s, though, there has been an increasingly strong voice that participation trophies are making the kids "soft". They ruin kids' competitive spirit and make children too lazy to work hard to get things they want. The thinking often goes, "Every kid will think they are winners, so they will always feel that they are born to win, even if they don't deserve (值得) to win."

However, this idea is worthy of much more thinking. Does anyone really think that kids are fooled into thinking their participation trophy is a gold medal? Kids are always smarter than that and always more aware of their social surroundings. They know that a participation trophy just says it was good for them to be here having fun. It doesn't say everyone wins the first place.

Kids are learning about their abilities and strengths every day. The idea that participation trophies keep kids from experiencing the "real world" is, in my view, one-sided. Participation trophies recognize that kids' skill sets are wildly different and that we put kids in organized sports at young ages when their skills are still very much in development. Participation trophies celebrate every kid for being a part of the team or the activity, instead of their skill levels.



And different from the idea that participation trophies keep kids from trying hard things, my opinion is the exact opposite. They send a message that there's great value in trying something that you don't love or that you may not succeed in. Encouraging kids to try and fail at things is the key to building their confidence by teaching them that failing is necessary for growth and learning. These trophies are a drop in the bucket (桶) for now, but their effects may be seen after the kids step into the grown-up world. As kids get older, their strengths and interests develop more clearly. At that time, they will join in more competitive activities in their professional fields, and they will know the world of winning and losing.

Participation trophies are protective of children's mental health, by giving them soft places to land in the rocky journey of childhood. Kids need kindness from the adults in their lives. They need to know that they have inherent (与生俱来的) value and worth no matter what they achieve or produce. This view keeps children's physical and mental well-being front and center right from the start, which couldn't be more important if we are to raise mentally healthy children.

30. According to the passage, the participation trophies have been used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. celebrate kids' ability and their competition results
- B. educate kids that everyone deserves to be a winner
- C. encourage kids to work hard to get things they want
- D. reward kids for joining the fun and healthy activities

31. The writer would probably agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. participation trophies recognize that kids are born with value
- B. kids having participation trophies believe that they are winners
- C. kids having participation trophies will become mentally healthy
- D. participation trophies stop kids from experiencing the real world

32. What's the passage mainly talking about?

- A. The power of participation trophies
- B. The pressure of participation trophies
- C. The enjoyment of participation trophies
- D. The development of participation trophies





第 II 卷 (共 22 分)

四、阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。(每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

Traditional Chinese toys are part of the traditional Chinese culture. They make the folk games and sports activities of China rich and colorful. Here is a traditional Chinese toy many children like to play — Chinese shuttlecocks (jianzi).

Shuttlecocks kicking has a history of more than 2000 years in China. Since the Han Dynasty, people have been playing shuttlecock kicking. Even now, shuttlecock kicking is still one of the most popular outdoor activities, not only with the children, but also with the old. Shuttlecock kicking can be played by one or a circle of people. Five or six persons may form a small circle, kicking a shuttlecock. There are also people who like playing alone. Even when you play by yourself, you can often attract other people and make them want to come around and watch you play.

Making a shuttlecock is quite easy. You just need to find two or three coins with holes, put several feathers in the hole, and then sew down the feathers to the coin with clothes strips. The rule of shuttle cock kicking is also simple: keeping the shuttlecock in the air by using any part of your body except your hands.

- 33. How long have Chinese people been playing shuttlecock?
- 34. Whom is shuttlecock kicking popular with?
- 35. What is the rule of shuttlecock kicking?
- 36. What do you think of shuttlecock kicking? Why do you think so?

五、根据中文意思和提示词完成下列句子。(每小题 1 分, 共 4 分)

- 37. 我妈妈上周感冒了。(catch a cold)
- 38. 你去过北京动物园吗?(Beijing Zoo)
- 39. 我来到这个学校两年了。(about 2 years)
- 40. 我发现坚持运动很难。(find)

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六、文段表达 (10 分)

41. 请根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

友谊在我们的成长中至关重要, 我们每个人都需要朋友。假如你是李华, 请你写一篇英文演讲稿, 内容包括: 你的朋友是什么样的人, 你们如何成为好朋友的, 以及从他/她身上学到了什么。

提示词语: nice, kind, help, share, care

提示问题: What is your best friend like?

How did you become friends?

What have you learnt from him/her?

***My best friend***

Good morning, everyone! I'm Li Hua. \_\_\_\_\_

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