



北师大附属实验中学 2022-2023 学年度第二学期期中试卷
初二年级英语 2023.4

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 学号 _____ 成绩 _____

考生须知	<p>1. 本试卷共 10 页，共 5 道大题，39 道小题；答题纸共 2 页。满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。</p> <p>2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写班级、姓名、学号。</p> <p>3. 试卷答案一律填写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。</p> <p>4. 在答题卡上，选择题须用 2B 铅笔将选中项涂黑涂满，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。</p> <p>命题人：刘靖 贺亚丽 审题人：刘鹏程</p>
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第一部分

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、单项选择。（共 6 分，每小题 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。

1. My parents will come to see me tomorrow. I'll meet _____ at the airport.
A. they B. them C. you D. him
2. My brother usually watches a movie _____ Saturday evening.
A. at B. in C. on D. by
3. She got up late, _____ she missed the bus.
A. so B. because C. although D. but
4. — _____ is your plan for the weekend?
— I'm going to watch a football match with my friends.
A. What B. Where C. Which D. When
5. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is _____ oversea bridge in the world.
A. long B. longer C. the longest D. longest
6. — Have you watched the latest film *Avatar II*?
— Of course, I _____ it last week.
A. have watched B. watched C. watch D. will watch



7. Mr. Green, the famous writer, _____ our school every month.
A. visited B. visits C. is visiting D. will visit
8. — Mr. Smith, can I talk with you right now?
— I'd like to but I am afraid I can't. I _____ a meeting in 10 minutes.
A. have had B. have C. had D. will have
9. — Hi, Bob. I called you at eight last night, but you didn't pick up.
— Oh, I'm sorry. I _____ in my room at that time.
A. was sleeping B. am sleeping C. sleep D. slept
10. It's nice to see you again. We _____ each other since 2014.
A. won't see B. don't see C. haven't seen D. didn't see
11. — David, how long have you been in China?
— I _____ here for 12 years. I _____ here in 2011.
A. came; came B. have been; came
C. have been; have been D. came; have been
12. My trip to Shanghai is really exciting, and I can't wait _____ there again.
A. to visit B. visit C. visiting D. for visiting

二、完形填空。（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）

阅读下面短文，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。

I became a gardener when I was twelve. My early wish for gardening was not from my love for nature. It was to make my parents angry.

At that time, we had a big yard in which a beautiful maple tree (枫树) stood. But my mother often looked at this work of natural art ___13___. Those golden leaves seemed like tons of rubbish to her, "Something to clean up!" Seeing the neighbors busy with ___14___, my father even thought it was nothing but a waste of time.

At that age, I always did something opposite to whatever my ___15___ did! If gardening was something they found boring, I would plant a garden!

I planted some lily (百合花) seeds in the yard. But they ___16___ to come up. I continued to plant sunflower seeds and roses. To my ___17___, I found the first rose bloom (开花). One by one, the flowers bloomed their heads off. Finally, I was touched by this land of wonder.



However, my parents showed no interest in my garden. My father even ___18___ at me because he found it was a lot of trouble to move around my garden to the driveway.

Although they disliked the garden, I kept on planting my garden and continued to enjoy the pleasure of gardening. Plants make such good companions (陪伴): they breathe, they bloom, they react to care and love.

It has been many years since I made my first garden out of my wish to challenge my parents. Today I become known as Mrs. Green Thumbs, teaching gardening and hosting a gardening show, and that finally makes my parents feel very ___19___. And now I could say it is my love for ___20___ that makes me a real gardener.


- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13. A. excitedly | B. politely | C. correctly | D. unhappily |
| 14. A. working | B. gardening | C. cleaning | D. moving |
| 15. A. parents | B. friends | C. teachers | D. classmates |
| 16. A. began | B. failed | C. remembered | D. pretended |
| 17. A. joy | B. surprise | C. sadness | D. taste |
| 18. A. pointed | B. laughed | C. shouted | D. looked |
| 19. A. disappeared | B. comfortable | C. strange | D. proud |
| 20. A. freedom | B. life | C. nature | D. growth |

三、阅读理解（共26分，每小题2分）



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。

A

Jessica from America is a big fan of *Harry Potter*. She began to read the books when she was still an 8-year-old girl. It has influenced her life a lot. She has collected some other fans' stories about the influence of the books on them.

 <p>Jack, Australia</p>	<p>Like Harry, I lost my mother. <i>Harry Potter</i> helped me face it. I began to read it at the age of 12 after my mother's loss. I remember staying up to read it and ending up crying as Harry's mother said to him — "You've been so brave." Those are the kind of words you want to hear when you've lost a parent. They hit your heart sometimes. I think I can be a lot stronger than before.</p>
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 <p>Louis, South Africa</p>	<p>I didn't want to read until my friends told me about a wizard called Harry. I didn't like reading until I heard a lot of my friends reading <i>Harry Potter</i>. I read it from the first page to the last page at the age of 11. As Harry, Hermione and Ron grew up, I grew up, too. <i>Harry Potter</i> showed me that reading could be enjoyable. It changed my life because it led me to love reading.</p>
 <p>Wei Hua, China</p>	<p>I was lonely and <i>Harry Potter</i> helped me get better. When I entered high school, my family moved away to another city. I lived with my uncle and his family. At that time, times were grey, but <i>Harry Potter</i> gave me something to look forward to. The books helped me understand that I could talk to my friends, and they were always helpful. And the books taught us to care about others.</p>

21. Among the fans, who began to read *Harry Potter* the earliest?
A. Jack. B. Louis. C. Wei Hua. D. Jessica.
22. How did *Harry Potter* help Wei Hua?
A. She learned that friends were always there to help her.
B. She understood reading could lead her through grey times.
C. She became stronger and talked more than before.
D. She knew her uncle and his family would care about her.
23. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
A. How to Read *Harry Potter*
B. How *Harry Potter* Changed My Life
C. Reading *Harry Potter* Is Enjoyable
D. Every Child Knows *Harry Potter*

B

Remembering Beverly Cleary

You might not be familiar with the name Beverly Cleary, but perhaps you have read one of her books, *Rumona the Pest*. Among many other titles (头衔), Cleary is one of the world's most popular children's writers. By showing that stories about common 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 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 worked in a library. One day, some boys asked her, “Where are the books about kids like us?” Cleary realized there weren’t many books about common kids, so she decided to write some. Her first book, *Henry Huggins*, tells the story of a boy and the stray dog (流浪狗) that he takes in. Huggins is just a common third-grader, but the book soon became a success.

Cleary went on to write more books about Huggins and the other children in his neighborhood. Unlike many other children’s writers, Cleary liked to write about 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 humor and a deep understanding.

Cleary created over 40 books in all. The great writer 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 popular for years to come.

24. How did Cleary feel about the books she read as a child?

- A. Interesting. B. Meaningful. C. Boring. D. Difficult.

25. According to the article, Cleary decided to write books because _____.

- A. she realized she had trouble learning to love reading
B. she found there weren’t many books about common kids
C. she started working in a library after she grew up
D. the story of Huggins and his stray dog became successful

26. Cleary was different from many other children’s writers because _____.

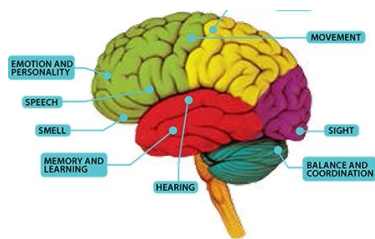
- A. she wrote many of her books with true stories
B. she wrote about kids who often get into trouble
C. many of the characters in her books are funny
D. many of her books are about real-life problems

C

There’s big wrinkly material in your head, weighing around 1.3kg, which controls every single thing you will do. It enables you to think, learn, create and feel emotions, as well as controlling every blink, breath and heartbeat. This fantastic



organ (器官) is your brain! It's so amazing that famous scientist James D. Watson once called the brain "the most complex (复杂的) thing we have ever discovered in our universe" even with computers considered.



Imagine this. Your cat is in the kitchen. She's about to step on the hot cooker. You have only seconds to act. Getting the information coming from your eyes, your brain quickly decides when, where, and at what speed you will need to run to stop her. Then it asks your body to take action. Your timing is perfect, and your cat is safe! No computer can come close to your brain's amazing ability to download, process, and react to so much information coming from your eyes, ears and other sensory organs. Cool!

How does your brain manage to do that? A bee lands on your bare foot. Eek! Sensory neurons (感觉神经元) in your skin send this information to your brain at a speed of more than 240kmph (kilometers per hour). Your brain then uses motor neurons (运动神经元) to transmit the message back to your foot – to shake the bee off quickly! Motor neurons can send this message at more than 320kmph. Wow!

Then how does your brain help you to learn? Riding a bike seems impossible at first, but soon you know how to do it. As you practice, your brain sends 'bike riding' messages along pathways of neurons again and again, forming new connections. In fact, the structure (结构) of your brain changes every time you learn, as well as whenever you have a new thought or memory! Now that's clever!

It's well known that any exercise that makes your heart beat faster – like running or playing a sport – is great for your body and can even help improve your mood. But scientists have recently learned that for a period of time after you've exercised, your body produces a chemical that makes your brain more willing to learn. So, if you have trouble doing difficult homework, go out and run for a while, then deal with the problem again. You might discover that you're much more able to solve it.

27. The writer used the example of cat in paragraph 2 to show _____.
- A. it's difficult to keep your cat safe at home
 - B. your brain is more powerful than computers
 - C. you need to react really fast to dangerous situation
 - D. your brain works together with other organs



28. The word transmit in paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.
- A. control B. send C. change D. balance
29. After reading the passage, we can know _____.
- A. supercomputer is the most complex thing in the world
B. sensory neurons send message faster than motor neurons
C. the structure of our brain changes slowly as we practice
D. exercise like running makes us want to learn more

D

Many kids say they don't like the taste of a group of vegetables such as broccoli (西兰花) and cabbage. Now Australian scientists think there could be a good reason for those so-called “picky” (挑剔的) eating habits of kids.

Scientists found out that if some people eat certain vegetables like broccoli, their mouth produces bad smells. This can happen when the chemicals (化学物质) in the vegetables mix with a person's saliva (唾液). The more of these smells a child's mouth makes, the less they like the taste of the vegetables. But why do some people's mouths make more of these smells than other people's mouths?

To find out, the team collected saliva samples (样本) from 98 pairs of parents and children. Every person's saliva has a different mixture of bacteria (细菌) in it. The researchers believe this decides how much of the smells a person produced while eating the vegetables. Maybe our picky eaters are simply those who have the mixture that increases smell of chemicals.

Some scientists put some cabbage powder in the saliva of grown-ups and kids. They found out that people who were not family members produced different bad smells. Even though parents and their children made similar smells, the parents didn't think the vegetable tasted as bad as their kids. That's because adults may have eaten them more and are used to the taste.

Experts suggest many food dislikes can make a change after trying for many times. This means a picky eater may come to enjoy a food they avoid if they try it enough times. For example, your child hates cabbage. If you offer them cabbage enough times, in different forms, they may finally come to enjoy it. What's more, children learn by observation. If they see you eating healthy foods, they'll be more likely to see you as a good example. However, watching you eating lots of soda, snack foods, and dessert will make them wonder why they can't do the same.



30. According to Australian scientists, _____ may make many kids dislike certain vegetables.
- A. the taste of these vegetables B. the names of these vegetables
C. the smells their mouth makes D. the eating habits of these kids
31. The purpose of the study mentioned in paragraph 3 is to _____.
- A. discover the different mixture of bacteria in a person's saliva
B. explain why some people dislike the smell of some vegetables
C. make sure some parents and their children make similar smells
D. find out why some people's mouths make more of the smells
32. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Children will never change their eating habits.
B. Children should avoid the foods they dislike.
C. Parents should set their children a good example.
D. Parents need to change their children's eating habits.
33. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. What Decides Children's Certain Eating Habits?
B. Who Can Change Children's Dislikes of Vegetables?
C. Why Children Dislike Eating Certain Vegetables?
D. How to Help Children to Eat More Vegetables?

第二部分

本部分共6题，共20分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（共10分，每小题2分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题

One day last month, Antony Aumann, a college professor in the United States, was grading homework for his course. While he was reading the “best homework in the class,” he suddenly realized something might go wrong. Later, Aumann asked the student whether he did the homework himself. The student shook his head. He admitted (承认) he used ChatGPT, a chatbot (聊天机器人) that is able to answer questions as well as write emails, poems and papers.

Since artificial intelligence (人工智能) lab “OpenAI” released (发布) ChatGPT last November, the chatbot has enjoyed huge popularity. Students are using it to do



homework. All over the world, professors like Aumann are replanning their courses to deal with this problem. Some have decided to include more oral exams and handwritten papers. Tasks like “write five pages about this or that” are not popular. Instead, professors are designing questions that they hope will be too clever for chatbots. Besides, some are asking students to write about their own lives.

Many schools, however, are unwilling to ban (禁止) the use of ChatGPT completely because they don't believe a ban would be useful. Rather than staying away from them, students and teachers should learn to make good use of them. The University at Buffalo, for example, has included a discussion of AI tools in its courses. The university wants to teach students about being honest. It also hopes to help students understand advantages and disadvantages of chatbots.

Some students have started learning how to use ChatGPT in a right way. Lizzie Shackney is a student at the University of Pennsylvania. She uses ChatGPT to quickly produce a large number of ideas for her homework. She then thinks over these ideas and decides what to include in her homework and what not to include. The student always writes her homework herself instead of depending on ChatGPT completely.

34. Did the student in paragraph 1 do the homework himself?

35. According to the article, what is ChatGPT?

36. When did OpenAI release ChatGPT?

37. Why is the University at Buffalo having a discussion of AI tools in its courses?

38. How should students use ChatGPT?

五、文段表达 (10 分)

39. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据所给提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。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。



题目①

假如你是李华，你之前答应了这周日参加你的外国朋友 Peter 的生日派对，但是你临时因故无法参加。请你给 Peter 写一封邮件，向他说明你无法参加派对的原因以及你准备如何弥补此次遗憾。

提示词：cold, make up for (弥补), hold a party, send

提示问题：

1. Why can't you go to his party?
2. How will you make up for him?

Dear Peter,

I'm sorry to write this email to you. _____

Best wishes!

Li Hua

题目②

“青山一道，共担风雨”。生活中麻烦和困难无处不在，幸有朋友始终陪伴在身边帮助我们。你的朋友又是如何陪伴与帮助你度过难关的？请你写一篇短文，讲述你过去遇到过的一次困难，你的朋友是如何帮你度过难关的，以及这件事后你有什么感悟？

提示词：weak, ill, advise, exercise, valuable

提示问题：

1. What was your difficulty?
2. How did your friend help you?
3. What have you learned from this experience?

Life is not always full of smiles and flowers. Every person has his own difficulties. _____



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单项选择（一题 0.5 分）

1-5 BCAAC

6-10 BBDAC

11-12 BA

完形填空（一题 1 分）

13-16 DBAB

17-20 ACDC

阅读理解（一题 2 分）

A 篇 DAB B 篇 CBD C 篇 BBD D 篇 CDCC

阅读与表达（一题 2 分）

34. No.

35. A chatbot that is able to answer questions as well as write emails, poems and papers.

36. Last November.

37. Because it wants to teach students about being honest and to help them to understand both the advantages and disadvantages of chatbots.

38. Students should learn to use it as tools instead of depending on it completely.

文段表达（10 分）

题目 1:

一、要点齐全:

1. 说明无法出席的原因;
2. 提出如何补救, 例如请别人帮忙送上礼物等等;

二、语言通顺

一档文 9-10: 结构清晰、文字篇幅合理、语言丰富准确

二档文 6-8: 结构较清晰、语言相对简单、相对准确

三档文 4-5: 结构不清楚, 语言零碎不准确, 影响理解

四档文: 1-3: 没有结构, 只写出个别句子, 且影响理解。

三、得体性:



言语中表达歉意

题目 2:

一、要点齐全:

1. 你遇到过的一次困难;
2. 你的朋友是如何帮助你解决问题的;
3. 你这次经历后有什么感悟。

二、语言通顺

一档文 9-10: 结构清晰、文字篇幅合理、语言丰富准确

二档文 6-8: 结构较清晰、语言相对简单、相对准确

三档文 4-5: 结构不清楚, 语言零碎不准确, 影响理解

四档文: 1-3: 没有结构, 只写出个别句子, 且影响理解。

三、时态使用:

1. 第一个问题与第二个问题: 一般过去时
2. 第三个问题: 现在完成时+一般现在时