

# 2022 北京一六一中初二（下）期中

## 英 语

考生须知	1. 本习题共 11 页，练习时间 100 分钟。习题由主卷和附加卷组成，主卷部分满分 100 分，附加卷部分满分 10 分。 2. 用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答。 3. 练习结束后，将答题卡按页码顺序拍照或扫描后上传至小管家并将答题卡上选择题的答案输入到小管家答题卡。
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### 第I卷（主卷部分，共 90 分）

#### 听力理解（共 20 分）

一、听对话, 根据对话的内容, 从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 12 分）

请听一段对话, 完成第 1 至第 2 小题。

1 When will the Australian students arrive?

- A. At 10:00 a. m.                      B. At 10:30 a. m.                      C. At 11:00 a. m.

2 Where will the welcome party be?

- A. In the dining hall.                      B. In the school hall.                      C. In the meeting room.

请听一段对话, 完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3 What's wrong with the man?

- A. He feels weak.                      B. He has caught a cold.                      C. He has got a toothache.

4 How can the man get better?

- A Take some medicine.  
B Have a rest for two weeks.  
C Drink more water every day.

请听一段对话, 完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5 Where did the man learn painting?

- A. In a school club.                      B. On the Internet.                      C. In an art class.

6 What is the woman probably going to do?

- A Learn dance with friends.  
B Join the chess club at school.  
C Take up a painting class online.

请听一段对话, 完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

7 What is true about the man?

- A He wants to taste Guizhou's hot food.  
B He thinks Guizhou is crowded in summer.  
C He likes living in his friend's home in Guizhou.

8 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A An introduction to Guizhou.

B The man's summer holiday plan.

C The woman's traveling experiences.

二、听独白,记录关键信息。本段独白你将听两遍。(本大题共4小题,每小题2分,共8分)

请根据所听到的独白内容和提示词语,将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

Advice on how to keep your desk tidy	
Only keep things you need on your desk.	◆ Think carefully about what you need and what you don't. ◆ Keep <u>9</u> things close by, and put away others.
Keep drinks and food away from your desk.	◆ Understand that food and drink could make a <u>10</u> on your books or papers. ◆ Go to the kitchen for them or keep them on a small table nearby.
Make use of wall space.	◆ Use a noticeboard. <u>11</u> it every day and throw away old notes. ◆ Build shelves (架子) of right size into the wall.
Clean your desk at the end of every day.	◆ Put homework into your <u>12</u> . ◆ Throw away trash (垃圾) and put other things back to the right place.

知识运用 (共 20 分)

三 单项填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

13— Have you tried the dish?

— Yes, it                      delicious.

- A. smells                      B. sounds                      C. feels                      D. tastes

14— Is that Jack speaking?

— No. He isn't in right now. He                      to the cinema.

- A. will go                      B. went                      C. has been                      D. has gone

15 My American friend is coming to China and I expect                      her.

- A. seeing                      B. to see                      C. saw                      D. see

16 James enjoys watching movies, and he often                      a movie in his free time.

- A. watches                      B. watched                      C. is watching                      D. has watched

17 Anna is my best friend. We                      each other since we were little kids.

- A. know                      B. knew                      C. have known                      D. will know

18 Tom and Jerry are very funny and I can't help                      when I watch them.

- A. laugh                      B. laughing                      C. laughed                      D. to laugh

19— Hi, Lucy, is your aunt a teacher?

— Yes, she is. She                      in this school for 12 years.

- A. is working                      B. worked                      C. was working                      D. has worked

20 He won the first prize in the competition. We were                      him.

- A. afraid of                      B. worried about                      C. proud of                      D. angry with

21—\_you\_\_\_\_\_your homework yet?

—Yes, Mom. I finished it two hours ago.

A. Do; finish                      B. Did; finish                      C. Will; finish                      D. Have; finished

22— That's a nice mobile phone.

— It is. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_it for my last birthday.

A. buy                      B. bought                      C. has bought                      D. will buy

四、完形填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

From the time I was a child growing up in New Jersey, I loved spending weekends with my grandparents. I felt 23 in Granny's small kitchen. We always had peaceful conversations, and Granny always seemed to include some wisdom (才智) with every dish she prepared.

I remember one Saturday morning. I was about 11 years old. After breakfast I asked Granny,

“What kind of soup are you making today?” “Vegetable beef,” she answered. “And you can help by cutting some carrots.” As I slowly cut the carrots, I said, “I've got to give a report next week and I'm afraid. I 24 to stand in front of everybody. What if I forget what I'm going to say? Or what if somebody laughs?” “And what if you do just fine?” Granny asked. “Have you 25 notes?” “Well, no. That would be a lot of work.” “Hard work never 26 anyone,” Granny said. “You could try practicing in front of a mirror. It's easy to find how well you are practicing.”





I pushed the pieces of carrots to the side of the cutting board and went on to complain about schoolwork, friends and family. Granny took it all in, listening 27 while I talked about so many pieces of grief (伤心事) in my life. “Nancy,” she said, “there's nothing wrong with a little trouble in your life. Well, you know, a lot of people don't make homemade soup these days. They say it's too much trouble. But I don't 28 such a little trouble. It 29 flavor (滋味) in my soup — and in my life. My soup would be pretty bland (平淡) without the vegetables, and so would my life if it didn't have the little ups and downs.” She smiled and then started washing the dishes. While I helped Granny clean up, I thought about what she had said. I still had a few days to practice my 30.

That Saturday, Granny gave me food for thought as well as a bowl of her homemade soup. As I 31 the meal with my grandparents, somehow my problems didn't seem so big any more. Maybe I could turn a little trouble into something as 32 as Granny's homemade soup. I would have to work on them. Granny had said hard work paid off.

- |                    |              |             |              |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 23. A. excited     | B. lucky     | C. awful    | D. relaxed   |
| 24. A. afford      | B. agree     | C. hate     | D. expect    |
| 25. A. read        | B. found     | C. prepared | D. created   |
| 26. A. misses      | B. hurts     | C. troubles | D. stops     |
| 27. A. angrily     | B. excitedly | C. happily  | D. patiently |
| 28. A. mind        | B. enjoy     | C. miss     | D. discover  |
| 29. A. takes       | B. allows    | C. mixes    | D. increases |
| 30. A. competition | B. notes     | C. report   | D. work      |
| 31. A. offered     | B. enjoyed   | C. cooked   | D. shared    |
| 32. A. fresh       | B. terrible  | C. special  | D. healthy   |

阅读理解（共 32 分）

五、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 四个选项中选出最佳选项（本大题共 12 小题，每小题 2 分，共 24 分）

	<p><b>First appearance:</b> October 4, 1950 (<i>comic strip</i>)</p> <p><b>Created by:</b> Charles M. Schulz</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Snoopy can be selfish (自私的), smart and lazy at times and sometimes fools his owner, but he shows great love, care and loyalty (忠诚) to his owner (even though he cannot even remember his name. The owner always calls him “The Round-headed Kid”).</p>
	<p><b>First appearance:</b> May 15, 1928 (<i>Plane Crazy</i>)</p> <p><b>Created by:</b> Walt Disney</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Mickey is a nice boy and usually seen as an honest and brave hero. This mouse always wears red shorts, large yellow shoes, and white gloves. Mickey is one of the world’s most famous characters.</p>
	<p><b>First appearance:</b> June 9, 1934 (<i>The Wise Little Hen</i>)</p> <p><b>Created by:</b> Walt Disney</p> <p><b>Information:</b> People like him because he is lazy and greedy (贪婪的). And they love his voice when he becomes angry with Mickey’s eight nephews. Soon Donald Duck’s more popular than Mickey Mouse himself.</p>
	<p><b>First appearance:</b> June 24, 1995 (<i>comic books</i>)</p> <p><b>Created by:</b> Alice Mak &amp; Brian Tse</p> <p><b>Information:</b> Mcdull is a pig. He has a heart of gold, but he isn’t very smart and is ordinary (普通的) in every way. He has many dreams. However, every time he tries, he never succeeds. He is disappointed, but he tries again. In this way he creates his own colourful world. He is not perfect, but his attitude (态度) towards life makes him a popular character.</p>

33 Which of the following is Snoopy’s personality (性格)?

- A. Brave.                      B. Able.                      C. Lazy.                      D. Polite.

34 What can we know about Mcdull according to the passage?

- A. He is colourful.                      B. He is very ordinary and has many dreams.  
C. He is perfect.                      D. He gives up easily.

35 What two cartoon characters were made by (由.....制造) Walt Disney?

- A. Mickey and Mcdull.                      B. Donald Duck and Mcdull.  
C. Donald Duck and Mickey.                      D. Mickey and Snoopy.

Jenny is a seventh grader. She is very good at dancing. Last year, she entered the school's dance competition and won the first place. Her whole class was there to support her. This year, the school held another dance competition, but there was a change — the competition had to be done in pairs.

Jenny's class expected her to win the competition again this year, but Jenny was unsure of it because she had never danced with a partner before. She asked some boys in her class to enter with her, but they all said no because they did not know how to dance.

She finally turned to one of her friends, Carl. Carl refused at first because he couldn't dance either. Jenny insisted. Finally, he agreed to join the competition. Jenny was very happy.

The competition was in two months. Jenny made a good plan to increase their chance of winning. On the first few days, Jenny chose a piece of music, and planned out their dance routine (整套动作). Then they spent two weeks learning and remembering their steps. It was very difficult for Carl at first, but finally he got the hang of (找到窍门) it. They spent the rest



of the time perfecting their moves.

The day of the competition arrived. They were going up against nine other pairs, and they were to perform last. The pairs this year were better dancers compared to last year's competition. Jenny got nervous. Carl noticed this and told her, "It'll be okay, Jenny. You are great, and I'm sure we'll win." Jenny felt better after hearing Carl's words. Soon, it was their turn to perform. They were off to a great start. People began cheering them on.

After their performance, the judges counted up the scores. Jenny and Carl won! Their hard work finally paid off. They were presented with a trophy (奖杯), and they were very happy.

36 How did Jenny feel about winning this year's competition at first?

- A. Excited.                      B. Unsure.                      C. Uninterested.                      D. Hopeful.

37 What did Jenny and Carl spend two weeks doing?

- A. Choosing music to dance to.                      B. Perfecting their moves.  
C. Planning out their dance routine.                      D. Learning and remembering their steps.

38 Why could Jenny and Carl win the competition?

- A They were both great dancers.  
B The other pairs gave poor performance.  
C They worked hard to prepare for it.  
D Jenny had much experience of dancing in pairs.

### C

How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the Moon, some planets, and thousands of shining stars.

You can see even more with the help of new inventions. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue.

With bigger and bigger telescopes, you can see more and more objects in the sky. You can find out more about those objects.

But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won't see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year.

That's because they can't be seen. They're the mysterious (神秘的) dead stars called black holes.



You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. But stars do burn out (燃尽) and die after billions of years.

As a star burns, it gives off light and heat (热). But when the star burns out, it begins to die.

As the star cools, the outer parts of the star pull in toward the center. The star squashes into a smaller and smaller ball. If the star was very small, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it's packed (被挤压) together tighter than anything in the universe.

Imagine if the Earth were squashed until it was the size of a tiny ball. That's how tightly (紧紧地) this dead star, a black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force that pulls you down when you jump—the force called gravity (重力). A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks (吸收) in everything—even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why you see nothing but blackness.

So the next time you look up into the night sky, remember: there's more in the sky! All over in the darkness are black holes—the great mystery of space.

39 From the passage we know a black hole is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A a huge hole in the universe
- B a group of stars packed together
- C a dead star that is packed tightly
- D complete silent darkness in space

40 We cannot see light when we look at a black hole because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A most black holes are so far away.
- B the strong gravity sucks the light inward (向内).
- C as the star burns, it stops giving off heat and light.
- D as a star cools, its outer parts pull in toward its center.

41 The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how stars burn out
- B. what black holes are
- C. how we can see more stars
- D. why stars give heat and light

D



Feelings are difficult to deal with, especially for a 4-year-old who doesn't know why his mum won't let him eat another cookie and an 8-year-old who is unhappy that his dad got called into work and has to leave the playground early.

For parents, it's very important to begin teaching kids about their feelings as early as possible because their feelings affect every choice they make. Kids who

understand their feelings are less likely to act out by getting angry or fighting with others. They can use clear sentences to express their feelings. A child who can say, "I'm a little angry with you about what you did," is less likely to get into fights.

A good way to help kids deal with feelings is to set an example for them. Parents should take opportunities to share their feelings with kids in their daily life. A parent could say to the kid, "I feel sad that you don't want to share your toys with your sister. Can we talk about this a little bit?" Kids can learn to deal with unpleasant feelings from conversations like this.

Another great way to help kids learn about feelings is to discuss how different roles (角色) in TV series (电视剧) may feel. When watching TV a parent could stop and ask the kid, “How do you think he feels right now?” Then, discuss the feelings that person may be experiencing and the reasons.

Doing so also teaches **empathy**. Young children think the world centers around them, so it can be an eye-opening experience for them to learn other people have feelings too. When young children can understand other people’s feelings, they are less likely to do bad things to them. For example, if a child knows that pushing his friend to the ground may make his friend mad and sad, he will be less likely to do so.

Teaching a kid about feelings will help him become mentally (精神上) strong. Kids who have the skills to deal with their feelings will be so confident that they can handle whatever life throws their way.

42 Kids who understand their feelings are possible to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get angry at others
- B. fight with others
- C. speak angrily to their parents
- D. talk with clear sentences

43 The word “**empathy**” in Paragraph 5 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the ability to understand other people’s feelings
- B the idea of the world centering around young kids
- C the willingness (意愿) to share toys with one’s best friend
- D the importance of fighting against difficulties in life

44 What is the writer’s purpose of writing this article?

- A To explain (解释) why people have different feelings.
- B To advise parents to teach children about feelings.
- C To guide young kids to get along well with parents.
- D To help kids understand different roles in TV series.

## 六、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(本大题共4小题，每小题2分，共8分)

Studies have shown that when students join in team sports, their overall (总体上的) educational experience is greatly improved. In fact, no matter they are good at sports or not, there are still benefits to be got from playing team sports! Here are four lessons team sports can teach students.

### **Have a Bigger Picture**

At some point in life, everyone goes through challenges. People may think that the choices they make only produce changes in themselves, but as it turns out, that simply isn’t true! Team sports teach students about friendship and a sense of belonging to something bigger than themselves. When they play sports on a team, they quickly learn that every choice they make has an influence on their teammates and their opponents (对手)!

### **Be Decisive (able to decide something quickly and with confidence)**

Making choices can often be difficult for many people because they often over-complicate (过度复杂化) very simple decisions. Playing team sports gets students to reason and come to a decision faster than they might in their day-to-day life. And then, making quick decisions can help students develop a sense of self-confidence.

### **Never Give Up**

It's always exciting to win in life, but sometimes the greater lessons come from losses (失败) in team sports games. To deal with those losses, students should accept them peacefully, move on and try again! Team sports teach students those great comebacks do happen and a loss is never final if

they refuse to give up!

### **Put Others First**

Perhaps the most important lesson that team sports can teach students is how to put others first in difficult situations. Sometimes, they may have to be ready for being second-best for the greater good, because there is often more at play than they can see at first. Sometimes the most pleasing choice students can make is the one to help others even when it is inconvenient. Learning self-sacrifice (自我奉献) is a lesson that students will certainly carry throughout the course of their life!

Students don't have to be athletic to succeed at sports, and there are countless benefits of team sports for them.

45 Why do many people find it difficult to make choices?

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46 How should students deal with losses in team sports games?

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47 What is probably the most important lesson students can learn from team sports?

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48 What's the main idea of this passage?

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书面表达 (共 18 分) 七、写句子。(本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

49 该打扫教室了。(clean)

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50 他每天晚上花二十分钟读英语。(spend)

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51 这部卡通片已经赢得了孩子们的心。(win)

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52 我认为每天锻炼身体是重要的。(exercise)

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八、文段表达。(本大题共 1 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 10 分)

54 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

随着“全民运动”意识深入人心, 越来越多的人投入到日常锻炼之中。我校现在正在开展以“运动”为主题的征文活动。请你写一篇征文, 谈谈你平常做什么运动来保持健康, 做完运动之后的感受以及运动给你带来的收获。提示词语:

basketball, football, table tennis, jogging, happiness, stronger, relaxed, friendship, health, confidence

提示问题:

1 What sport do you often do to keep fit?

2 How do you feel after doing it?



3What has the sport brought you?

Sports

As everybody knows, doing sports is really important. \_\_\_\_\_

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第II卷（附加卷部分，共10分）

九、阅读短文并回答问题。（本大题共3小题，第54-55小题，每小题3分，第56小题4分，共10分）

A new study suggests that the more teenagers watch television, the more likely they are to develop depression (抑郁症) as young adults.

The researchers used a national long-term survey of healthy young teenagers of about 13—16 to find out the relationship between media use and depression. They based their findings on more than 4000 young teenagers who were not depressed when the survey began in 1995.

As part of the survey, the young people were asked how many hours of television or videos they watched daily. They were also asked how often they played computer games and listened to the radio. Here was the result.

The young people spent five and a half hours a day using media and more than 2 hours of that was spent watching TV.

Seven years later, in 2001, more than 7% of the young people had signs of depression. The average age at that time was 21. Brian Primack at the University of Pittsburgh medical school was the lead author of the new study. He says every extra hour of television meant an 8% increase in the chances of developing signs of depression.

The researchers say they did not find any such relationship with the use of other media such as movies, video games or radio. But the study did find that young men were more likely than young women to develop depression given the same amount of media use.

Doctor Primack says the study did not find out if watching TV causes depression directly. But one possibility, he says, is that it may take time away from activities that could help stop depression, like sports and social activities. It might also stop person from sleeping well, he says, and that could have an influence.

The study was just published in the Archives of General Psychiatry.

In December, the journal Social Indicators Research published a study of activities that help lead to happy lives. Researchers from the University of Maryland found that people who describe themselves as happy spend less time watching television than unhappy people. The study found that happy people are more likely to be socially active, to read, attend social services and to vote.

55What was the purpose of the research?

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56 What could help stop depression according to Doctor Primack?

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57 If you were a parent, would you allow your child to watch TV more than 2 hours a day? Why or why not?

## 参考答案

一、听对话,根据对话的内容,从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(本大题共 8 小题, 每小 1.5 分, 共 12 分)

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.B

二、听独白,记录关键信息。本段独白你将听两遍。(本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

9.useful 10. mess 11. check 12. schoolbag

知识运用(共 20 分)

三、单项填空(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

13.D 14.D 15. B 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.D 20.C 21.D 22.B

四、完形填空(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

23.D 24.C 25.C 26.A 27. D 28.A 29.D 30.C 31.B 32.C

阅读理解(共 32 分)

五、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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。(本大题共 12 个小题,每小题 2 分,共 24 分)

33.C 34.B 35.C 36.B 37.D 38. C 39.C 40.B 41.B 42.D 43.A 44.B

六、阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。(本大题共 4 个小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 8 分)

45. Because they often over-complicate very simple decisions.

46. By accepting them peacefully, moving on and trying again./They should accept them peacefully, move on and try again./They should never give up.

47. How to put others first in difficult situations./Learning self-sacrifice.

48. Four lessons team sports can teach students./ The benefits of team sports./What team sports can teach students. /What students can learn from team sports. Students don't have to be athletic to succeed at sports, and there are countless benefits of team sports for them.

书面表达(共 18 分)

七、写句子。(本大题共 4 小题,每小题 2 分,共 8 分)

49. It's time to clean the classroom.

50. He spends twenty minutes (in) reading English every evening.

51. This cartoon has (already) won the hearts of children.

52. I think it is important to do/take exercise every day.

八、文段表达。(本大题共 1 小题,每小题 10 分,共 10 分)

53. Sample:

As everybody knows, doing sports is really important. Of all sports, I like basketball most. I often play basketball. make me fit. After school, I enjoy playing basketball with my friends on the playground, which makes me feel relax, happy and fresh. Playing basketball has brought me friendship and fitness. Playing basketball not only keeps me healthy and strong but also helps me make a lot of friends. I also get to know teamwork is quite important in our life.

书面表达评分标准:

请先根据文章整体内容和语言表达确定档次，然后根据语言质量在该档次内评出分数。

第一档:(10~9分)

完全符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全。句式多样，词汇丰富。语言准确，语意连贯，表达清楚，具有逻辑性。

第二档:(8~6分)

基本符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺，语意基本连贯，表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误，但不影响整体理解。

第三档:(5~3分)

部分内容符合题目要求，要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多，语言不通顺，表达不够清楚，影响整体理解。

第四档:(2~0分)

与题目有关内容不多，只是简单拼凑提示词语,所写内容难以理解。

#### 第 I 卷(附加卷部分,共 10 分)

九、阅读短文并回答问题。(本大题共 3 小题，第 54-55 小题，每小题 3 分，第 56 小题,每小题 4 分，共 10 分)

54. To find out the relationship between media use and depression.

55. Sports, social activities and sleeping well.

56. 开放题，答案不唯一，可以依据自己的认知做出肯定或否定回答。如，No, I won't. Because I think it can get the way of the child's study。