



2023—2024 学年度第一学期北京市第三十五中学期中质量检测

初二英语

考生 须知	1. 本试卷共 10 页，共八道大题，59 道小题，满分 100 分。 2. 考试时间 90 分钟。 3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。 4. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
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听力理解（共 20 分）

一、听下面四段对话，每段对话后有两道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话你将听两遍。（共 12 分，每小题 1.5 分）

请听一段对话，完成第 1 至第 2 小题。

1. Where does the man come from?

- A. Cambridge.                      B. Los Angeles.                      C. Beijing.

2. What is the man's hometown like?

- A. It's a quiet village with green fields.
- B. It's a beautiful city with a university.
- C. It's a small town with famous beaches.

请听一段对话，完成第 3 至第 4 小题。

3. What did the girl do last night?

- A. She cleared the snow.
- B. She watched the snow.
- C. She played in the snow.

4. Why is the girl so excited about the snow?

- A. Snow makes her think of her childhood.
- B. She likes playing in snow every year.
- C. It is the first time for her to see snow.

请听一段对话，完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

5. What's the boy's plan for the next holiday?

- A. To take a tour in London.
- B. To train horses on the farm.
- C. To ride a bike to do exercise.

6. How will the boy get to the countryside?

- A. By train.                      B. By plane.                      C. By bus.

请听一段对话，完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

7. What did the man often do when he was at school?

- A. He often rode a bike.
- B. He often went running.

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- C. He often played tennis.
8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. Doing sports to have fun.
- B. Choosing a sport to get fit.
- C. Starting a sport club to exercise.

二、听独白，记录关键信息。本段独白你将听两遍。（共 8 分，每小题 2 分）  
 请根据所听到的内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置。

How to tell a funny story	
Decide your set up	Center on one <u>9</u> to get the listeners' attention
Be brief (简洁的)	Get the first laugh (大笑) <u>10</u>
Look at your listeners	Try to relax and tell the story in a <u>11</u> way
Try to <u>12</u> on the biggest laugh	Make listeners remember the last part or laugh line of a story
Practise telling a story	Practice makes perfect

知识运用 (共 18 分)

三、单项填空，从所给选项中选择最佳答案填入空中。（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分）

13. Guangzhou is a beautiful city \_\_\_\_\_ the south of China.
- A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. over
14. Look! The boys \_\_\_\_\_ hard on the playground.
- A. are training            B. train                    C. is training            D. trained
15. Jenny hoped to finish her job \_\_\_\_\_ than all her friends.
- A. early                    B. more early            C. earliest                D. earlier
16. We should read books in the place with plenty of light \_\_\_\_\_ it is good for our eyes.
- A. so                        B. or                        C. because                D. but
17. It is difficult for us \_\_\_\_\_ so many words in only five minutes.
- A. remember              B. to remember          C. remembering          D. remembered
18. Mr. Liu \_\_\_\_\_ his car at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- A. was washing            B. is washing            C. washes                D. will wash
19. I wanted to see the Beijing Opera, so Lingling offered \_\_\_\_\_ me there.
- A. take                      B. takes                    C. taking                 D. to take
20. —Does Tara work as \_\_\_\_\_ as Tina?  
 —Yes, she does.
- A. hardly                    B. hard                    C. more hardly            D. harder
21. What she said made everyone \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. feel comfortably        B. to feel comfortably    C. feel comfortable        D. to feel comfortable



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22. Most of my classmates \_\_\_\_\_ the subway every day.  
 A. take                      B. takes                      C. is taking                      D. are taking
23. Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ to the other team in the final match.  
 A. lose                      B. will lose                      C. are losing                      D. lost
24. — \_\_\_\_\_ listening to the radio in English?  
 —It’s a good idea.  
 A. Why not                      B. Shall we                      C. What about                      D. Why don’t you

四、完形填空。(共 12 分，每小题 1.5 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。

Last Saturday afternoon, my friend Allan and I were having fun playing catch in my yard. Then, I threw the ball too hard and Allan   25   his catch. The ball hit my neighbor’s window. We heard the big sound. Crash! Smash! The window broke into many pieces.

We were   26  . We rushed into my backyard, and hid. Mr. Jones, the neighbor, came out of his house and looked around. He was trying to see who threw the ball. We hid until Mr. Jones went back into his house.

Later, I saw that Mr. Jones had repaired the broken glass. He was sitting outside. He waved at me. I felt ashamed (感到羞愧) as I waved back at him. I knew what I should do, but I was   27   to do it.

When I came back home, my mom told me about the broken window. “Poor Mr. Jones,” she said, “he’s such a nice guy that everyone likes him. I can’t believe anyone would break his window and not stay around to   28  .”

Right away I knew what I had to do. I told Mom that I broke the window by accident. I told her that I escaped (逃跑). Mom said I could easily   29   that mistake. She said I should go right over now and own up to my mistake. It wasn’t easy, knocking on Mr. Jones’s door and telling him what I did.

Mr. Jones looked at me after I explained what happened. He was not angry at all. I asked him how much it cost to repair the window. I told him that I would save my   30   and pay back every penny of it. Mr. Jones smiled. “It’s not the money that   31  ,” he said. “I was really hurt that someone would do that to me without stopping to apologize (道歉). Now that you have come and explained the accident, I feel   32   again.”

25. A. won                      B. made                      C. tried                      D. missed
26. A. bored                      B. scared                      C. relaxed                      D. interested
27. A. poor                      B. ready                      C. afraid                      D. unable
28. A. care                      B. share                      C. repair                      D. apologize
29. A. fix                      B. meet                      C. find                      D. repeat
30. A. food                      B. luck                      C. ticket                      D. money
31. A. costs                      B. loses                      C. matters                      D. appears



32. A. sad            B. good            C. lucky            D. terrible

阅读理解 (共 34 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，选择最佳选项。(共 34 分，每小题 2 分)

A

Read and match the questions with the correct advice.

Exams are coming! I'm worried about my studies. What should I do?  Bob	Poor me! I can't get enough sleep these days! It really makes sad. Am I sick? Can I get some useful advice?  Mary
Online learning makes me worried. I can't learn well. I can't see my teachers and classmates. I hope to return to school soon!  Tom	My mother always tells me to do everything she wants. It seems she is around me everywhere. She talks too much about my life. But I think I have grown up.  Lily

Advice

(1) For most students, exams are terrible. You feel nervous. No matter how hard exams are, you will have to learn how to fight the problem effectively to succeed. You should know how to deal with exam anxiety (焦虑). Sleep well and it can make you feel fresh and confident!

(2) As a teenager, I met the same problem as you. Here are some ideas for you.

Your mother talks much because she cares about you. I think you should listen to her. If your opinions are different from your mother's, you can communicate with her, and tell her what you are thinking about.

If your mother doesn't take your advice, just keep silent and give her a smile.

(3) Online learning is different from traditional campus (校园) learning. For this reason, online classes can be stressful. Here are some pieces of advice for you.

- The first tip is that you need to have a plan.
- Take some break from the computer screen.
- Create a reasonable timetable that is easy to follow.
- Make sure that you get a good sleep.

(4) It's no secret that sleep plays an important role in good physical and mental health.

If you have got physical problems, you'd better go to hospital for medical help as soon as possible. If you have mental problems, there are also steps that you can take on your own to improve your sleep and well-being. Having good sleep hygiene (卫生) or practices that support sleep is important for you to stay rested and avoid daytime sleepiness.

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is the correct advice for Bob's question.

A. No. 1.            B. No. 2.            C. No. 3.            D. No. 4.



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34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the correct advice for Mary's question.  
 A. No. 1.            B. No. 2.            C. No. 3.            D. No. 4.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is the correct advice for Tom's question.  
 A. No. 1.            B. No. 2.            C. No. 3.            D. No. 4.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is the correct advice for Lily's question.  
 A. No. 1.            B. No. 2.            C. No. 3.            D. No. 4.

**B**

Johnny and his friends were making a cardboard town to play in. At first they were getting on well, turning boxes into stores and playgrounds, but soon they had different ideas.



cardboard town

"It was my idea," Johnny said, "so I would just do it without you." Then he walked away in anger and left his friends Katie and Max alone.

"Wow, I didn't expect he'd get so mad," Katie said.

"Making a cardboard town is a lot of work," said Max, "Johnny can't do it all by himself. Maybe if we give him some space, he'll want us to help again."

Johnny wanted the cardboard town done before New Year's Day so that he could show it to all of his family when they came over, but New Year's Day was only two weeks away. When he started again, he found it was just too big a job. He couldn't make the buildings out of boxes, put them around the town, and decorate (装饰) them all by himself. It would take way too long.

"I guess that's why people work together. When we each played a part, it was fun and everything went a lot faster. Maybe I should say sorry to my friends. They were just trying to help and have fun with me," Johnny said to himself.

The next day at school Johnny said sorry to Katie and Max. "I don't know why I got so mad. Will you come to my house tomorrow to complete our town?" Johnny asked.

Katie and Max joyfully agreed. The three all took on a role and the town was done in no time.

37. How did Johnny feel when he and his friends had different ideas?  
 A. Mad.            B. Sad.            C. Excited.            D. Relaxed.
38. Johnny couldn't finish the cardboard town before New Year's Day because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. his family didn't want him to make it  
 B. his friends didn't give him any advice  
 C. it was too big a job for him to do alone  
 D. it was difficult for him to choose colors
39. What does this story want to tell us?  
 A. A good beginning is half done.            B. Many hands make light work.  
 C. A good friend is like a mirror.            D. Many drops make a shower.

**C**



Imagine this. There's an apple and a piece of cake on a table. Which one would you like? The delicious cake or the healthy apple? A bestseller, *Willpower Rediscovering Our Greater Strength*, suggests that willpower (意志力) is the ability to make decisions that are better for us in the long term, rather than in the short term.

Here is a famous experiment in the book: the marshmallow (棉花糖) test. In 1972, Professor Walter Mischel tested the willpower of 600 four-year-olds to six-year-olds. In the experiment, each child was left alone in a room for fifteen minutes with a marshmallow on a table in front of them. They were given two choices: they could either eat it or, if they waited fifteen minutes, they'd be given a second one and then they could eat both.

So, what did the kids do? Well, as you can imagine, 70% ate the first marshmallow within the fifteen minutes. But the other 30% showed willpower they controlled themselves and waited for the second marshmallow. But then Mischel discovered something really interesting. Twenty years later, he got in touch with the children, who, by then, were in their early twenties. And he found that those who'd shown strong willpower were getting better marks at university and were more popular.

Willpower is like a muscle (肌肉), and the more you exercise it, the stronger it gets. So, if you do daily "self-control exercises", such as making your bed or brushing your teeth, you'll improve your overall willpower. And daily willpower exercises will help you with those bigger goals, such as studying for an exam or training for a marathon.

Be careful though. Just like any muscle, your "willpower muscle" can get tired. If you've had to do lots of things that require willpower, take a break or give yourself a treat. That way, you'll build up your willpower again.

And one last thing, the writer mentions people who learn foreign languages usually have a lot of willpower. So, congratulations!

40. From the marshmallow test, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the kids felt difficult to make choices
- B. most of the kids showed weak willpower
- C. marshmallows could help improve willpower
- D. the kids could eat one marshmallow every fifteen minutes

41. The writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. willpower should be kept practicing without any stop
- B. willpower can be built up by dealing with difficulties
- C. strong willpower can help people achieve their goals
- D. strong willpower can help people make right decisions

42. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. The finding of the experiment.
- B. The process of the experiment.
- C. The purpose of the experiment.
- D. The background of the experiment.

**D**

Many textbooks are not written in the kind of English that we speak every day. In fact,



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sometimes the reading is so difficult that it almost seems like a foreign language. In a way, it is—the language of science. You should not expect to be able to read a difficult science passage the same way you read an interesting story; you should not expect to read it easily and all at once. Instead, you may have to read it several times through, catching on the meaning of difficult words, going back over difficult sentences, and finally putting the whole thing together. Do not be discouraged (灰心的) if the whole passage doesn't make sense (讲得通) to you at first. You need to pick it apart patiently until you can understand it.

These are the steps to follow when you are reading something difficult:

1. Start to read normally (正常地) until you run into a sentence that doesn't make sense to you.
2. When a sentence doesn't make sense, go back and read it again more slowly.
3. Look for any word you don't know in the sentence. Try to understand their meanings using word parts and context clues (上下文线索). If necessary, look them up in the dictionary.
4. Look at the next few sentences to see if they explain (解释) more about the sentence you are working on. Do not read very much farther ahead until you understand what is being said.
5. Finally, read the sentence again. Try to put it into simpler words.
6. Read through the passage once. Try to understand all the hard parts well. Then read the whole passage once more at a usual speed. This helps you to put all ideas together.

The steps sound a lot harder than they are. It is really just the normal way good readers understand anything that is difficult to read. After you have done the best you can this way, you should always feel free to ask for help from your teacher, if you have one.

43. The underlined phrase “run into” means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 理解      B. 遇到      C. 翻译      D. 跑过
44. From the passage, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we should look up new words before reading  
B. it is sometimes difficult to read a science passage  
C. the six steps are helpful in learning spoken English  
D. interesting stories help readers to improve their English
45. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. steps of studying science                      B. difficulties in reading science  
C. steps of reading science passages              D. researches on science and English

### E

Physical activity is important and we often plan to do it. However, we don't often think about making time to exercise as a family. While we find time for family games or movie nights, we often forget family sports. Family exercise may seem silly, but there are many benefits (益处).

#### Form Lifelong Habits

By spending family time on a physical activity together, you encourage (鼓励) your children to exercise and build lifelong habits. When children see physical activities as an enjoyable thing to do together, they may keep family exercise as a family-time tradition as they grow up.



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Children get more life skills at home than they do anywhere else. Teamwork is taught and encouraged in sports. By exercising together, you're encouraging teamwork and working together to reach a common goal, which helps teach the importance of goal setting as a team.

### Bring Encouragement

Parents are great encouragers in education and sports. You can give your children encouragement when doing family sports. Studies show that family encouragement influences (影响) children's mental health in a good way. Good family bonding (联结) with family encouragement builds confidence in children.

It may be all well and good to think about exercising together as a family, but it may be difficult to get started. Here is some advice for you.

- Take turns on who gets to choose the physical activity. Maybe you enjoy traditional exercise while your child wants to dance. On your exercising day, encourage your child to follow along. Then allow your child to choose the next family physical activity.

- Staying safe is always something important to think about for not only children but parents as well. Choose an activity with your child's abilities in mind. If some of your family members are not good at running, try to slow down or have them ride a bike along.

Family exercise can be both fun and a good chance for bonding. Remember to always choose the activity as a family and stay safe.

46. Which of the following would be the best heading for Paragraph 3?

- A. Build Teamwork
- B. Improve Health
- C. Keep Traditions
- D. Bring Happiness

47. According to the passage, the writer probably agrees that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it's always safe to exercise together as a family
- B. it's good and easy for families to start exercising
- C. children should play a part in deciding family exercise
- D. children will exercise with family more if they are confident

48. The passage is probably written for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. children
- B. students
- C. teachers
- D. parents

49. What does the writer mainly talk about in the passage?

- A. The ways for families to exercise together and stay safe.
- B. The choices of family exercise and the reasons to start it.
- C. The benefits of family exercise and advice on how to start it.
- D. The importance for children to exercise and get more life skills.

### 六、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

What is peer pressure (压力)? People who are the same age as you, like your classmates, are called peers. When they try to influence (影响) you to act, or to make you do something, it's called peer pressure. Everyone has to deal with (处理) it, even the older people.





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**The influence of peer pressure**

Peers can have a good influence on each other when they are encouraged to do something positive or pushed to grow in a beneficial way. You might admire (羡慕) a friend who is always good at sports and try to be more like him or her. Maybe you want to make others excited about your new favorite book, and now everyone's reading it.

On the other hand, sometimes peers influence (影响) each other in bad ways. Negative peer pressure involves (包含) pressure to do something dangerous or damaging to themselves or others. For example, a few kids in school might try to get you to cut class with them when you should study at school or a kid in the neighborhood might want you to shoplift (在商店行窃) with him.

**Why do people give in (屈服) to peer pressure?**

Some kids give in to peer pressure because they want to be liked, or because they worry that other kids may laugh at them if they don't go along with the group. Others may go along because they want to try something new. The idea that "everyone has to do it" may influence some kids to leave their common sense (常识) behind.

**How to walk away from peer pressure**

Choose your friends wisely. If you choose friends who don't smoke cigarettes, or lie (说谎), then maybe you won't do these things either.

Even if you have peer pressure while you're alone, there are still things you can do. You can be away from peers who pressure you to do something wrong. You can say "no" to them and walk away.

At last, if you go on to have peer pressure and you're finding it difficult to deal with, talk to someone you depend on.

- 50. Does everyone have to deal with peer pressure?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 51. What does negative peer pressure involve?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 52. Why do kids have to give in to peer pressure?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 53. How many ways are talked about to be away from peer pressure?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 54. What does this passage mainly talk about?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**书面表达(共 28 分)**

七、根据所给中文意思，完成下列句子。(共 8 分，每小题 2 分)

- 55. 北京的人口是多少? (population)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 56. 老舍是中国最有名的作家之一。(one of...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 57. Betty 计划买一台电脑，但是她的父母不同意。(plan to...)



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58. 老师们允许我们放学后打网球。(allow to...)

八、文段表达。(共 10 分)

59. 假设你是李华，你的美国网友 Tom 打算寒假来中国游玩，请你根据中文和英文提示给他写一封邮件，向他介绍你的家乡，并给他一些建议。所给提示词语仅供选用，字数不少于 50 词，文中已给出的内容不计入总词数。请不要写出你的真实校名和姓名。

提示词: history, places of interest, food, bus, sports shoes

提示问题:

1. Where is your hometown?
2. What is your hometown famous for?
3. What suggestion(s) can you give for his trip in your hometown?

Dear Tom,

*How are you getting along these days? I am glad that you will come to China.*

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*I can't wait to meet you. Hope you can come soon.*

*Yours,  
Li Hua*