

2017 北京清华附中初二（下）期中

英 语



四、单项填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 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。

15. The heavy rainstorm finally died down _____ around 3:00 a.m. yesterday.
A. of B. on C. at D. in
16. Why don't you forget about it? _____ she is wrong, it's not a big deal.
A. Until B. Although C. But D. So
17. —Taylor didn't go to the party because she had a try-out for a volunteer program.
—Neither _____ I. I had a sore throat last week.
A. do B. did C. don't D. didn't
18. The missing boy was last seen _____ around the Catskill Mountains.
A. playing B. to play C. is playing D. plays
19. —Did you watch the basketball match yesterday?
—Yes. Mario is really a dark horse. Nobody expected him _____ so far.
A. going B. goes C. to go D. went
20. Aron _____ up early every day, and he always exercises in the morning.
A. used to get B. is used to getting
C. was used to getting D. is used to get
21. —It seems like Judy _____ her mother.
—Yes, they are both clever and a bit quiet.
A. looks after B. takes up C. looks at D. takes after
22. If you can do your part in keeping the house clean and tidy, your parents _____ a strong feeling of satisfaction.
A. will get B. got C. gets D. was getting
23. Everyone in my class _____ carefully when a boy with a bad cold sneezed loudly.
A. is listening B. are listening
C. was listening D. were listening
24. —Could you please vacuum the floor?
—_____.
A. Yes, here you are. B. Ok, but I want to watch a show first
C. No, you can't D. Of course you can do it

五、完形填空（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）

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 was visiting Costa Rica when I found myself in a bad situation: my credit cards and bank cards weren't working abroad, and I only had \$5 to my name. I had no money, no 25 to get money, I didn't know anybody in the country, I only knew basic Spanish, and the only possession I had was a return ticket to Guatemala in two 26. Back then, there were no such things as mobile phones, and even email was very limited at some Internet café that charged heaps for a very slow connection. It was 27 who came to my rescue to get me home.

I thought to myself, staying in the city of San Jose would be dangerous. If I went to a countryside, maybe I would find kind people. With my remaining coins, I 28 to the bus station and found a countryside that 29 almost the exact amount of money. About 4 to 5 hours later, I arrived at Santa Rosa. It was pitch black in the middle of the night. There were no streetlights as it was very rural. You could see some houses in the distance, so I walked toward the houses.

I 30 knocking door to door, explaining with my very poor 31 that I was Japanese, and I was in Costa Rica with no money but I needed to stay here for two more weeks before I could go back? “ I can cook and clean and look after your kids, I can do anything, can you give me a job?” Everybody replied saying “Oh my gosh, but we are so poor. We have no space and no extra food. Maybe you can try the next family,” and they’ d point to another house. Finally, I arrived at a Chinese restaurant. The owner of the restaurant was incredibly kind. She heard my story and really empathized. She said that her son went to Europe many years ago and had a similar experience. At that time, some other people were very kind to him, and she remembered how warm that made her feel. She invited me in, gave me food, and called the Red Cross to come rescue me.





At first I felt guilty and stupid for not traveling with 32 a plan. But what I learned was that even when people didn’ t have much, they could still lead a happy life, they could still smile and be kind. Kindness 33 more kindness in small ripples. I’ ve travelled all over the world and been to over 50 countries. But this is one of the 34 trips I’ ve ever had in my traveling life.

25. A. card B. purse C. time D. way
 26. A. months B. weeks C. days D. hours
 27. A. families B. friends C. strangers D. Japanese
 28. A. headed B. changed C. drove D. escaped
 29. A. spent B. paid C. cost D. asked
 30. A. made B. went C. got D. came
 31. A. Chinese B. Japanese C. Spanish D. English
 32. A. risky B. clear C. relaxing D. confusing
 33. A. inspires B. breaks C. cheers D. stops
 34. A. farthest B. nearest C. best D. worst

六、阅读短文，选择最佳答案。（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

A

Sports in the Winter Olympic Games

	<p>Figure skating is an ice sport. It has four main events including men’ s singles, ladies’ singles, pair skating and ice dancing. It was the first winter sport introduced to the Olympics, in 1908. Many skaters also skate in some business ice shows, which makes the sport even more popular.</p>
	<p>Speed skating has been played as a sport in the Winter Olympics since 1924. Speed skating is a long distance skating, much like marathon on ice. There are various events, but in general players use long tracks (usually 400 meters long). The sport enjoys large popularity in the Netherlands and Norway.</p>
	<p>Bobsleigh is a sport in which teams of two or four people ride very fast down a narrow ice track in the sled. The ice track goes down the side of a mountain and it is full of twists and turns. The event has been in since the Winter Olympic Games in 1924 in France.</p>
	<p>Ice hockey has been at the Olympic Games since 1920. It involves two teams who use a hockey stick to shoot a puck into the net of the other team. As a fast sport, ice hockey is the most popular in Canada. It is the official national winter sport of Canada.</p>

35. _____ is the first winter sport introduced to the Winter Olympic Games.

- A. Figure skating B. Speed skating C. Bobsleigh D. Ice hockey

36. Bobsleigh players usually ride on a _____ track.

- A. straight B. round C. broad D. narrow

37. Ice hockey is the most popular sport in _____.

- A. Netherlands B. Norway C. Canada D. France

B

It was a sunny, cool Christmas Day in Sheepshead Bay, a suburb of New York. Dom had just gotten off the subway. He started walking back to his apartment. He came near to the fruit and vegetable market at 17th Street and Avenue Z. Outside was a huge stack of pineapples. They were \$1.50 each, or two for \$2. What a deal, Dom thought.

Then an idea struck him. Why not buy a pineapple for each neighbor in my corner of the building, he thought. He was new in the building. He didn't know a single neighbor. Giving them a pineapple on Christmas Day might start some communication.

So he bought six pineapples—one for each of his five neighbors, and one for himself. He carried home six plastic bags containing six fresh, delicious Hawaiian pineapples. When he got to his floor, he quietly placed a pineapple in front of each of his neighbor's doors.

He opened his door. He was about to take his pineapple inside and slice it open when he had another thought. If his neighbors saw no pineapple in front of his door, they would know that he had bought the pineapples. They might be grateful, or they might think that he thought he was a big shot (大人物) because he had given them a pineapple. Or, they might hate him because now they "owed" him a thank you or maybe even a gift in kind.

He decided it was better that his pineapples be anonymous (匿名的) gifts. He left his pineapple just to the side of his door. He'd collect it later. Five hours later, he opened his door. He looked at his neighbor's doors. All the pineapples were gone. He looked down. So was his!

38. Dom bought pineapples for his neighbors mainly because _____.

- A. those pineapples were huge and cheap
B. his neighbors liked fresh pineapples
C. he could have a chance to talk to his new neighbors
D. he wanted to celebrate Christmas Day in this way

39. What happened when Dom opened his door five hours later?

- A. His neighbors knew those pineapples were from him.
B. He got another pineapple from his neighbors.
C. He found only his own pineapple outside.
D. He found there were no pineapples outside.

40. From the passage, we know that _____.

- A. Dom was trying to be friendly to his neighbors
B. Dom wanted his neighbors to be grateful
C. his neighbors thought he was a kind person
D. someone hated him and stole the pineapples

C

No other invention—except perhaps the wheel—has had a longer and greater influence on human culture than writing. In fact, the history and culture of many civilizations is only measured from the point that they developed writing. The Sumerians first started to record the numbers of objects they counted by pressing reeds into wet clay. Since then, humans have been looking for the perfect tool to record their ideas.

The earliest forms of writing were pictographic—in other words, pictures were used to represent

objects. Chinese writing is an example of this. Originally, the characters looked like pictures. However, over the centuries, they became less picture-like and faster to write. Another example of pictographic writing is ancient Mayan. The Mayan used pictures to write dates. For example, in one character, a monkey holds a head over a skull. The monkey represents a day, and the head stands for the number six. Since the skull stands for ten, together, the pictogram represents 16 days. Interestingly, of the various cultures that used pictographic writing, only Chinese is widespread today.

As writing developed, the relationship between characters and the objects they represented became less strong. Writing became phonetic—letters represented sounds, like in the modern English alphabet. The phonetic alphabet developed by the Phoenicians (腓尼基人) about 3,000 years ago influenced the writing of modern Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and English. Another example is Japanese. The Japanese developed a simple syllabary (假名表) from the Chinese writing. Japanese children are still taught this in the lower grades. In the higher grades they learn also a number of word-signs borrowed from Chinese, which they use side by side with their syllabary. This is similar to the writing, in English, of the word “plus” either as a word-sign “+”.

Today, about 85 percent of the world’s population can read and write. Whatever form of writing whose people use, it remains one of humanity’s most powerful forms of artistic and creative expression.

41. According to the passage, Chinese writing _____.

- A. has a simple syllabary developed from Japanese.
- B. becomes less picture-like over the centuries
- C. influenced the writing of Greek 3,000 years ago
- D. records numbers by pressing reeds into wet clays

42. When writing became phonetic, _____.

- A. letters began to stand for sounds instead of objects
- B. Phoenicians created the modern English alphabet
- C. Arabic borrowed a number of words from Japanese
- D. Japanese no longer taught syllabary in their schools

43. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The power of invention.
- B. The history of invention.
- C. The influence of writing.
- D. The development of writing.

D

Scary stuff can cause your body to produce healthy chemicals that make you feel happy and secure. Today is Halloween, the holiday full of tricks and treats and all things frightening and fun. But what happens when you trade your sweets for a scare? The result is much healthier than candy.

Being frightened can be good for you. Think about your favorite scary book or movie. What happens when something goes bump in the night, or a door creaks or slams, or glass shatters? It often makes us jump. This reaction is caused by fear.

Fear makes your brain flood with healthy chemical substances that excite your mood and release feelings or euphoria, or great excitement. According to Dr. Margee Kerr, a sociologist who studies fear, this “powerful chemical punch” includes endorphins and dopamine—a natural compound (化合物) in the body that creates feelings of happiness.

When you’re spooked, your body also produces a chemical called oxytocin. This helps people get closer to each other. When people share the experience of being scared, it can make them feel closer. So, if you’re at a haunted house with some pals, that experience can help strengthen your friendship. “Watch people walking out of a haunted house, and you’ll see lots of smiles and high fives,” Kerr says.

There is also some evidence that being scared can help a person manage stressful situations. Things like giving a presentation in front of your class or performing in a school play can make us fearful and anxious. But these experiences help build a sort of endurance to fear that makes us more confident. “You become more comfortable with the physical experience of fear, and so you’re better able to work through it during tense situations,” Kerr explains.

Though some scare may be healthy, it’s important to remember that people experience fear in different ways. What may be fun for one person could be too scary for another. And Kerr notes that kids younger than six and or seven can’t separate real and make-believe, so seeing something frightening could have lasting, negative effects. But for most people who are old enough, a little “boo” now and then isn’t so bad. In fact, it may be positively “spook-tacular”.



44. Which of the statements is NOT a positive effect of fear according to the passage?

- A. It helps people manage stressful situations.
- B. It makes us tell the real from the make-believe.
- C. It excites your mood and release great excitement.
- D. It produces a chemical that helps people get closer.

45. What is likely to happen if you give a presentation in front of your class?

- A. This experience can help strengthen your friendship.
- B. Your classmates and you will feel closer to each other.
- C. The endurance to fear makes you more confident.
- D. You will not be able to work through because of fear.

46. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Jump caused by fear is bad for people’s health.
- B. Oxytocin can create feelings of happiness.
- C. Fear can be fun or scary for different people.
- D. Seeing frightening things is healthy for kids.

47. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Boo! It’s good for You.
- B. Boo! It’s Fun for You.
- C. Spook! It’s Stressful for You.
- D. Spook! It’s Frightening for You.

七、阅读短文，根据短文内容，从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。（共5分，每小题1分）

An old pirate was sitting in the bar. He was smoking a pipe and drinking a glass of rum. He was wearing an eye patch to cover his right blind eye and he had a parrot on his shoulder and a wooden leg. 48
A young sailor was chatting with the pirate and he asked him about his adventures at sea.

“So, how did you lose your leg?”, the young man asked the pirate.

“Arr!” said the pirate, “You see, some sharks were circling the ship when I fell overboard. 49
But one of the sharks got my leg.”

“And how about the hook on your hand? 50”

“I was boarding a ship when another sailor cut off my hand with a sword.”

“That’s amazing! What a life full of adventures!” said the young man. “ 51 How did you lose that?”

“I was eating a grapefruit when the juice went into my eyes.”

“But I don’t understand. 52”

“Arr!” said the pirate, “it was my first day with the new hook.”

- A. And how about your eye?
- B. How did you lose your hand?
- C. Instead of his right hand he had a metal hook.
- D. How did you lose your eye from the grapefruit juice?
- E. Luckily, my men pulled me back onto the ship before the sharks ate me completely.

八、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Not every parent looks forward to the day when their children go off to school. In fact some parents are not sending their children to school at all. Instead they are choosing to teach their children at home. Parents, caregivers, or private tutors educate children individually at home instead of sending them off to schools. This is called homeschooling. In the U.S. only about three percent of children are homeschooled.

There are many reasons why some parents choose to homeschool. One reason is that some parents do not feel their children are safe in school because of bullying and a growing trend of police in school. Other parents want their child's education to be based on their religion or moral beliefs. Yet other parents feel like the education in school is not good enough. Homeschooling is also seen as a choice for families that live in rural areas, and families that travel, like actors.

There are many different ways to homeschool, and homeschooling allows parents to customize lessons based on their children's needs. Families can purchase textbooks to use or create their own materials. Some parents who follow a philosophy called unschooling, which allows a child to determine when, and how they want to learn based on their natural curiosity. Some worry that homeschooling means students won't have opportunities to socialize. To answer this concern, some families have created cooperative, where a group of homeschooled students will learn and play together and participate in activities that would normally happen in school like field trips and proms.

Being homeschooled doesn't mean a student cannot go to college. Most colleges accept homeschooled students. It is important, however, for parents and students to create a portfolio or proof of what has been learned.

1. What is homeschooling?
2. Why do some parents feel their children are unsafe in school?
3. How do homeschooled students learn to socialize?
4. Do most colleges accept homeschooled students?
5. What does this passage mainly talk about?

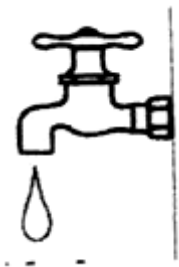
九、根据图片内容和所给提示词语写句子。必须使用所有提示词语。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）



1. thank you for



2. spend, mobile phone



3. it, important, save



4. clean up, yesterday morning



5. so that

十、书面表达。(共 15 分)

从下面两个题目中任选题，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。请适当发挥。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。提示词语供选用。

题目①

假如你是李华，你希望利用业余时间参加残障儿童康复中心 (Children's Rehabilitation Center) 的志愿者活动。请写一封邮件给该中心的负责人，谈谈你的想法。

提示词语: serve the meal, teach to read,

提示问题:

1. What can you do to help in the Center ?
2. Why do you want to do the volunteering work in the center?
3. What can you get from doing volunteering work?

Dear sir or Madam,

I would like to help as a volunteer at your Children's Rehabilitation center.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

题目②

在北京，学生放学后或者周末参加课外班的学习的现象是很常见的。你愿意参加课外班吗？说说你喜欢或者不喜欢的理由，并谈谈你的课外时间是怎样度过的。

提示词语: compete with, stressful

提示问题:

1. Do you like to have after-school classes?
2. Why or why not? (give 3 reasons)

3. What do you like to do in your spare time?

能力测试 (共 20 分)

十一、根据 Teens 文章内容和首字母填空, 每空一词, 注意使用单词的正确形式, 请在答题纸上拼写完整单词。(共 12 分, 每小题 1 分)

A

Hollywood never stops to roll out fantastic movies and this year is no exception.

If you are looking for something that will please your eyes and ears, *La La Land* is just for you. It has been (1) r_____ in Chinese mainland on Feb. 14. It' s a (2) m_____ by US director Damien Chazelle, 32, who has made the genre popular again. Thanks to Chazelle' s creative style, original music and wonderful location, *La La Land* has a light feel that will put you in a good (3) m_____. Unlike other popular movies of today that are often about violence, war, drugs or politics, it doesn' t have a strong political (4) m_____, but it is still good enough to win awards. It is intimate and personal and magical.

If you are a fan of Emma Watson, then you can' t miss the Disney' s new live-action movie *Beauty and the Beast*. The British actress played the beautiful girl Belle in the movie and she also sang for the role, the first time she has done so in her career. The movie tells how a (5) c_____ man-beast is changed into a handsome prince by the love of Belle. To (6) s_____ in the role, Watson turned down the (7) o_____ of *La La Land* and later Cinderella. She happily took on Belle because she saw her as a better role model. Belle doesn' t mind Beast' s ugly appearance and sees his good heart within. "She remains curious, (8) c_____ and open-minded, and she' s not easily swayed by other people' s ideas" Watson has her understanding of Belle.

B

Are you addicted to online games? Are you below 18? Then the bad news has come!

(9) S_____ from China Internet Network Information center show that by then end of 2016, the number of internet users in China below the age of 19 was about 170 million. Many of them spend too much time playing online games, which (10) h_____ their health and studies.

To deal with the social problem, the Chinese government worked out a draft regulation in January. Under the regulation, minors will not be able to play online games between midnight and 8 am every day. Online gaming companies will (11) l_____ young people' s playing time.

Many people agree that this regulation can better protect young people online. But others (12) q_____ whether it will successfully stop young people from playing games during the time. Many people believe that there' s a long way to go in providing a safe and healthy online environment for the young.

十二、阅读理解 (共 8 分, 每小题 2 分)

E

Children have opinions about everything. And often in today' s world, the opinions of children are taking on more weight than the opinions of the adults. In the old days, it used to be that what mom and dad said went. End of conversation. Today, however most parents strive to entitle their child to an opinion and in order to show respect and compassion, and listen to it intently. The question is, is giving children an opinion or a say so in things the best way to parent? And how much weight should your child' s opinion carry.

The disappearing trend of using 'Because I said so,' as the final argument for all things that parents don' t want to discuss with their kids is not something extremely new. As parenting experts have emerged from the shadows of the counseling world, parents have learned that tolerance and acceptance are important roles in being a supportive parent. Hard core discipline like spanking and setting your foot down, have dissipated and made room for families to have a more cooperative relationship that often means giving children an opinion on everything. Still, there isn' t a parent today who doesn' t feel the pressure to blurt out the words, 'because I said so,' from time to time. Giving kids too many choices and too

many chances to voice their opinions can make it hard to decide simple things like where to go to dinner. By the same token, being mom and dad should come with rights of your own, such as making a decision that cannot be rebuked by an 8 year old.

The easiest way to balance your authority with compassion for your child's feelings and opinion is to teach your child how to discuss things. Giving your child an opinion doesn't mean that they should have the right to argue or debate when and how they do their homework or the rules of the house. However, they should be encouraged to talk about their feelings. For instance, if you feel like your child should do their homework right when get home from school, because you know if they don't it won't get done than that should be the rule. If your child feels this is unfair, then allow them to discuss it with you and explain to them why things are the way they are. If you are extremely liberal you could at some point, give children a chance to prove themselves worthy of playing before doing homework. The point is that both parties are listening to each other and both feel valued for their input. Ultimately, however it is the parent's job to make to rules.

53. The underlined word entitle in paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- A. to give the right
- B. to stop the action
- C. to break the rule
- D. to agree with an opinion

54. If parents have a cooperative relationship with their kids, they might say _____.

- A. "Because I said so."
- B. "You can talk about how you feel."
- C. "You must do your homework now."
- D. "Set your foot down."

55. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Parents don't want to discuss about anything with their kids now.
- B. Parents have to say "Because I said so" when making decisions today.
- C. Parents have a less cooperative relationship with their kids now.
- D. Parents should learn to accept everything to be supportive parents.

56. According to the passage, the author may agree that _____

- A. parents should always give children chances to voice their opinions.
- B. children should have the right to make rules by themselves.
- C. children should have the right to debate the rules of the house.
- D. parents' opinions should take on more weight than children's opinions