



延庆区 2022—2023 学年第二学期期末试卷

初二英语

第一部分

2023.6

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（每题0.5分，共6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. Miss Black is a kind teacher. We all like _____.
A. she B. her C. he D. him
2. We had a big family dinner _____ Chinese New Year's Eve.
A. on B. to C. in D. at
3. Do enough exercise every day, _____ you will be stronger.
A. and B. but C. or D. because
4. — _____ I return the book tomorrow?
— No, you needn't.
A. Shall B. Could C. Must D. Can
5. Tom and I _____ in the same school since 2021.
A. study B. studied C. will study D. have studied
6. Haituo Mountain is _____ mountain in Yanqing.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. the highest
7. If you _____ hard, you will achieve your goals.
A. will work B. worked C. work D. are working
8. Linda is an actress. She _____ in her first play when she was 13 years old.
A. acts B. acted C. will act D. has acted
9. Be quiet, please. Our teachers _____ a meeting now.
A. have B. are having C. have had D. had
10. My grandpa _____ his dog for a walk at 7:00 yesterday morning.
A. takes B. took C. was taking D. has taken
11. — _____ will the Shenzhou XVI crew stay inside the Tiangong space station?
— For about five months.
A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How much
12. — Could you please tell me _____ Yanqing Museum?
— Next Thursday.
A. when we visit B. when do we visit
C. when will we visit D. when we will visit



二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 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。

The Hero

“Hank, why is mom sleeping on the floor?” Isaac asked his brother. Hank got on his knees beside his mom and he shook her and shouted, “Mommy, Wake Up!” She didn’t answer, so Hank tried again. Isaac began to cry. “Don’t worry, Isaac. It will be okay,” Hank said, but Hank had to think 13. He was only eight years old, what could he do? Hank was the oldest and he was the ONLY one who could 14.

Then he remembered how Grandma used to play a game with him. She would pretend (假装) to be a 911 operator. She would ask him questions like, “What is your name?” “What is your address?” He had 15 all the right answers, so he knew what to do. Hank called 911. A lady answered the phone and said, “911, what is your emergency?” Hank was 16 so he took a deep breath and said, “Hello. My name is Hank Robinson. My mom is on the floor. She looks like she is sleeping, but I can’t wake her up.” Then the lady asked Hank all the questions he had 17 with Grandma. He remembered to speak loudly and clearly because it was important. So again Hank took a deep breath and said, “I live at 1203 Oak Street, in Madison.”

The lady on the 18 told Hank not to hang up until someone came to his house and rang the doorbell. So Hank stayed on the phone and soon two firemen came to help. Hank let them in when the lady on the phone said it was 19. The men helped mommy to wake up and then they gave mommy some orange juice. Finally, she sat up and began to feel better. She smiled and thanked the firemen, and they told her that Hank was a 20, because he helped save his mom’s life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 13. A. closely | B. luckily | C. cheerfully | D. quickly |
| 14. A. cry | B. stand | C. help | D. play |
| 15. A. learned | B. designed | C. forgotten | D. written |
| 16. A. shouting | B. changing | C. shaking | D. caring |
| 17. A. sang | B. practiced | C. read | D. texted |
| 18. A. phone | B. floor | C. radio | D. ground |
| 19. A. movable | B. alive | C. valuable | D. safe |
| 20. A. creator | B. hero | C. boy | D. student |



三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 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

www.e-tutor.co.uk/forum

Ask
E-tutor



Hi! I'm E-tutor, or Emma. I'm here to help with any study-related problems, whether big or small. Post a message on the forum below.

Hi, E-tutor. I share a bedroom and a desk with my elder sister. She's noisy. I will take exams in two weeks and I can't concentrate. Can you help? <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Lucy</i></p>
Re: Lucy 21. _____
Hi, E-tutor. My problem is time! Next month I will have 12 exams in three weeks. How can I possibly study for all of them? I think it's impossible. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Rudy</i></p>
Re: Rudy 22. _____
Hi, E-tutor. I always get nervous before exams. I study hard, but when the exam starts, I forget everything. I feel so stupid. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Hayley</i></p>
Re: Hayley 23. _____

A. It isn't impossible but you DO have to get started NOW. Make a study plan and highlight periods of study time for each subject. Make a detailed plan for this week and then do the same for the weeks ahead.

B. That's a common complaint between sisters. Why don't you discuss a rota system so that you use the desk at different times? Or maybe you could study at the local library a few days a week.

C. Trust yourself. When you're taking your exam, pay attention to your answers and don't think about your grades. If you worry too much, it won't help you get good results.

D. Lots of people experience the same thing as you do. Your retelling ability will be improved if you join a study group. Taking turns to give presentations will be helpful.



B

Running in the Right Direction

Once there was a teenage boy who was known as a fast runner in his village. He only cared about winning every race and becoming more successful.

One day, the boy took part in a running race in his village. He won the 200, 100 and 50-meter races without any problem. He was proud of himself and received great applause (掌声).

But his grandfather stepped in and challenged him to a race with two unexpected competitors, an old man and a blind girl. The boy thought it was unbelievable but accepted.

In the race, the boy finished first, while the old man and the blind girl were still at the starting line. With joy, he waved his hands (挥手) at the crowd. But they kept silent.

“Why are people not cheering for me like before?” he asked his grandfather.

“Start the race again with them. But this time, all of you should cross the finish line at the same time,” the grandfather replied.

The boy was surprised but agreed to the race.

During the second race, the boy took the hands of the old man and the blind girl and walked slowly with them to the finish line. The crowd gave them a standing applause.

The boy asked his grandfather, “For whom are the people cheering? Is it for me, or them?”

The grandfather smiled and said, “The crowd did not cheer for any one of you. They cheered for how you all ran the race together.”

Facing the race of life, what matters is not just winning, but how you run the race.

24. After the boy won the 200, 100 and 50-meter races, he felt _____.

- A. satisfied B. surprised C. tired D. scared

25. When the boy's grandfather challenged him to the race, he _____.

- A. asked the crowd to run B. cheered for the competitors
C. agreed to take part in it D. waved his hands to the people

26. From his experience, the boy learned _____.

- A. the power of cheering for the runners
B. the value of how he won the race of life
C. the difficulties of running with the disabled
D. the importance of how he ran the race of life



C

Monkeys Show a Sense of Fairness

Most humans expect to receive fair treatment. How about other species? To test whether or not such behavior is found in other species, scientists designed an experiment for brown capuchin monkeys. The study showed that brown capuchin monkeys might feel the same way. This is the first time scientists have seen this kind of behavior in a species except humans.



Sarah Brosnan, the leader of the study, chose brown capuchin monkeys for the research because capuchins are known to have strong social bonds. In other words, they have close relationships (关系) with other capuchins. They also cooperate, for example, they share responsibilities for food-gathering activities such as finding fruit trees.

Individuals were drawn from two large social groups of captive (人工饲养的) brown capuchins from colonies at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center and paired with a partner. Pairs were placed next to each other and trained to exchange (交换) a small rock with researchers within 60 seconds to receive a reward, in most cases, a piece of cucumber. “That may actually sound simple, but not very many species are willing to relinquish things,” Brosnan said, “Think of trying to take a large bone from a dog’s mouth.”

Only female capuchins were tested because they most closely monitor equity, or fair treatment, among their peers. Partners of capuchins who made the exchange either received the same reward (a cucumber slice), or a better reward (a grape, a more desirable food), for the same amount of work or, in some cases, for performing no work at all.

Brosnan said the response (反应) to the unfair treatment was surprising. When a capuchin saw its partner get better treatment, it was unhappy. Some capuchins did not want to continue the test or eat the cucumbers they received. Some threw their food at the researchers.

Brosnan’s research suggests there is a connection between animal cooperation and a dislike of unfair treatment. However, as Brosnan explains, “We don’t know whether monkeys become cooperative and then learn to not like being treated unfairly, or the other way around. But that opens up a whole new research field.”



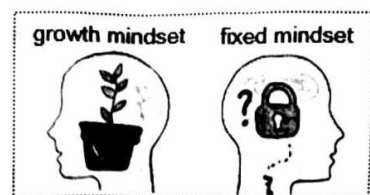
27. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
- A. how Brosnan did the research
 - B. how Brosnan chose capuchins
 - C. why capuchins had close relationships
 - D. why capuchins were chosen for the study
28. The word “**relinquish**” in paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.
- A. give away
 - B. take away
 - C. go away
 - D. put away
29. What can you learn from the passage?
- A. Capuchins can get a better reward for sharing food they like.
 - B. Scientists have found that capuchins care about fair treatment.
 - C. Capuchins got happier when their partners got a better reward.
 - D. Scientists have known when capuchins developed the sense of fairness.
30. What is the purpose of the study?
- A. To know how capuchins learn to cooperate.
 - B. To find out if capuchins value fair treatment.
 - C. To find out whether capuchins like grapes or not.
 - D. To know how capuchins exchange the rocks with people.

D

Think back to when you were in a classroom, maybe a maths classroom, and the teacher set a difficult problem. Which of the two following responses is closer to the way you reacted?

A	B
<p><i>Oh no, this is too hard for me. I'm not even going to seriously try and work it out.</i></p>	<p><i>Ah, this is quite tricky but I like to push myself. Even if I don't get the answer right, maybe I'll learn something in the attempt.</i></p>

Early in her career, the psychologist Carol Dweck of Stanford University gave a group of ten-year-olds problems that were slightly too hard for them. One group reacted positively, said they loved challenge and understood that their abilities could be developed. She says they had a ‘growth mindset’ and are focused on what they can achieve in the future. But another group of children felt that their intelligence was being judged and they had failed. They had a ‘fixed mindset’. They didn’t believe they could do anything to improve the situation.





Professor Dweck believes that there is a problem in education at the moment. For years, children have been praised for their intelligence or talent, but this makes them vulnerable to failure. They become performance-oriented (绩效导向的), wanting to please by getting high grades, but they are not necessarily interested in learning. The solution (解决办法), according to Dweck, is to praise the process that children are engaged in: making an effort (努力), using learning tips and improving. This way they will become mastery-oriented and will achieve more. She states that sustained effort over time is the key to outstanding achievement.

Psychologists have been testing these theories. Students were taught that if they learned something new and difficult, the neurons in their brains would form stronger connections, making them more intelligent. These students made faster progress than a control group. In another study, underperforming school children were exposed to growth mindset techniques for a year. The results were amazing. These children came top in the final tests. They came to see that making an effort was the key to learning.

So, back to our original question. If you answered B, well done—you already have a growth mindset. If A, don't worry; everyone is able to become mastery-oriented with a little effort.

31. Professor Dweck probably agrees that _____.
- A. developing interests is the key to learning
 - B. developing interests is more important than talent
 - C. we should praise the children when they work hard
 - D. we should praise the children when they get good grades
32. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Learning new things can make the kids work harder.
 - B. Students who answered A cannot achieve their dreams.
 - C. Learning new things can help the kids come top in the tests.
 - D. Students who have fixed mindset can be improved with efforts.
33. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Is It Important to Be Intelligent?
 - B. Is It Important to Solve Problems?
 - C. Do You Have Limiting Beliefs?
 - D. Do You Have the Right Mindset?



第二部分

本部分共 10 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（34-36 题，每题 1 分；37 题 2 分。共 5 分）

阅读短文，根据其内容回答问题。

Where Does Chocolate Come From?

Chocolate is a favorite food to millions of people on earth. However, have you ever asked yourself what the origin of chocolate is? Or how chocolate is made?

Chocolate that we eat starts with cacao trees, also called cocoa trees. Cacao trees grow in a warm climate like Central and South America, Africa or parts of Asia. It is believed that the growing of the cacao tree began 100 million years ago in the lower slopes of Andes Mountains. Today about 70% of the cacao grown in the world is grown in Africa. The cacao does very well in areas along the equator with a hot and rainy climate. It takes about 4 years for the cacao tree to mature (成熟). Thereafter, one tree is capable of producing about 2,000 pods every year. The pods grow on the branches and trunks of the cacao tree. Each pod has between 30 and 40 seeds inside it. Cacao seeds are sometimes called the cacao beans. The cacao bean is the main ingredient (原料) in the process of making chocolate.

At the chocolate factory, the beans are cleaned and dried. Usually they are roasted (烘) for up to 2 hours in large rotating drums. The cocoa beans tumble in these drums like clothes in a clothes dryer.

After roasting, the shell of the cocoa bean is removed and the inside of the cocoa bean is then ground (磨碎) by heavy steel plates. This process forms a chocolate liquid. When chocolate liquid is molded and cooled, the product is called unsweetened chocolate. Sometimes the chocolate liquid is made into dry cocoa powder. When cocoa is made, oil from the cocoa bean is pressed out and is known as cocoa butter.

Add sugar, cocoa butter, and vanilla flavoring to unsweetened chocolate and you have a chocolate candy. If you also add milk, the product is milk chocolate.

Next the milk chocolate mixture goes through heating and cooling cycles before being molded. Finally it is molded into milk chocolate candy bars or it is made into ten-pound blocks of chocolate that are sold to other candy bar manufacturers.

34. Where do cacao trees grow?
35. How are the cacao beans dried?
36. What is cocoa butter?
37. Is the chocolate candy the same as the milk chocolate? Why or why not?



五、请将下面的句子翻译成英文。(每题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- 38. 我爷爷很关心我。
- 39. 他花太多时间发短信。
- 40. 我的姑姑对我影响很大。
- 41. 阅读对我来说是一种乐趣。
- 42. 遇到困难的时候, 爸爸经常鼓励我。

六、文段表达(10 分)

43. 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

万般经历, 皆是成长。生活中的每一段经历都为你的成长助力。

某英文网站正在开展以“成长”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华, 请用英文写一篇短文投稿, 分享一段你难忘的经历, 并说明这段经历是如何帮助你成长的。

提示词语: have difficulty, teach, study, helpful

- 提示问题:
- What was your experience?
 - How did the experience help you grow?
