

# 2017 北京汇文中学初二（下）期中

## 英 语



班级

姓名

学号

考生须知

1. 本试卷共 9 页，共八道大题，满分 130 分（其中听说 40 分（已结束），基础 60 分，附加 30 分）。考试时间 80 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写班级、姓名和学号。
3. 试卷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，选择用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题在答题纸上用黑色签字笔作答。

### 一、单项选择（每题 1 分，共 10 分）

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Have there been visitors to \_\_\_\_\_ earth from \_\_\_\_\_ planets?  
A. the, other      B. /, others      C. the, another      D. the ether
2. This English song \_\_\_\_\_ very nice. Who' s it by?  
A. feels      B. tastes      C. sounds      D. looks
3. Can you believe that an eight-year-old boy can \_\_\_\_\_ such a long story?  
A. make up      B. work out      C. come up      D. look up
4. His grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ for thirty years.  
A. has been dead      B. was dead      C. has died      D. died
5. My father was cooking while I \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.  
A. listened to      B. have listened      C. was listening to      D. is listening
6. How do you feel \_\_\_\_\_ travelling by spaceship? Are you afraid \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. for, about      B. about, of      C. of, about      D. by, to
7. —What is Mum cooking in the kitchen?  
—Fish, I guess. How nice it \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. looks      B. sounds      C. tastes      D. smells
8. I haven' t started my project yet, \_\_\_\_\_ I' m not sure how to make it.  
A. so      B. although      C. but      D. because
9. —Where' s Ben?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ to the teachers' office. He' ll be back soon.  
A. has been      B. went      C. has gone      D. is going
10. —I feel terrible. Maybe I have a cold.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That' s ok.      B. Tin sorry to hear that.  
C. I' m glad to hear that.      D. That' s great.

### 二、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从各题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中选择最佳选项。

A

#### The Best Inventions of 2016

Every year, TIME chooses the best inventions that are making the world better, smarter and—in some cases—a little more fun. The following four inventions are on this year' s list with 21 others. Visit [www.time.com](http://www.time.com) for more information.



he said to his dog, "You are a nice little dog!" Tige raised its ears as if it understood.

"Uhum! Even a dog likes it!" he said, "Well, Tige, I won't say unkind words to you anymore." Tige waved its tail happily.

The boy thought and thought. Finally he looked at himself in the river. He saw nothing but a dirty boy. He washed his face carefully. Again he looked. He saw a clean nice boy. He was amazed. From then on, he had a new life.

After telling this, the businessman stopped for a while, and then he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the very place where that kind woman planted in me the first seed of kindness. All of us should learn about kindness. What a great power it has!"

15. One day as Jim walked down the street, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he said kind words to the lady
  - B. he looked at himself in the river
  - C. he saw a young lady drop her bags
  - D. he told the experience of his childhood
16. Jim was feeling \_\_\_\_\_ when he whistled to his dog.
- A. funny
  - B. excited
  - C. sad
  - D. lonely
17. Which of the following is True according to the passage?
- A. Jim usually had many friends around him.
  - B. Jim often washed his dirty face in the lake.
  - C. Jim never took good care of his friend, Tige.
  - D. Jim thought the woman planted in him the first seed of kindness.

### C

In 2011, Kylie Dunn, a writer from Australia, decided to shake up her life. Every month for a year, she decided to try two new activities. In February 2012, for example, one of her goals was to eat less meat for 30 days. Later, she wrote a letter to a friend or relative every day for a month. In just 12 months, she changed her life in more than 20 different ways.

Dunn was inspired to try her project after watching a TED Talk by Matt Cutts. To get ideas for activities, she watched hundreds of other TED Talks. Her first activity, in November 2011, was inspired by Jessi Arrington's talk "Wear Nothing New." Dunn tried each activity for 30 days, and then wrote about her experiences in a blog called "My Year of TED."

Finally, when her project was over, Dunn talked about her conference (会议) in Hobart, Australia. Dunn's talk in January 2014 inspired other people to change their attitudes and their lives. Before her project, Dunn says, she didn't think she had the courage to change her life. The project showed her she had more power than she thought.

"People who watch TED Talks... end up changing their view of the future," says Chris Anderson, the head of TED. He says that TED's goal isn't to make a single big changes. TED's effect is the millions of stories of small changes. Personal changes like Kylie Dunn's are happening every day. Together, these changes have power to change the future in a positive way. As Anderson explains, "Instead of thinking of the future as an unstoppable force... people can play a part in shaping it."

18. What was Kylie Dunn's goal in February 2012?
- A. To start a blog.
  - B. To eat less meat.
  - C. To make new friends.
  - D. To wear nothing new.
19. What did Kylie Dunn's project show her?

- A. She had more power than she thought.
  - B. She would live better because of TED Talks.
  - C. She could give good speeches on TED Talks.
  - D. She could change her life by wearing new clothes.
20. What is TED' s goal according to Chris Anderson?
- A. To make serious speeches.
  - B. To make a single big change.
  - C. To make small changes every day.
  - D. To stop people' s life from changing.

三、阅读还原句子（每题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，将 ABCDE 分别填入，使文章完整

The Gift

Last summer, Kelly visited her Aunt Mina for a week. They spent two days at Kelly' s favorite museum, the Museum of Modern Art.

At the museum, Kelly wanted to buy a gift, 21. In the gift shop, she saw some cards, T-shirts and posters(海报). She knew her aunt would love a poster. Kelly looked at the price of a poster. She couldn' t afford it! 22. She left the gift shop very disappointed.

Later, as they walked home, Aunt Mina noticed Kelly was sad. 23, and Kelly told her about what had happened.

“Don' t worry.” Aunt Mina said, “Spending time with you is the only gift I need,”

Kelly felt the same way, but she still wanted to give her aunt a gift.

The next morning, Kelly stayed with Mrs. Gomez. 24. Kelly noticed a toolbox full of paints in the room.

“Mrs. Gomez, I didn' t know you were a painter,” Kelly said.

“I paint a little,” Mrs. Gomez said. “Your aunt says you love the art museum. Would you like to make a little art of your own?”

“I' ve never tried painting,” Kelly said nervously.

Kelly thought about the beautiful paintings at the museum. 25. “I could make a painting for Aunt Mina,” She said. “It would be the perfect gift!”

“Good idea!” Mrs. Gomez smiled.

- A. Then she had an idea
- B. So she visited the gift shop
- C. Mrs. Gomez was Aunt Mina' s neighbor
- D. She didn' t have enough money for a poster
- E. Aunt Mina asked Kelly what was wrong

四、根据中文完成句子（每空 2 分，共 10 分）

每空词数不定，部分题目已经给出首字母，答题纸上写完整单词或词组

1. 我的姐姐在比赛中获得一等奖。我为她感到骄傲。

My sister got the first prize in the c\_\_\_\_\_ and I \_\_\_\_\_ her.

2. 阿拉伯语在很多方面和英语不同。

Arabic \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 为了提高我们的英语，我们需要用英语多跟别人交流。

\_\_\_\_\_ to improve our English, we need to c\_\_\_\_\_ with others in English more.

4. 你的身体状况很糟糕。你应该停止吸烟。

Your health is in terrible \_\_\_\_\_. You should \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 史努比生活在自己的私人世界里。Charles Schulz 的创造使老年人和小孩都很满意。Snoopy lives in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ world. Charles Schulz created Snoopy and his friends to \_\_\_\_\_ older people as well as children.

### 五、作文(10分)

根据中文和英文提示, 写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 60 词的短文。

(以下为作文草稿纸, 请把作文写到第 2 页作文答题纸上。)

我们的日常生活中经常会有一些特殊的经历。有没有哪一次让你觉得特别印象深刻呢? 请写出你这次的经历吧。内容包括:

1. What kind of experience have you ever had?
2. When and where did it happen?
3. How did you feel when it happened?
4. How did the experience affect (影响) you?

提示词: terrible; embarrassing ; ever; exhausted; miss; memory

### 附加题 (共 30 分)

#### 六、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后备题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

Ever since I was very young, I have looked to my parents and grandparents, friends and teachers for guidance. I ask them for answers to everything. Afraid to make a 26, I' ve asked countless times, "What should I do?"

Maybe I was 27 to take my first baby step on my own. I decided I only wanted to do things the "right" way, even if it meant not doing something.

Sometime during my high school years, I 28. Maybe it was when I decided to try for the lead in "Beauty and the Beast". Never mind that I would have to memorize lines and movements. I would take the chance that I might fail. The day of tryouts my heart was beating wildly. My hands were 29 badly when I got up to sing.

But something happened. When I opened my mouth to sing, the sound was loud, powerful and sweet. I reached for the high notes that sometimes were beyond my reach. With no break in my voice, I was trying to do my best even though I might 30. But I didn' t. I realized that if I wanted to live life to the fullest, I had to take chances. Now, I do take these chances with baby steps every day, 31 my opinions in class discussions or debates, performing in other school plays.

I have finally learned to 32 myself. I' m taking a tough science course right now. Some of my friends are talking about auditing (旁听) the class so a low grade won' t affect their opportunities for college. I' m taking the chance that I try 33 enough, I' ll get a good grade so that it won' t lower my strong grades in other subjects.

I have come to realize that even though my parents and grandparents, friends and teachers don' t always have the 34 to "What should I do?", they will be There to support me when I try.

"Life is learning to deal with Plan B," my mother told me. But I now know that the Plan A I make for my life will become easier with every 35 I take.

- |                  |              |            |            |
|------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 26. A. wish      | B. mistake   | C. noise   | D. promise |
| 27. A. afraid    | B. ready     | C. happy   | D. lazy    |
| 28. A. travelled | B. regretted | C. changed | D. waited  |
| 29. A. knocking  | B. moving    | C. aching  | D. shaking |

- |                |            |             |             |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 30. A. miss    | B. doubt   | C. turn     | D. fail     |
| 31. A. hiding  | B. voicing | C. choosing | D. guessing |
| 32. A. comfort | B. excuse  | C. push     | D. enjoy    |
| 33. A. fast    | B. hard    | C. early    | D. well     |
| 34. A. answer  | B. plan    | C. letter   | D. hope     |
| 35. A. break   | B. minute  | C. chance   | D. class    |

七、附加阅读理解 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

A

Norman Bridwell and the Big Red Dog

Norman Bridwell loved to use his imagination to draw ever since he was a child. Although many people didn't think his art was good. Bridwell did not mind. He went to an school and later moved to New York to take even more art classes.

After he got married, Bridwell needed a new job to support his family. So he showed his art in a portfolio (作品集) and tried to find a job to draw pictures for children's books.

Bridwell showed his portfolio to about 15 companies that publish (出版) children's books. None of the companies wanted Bridwell, but an editor (编辑) offered him some advice. She told him to try writing his own stories. She saw a picture of a baby and a red dog that was the size of a horse in the portfolio. She told Bridwell to think of a story that would match that picture.

Bridwell went home and wrote a story about a huge red dog and its owner, a little girl. He named the girl Emily Elizabeth, after his daughter. His wife named the dog Clifford. Then he took his story and artwork to another publishing company and hoped for the best. Three weeks later Bridwell got a phone call. The publisher wanted to print Clifford the Big Red Dog!

Since the book was first published in 1963, Bridwell has created more than 80 books about Emily Elizabeth and the big red dog. More than a hundred million copies of Clifford books have been printed all over the world and in 13 languages.

Bridwell has written and illustrated (插画) many other books for children. Bridwell says he's also written other books that have not been accepted by publishers. Bridwell doesn't let the rejection (回绝) stop him. He tells people who like to write or draw not to give up. "If you like doing it and keep working at it then someday you will succeed." Bridwell says.

36. Who advised Bridwell to write his own stories?
- A. His wife.            B. An editor.            C. His daughter.            D. A teacher.
37. What do we know about Clifford the Big Red Dog?
- A. It's about a big red dog and Bridwell's daughter.
- B. It was first refused by publishing companies.
- C. It was more than a hundred books.
- D. It's sold well all over the world.

B

How long am I going to live? Nobody really knows answer to that question, but scientists are very interested in trying to understand the various factors (因素) involved. Firstly, it depends a lot on what you eat. The country with the longest average lifespan is Japan. On average, women live to 82.5 years and men live to 76.2 years. Scientists think that diet in Japan is a main reason that Japanese people live a long time; they usually eat lots of fish and seafood and not much junk food. As well as diet, lifestyle habits also seem to make a difference lo lifespan. On average, married people live longer than single people and pet owners live longer than non-pet owners. Being mentally active and doing physical

exercise are also very important lifestyle habits.

Studies of very old people, however, don't always support the scientific theories. Many old people don't eat healthily and don't do much exercise. Jeanne Calment, the world's oldest person ever, certainly goes against scientific ideas. She was born in France in 1875 and died aged 122. Did she use to have good lifestyle habits? Well, according to scientists, she had some very good habits: she did plenty of physical exercise and used to ride a bicycle until she was 100. She was good at thinking positively and she didn't use to worry about things. Scientists are surprised, however, by one of her other habits: she didn't use to eat very healthily. She used to eat more than two pounds of chocolate a week.

So there is another factor involved in how long we live. Scientists now think that some people were born with genes (基因) that protect them from aging and diseases better than other people. For example, Jeanne Calment probably had a gene that stopped her from getting cancer that other people may get aged forty or fifty. Some scientists believe that we can change our genes by eating a low-calorie diet. Experiments with mice show that when they eat one third fewer calories every day, they live forty percent longer. In human terms, that's the same as living to 170 years old. There's no proof that it works in human, however, and perhaps it's best to enjoy the days you've got rather than be hungry all your life!

38. Scientists think that Jeanne Calment lived the longest probably because\_\_\_\_\_

- A. she used to eat a lot of chocolate
- B. she had only good habits in her life.
- C. she didn't get cancer when she was fifty
- D. she had healthy genes to protect herself

39. The writer may agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. humans will live forty years longer if they eat one third less junk food
- B. sometimes enjoying life is more important than living longer
- C. people should eat more low-calorie food to change their genes
- D. being mentally active is more important than having healthy diet

40. According to the passage, lifespan is affected by \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

#### 八、阅读回答问题 (每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

##### Letter A

Young people are always told that they should make the most of their time, that they will never be as free again. So, my question is--why fill up all this free time with housework? Parents expect their children to get good grades, be good at sports, and be popular with other kids.

However, there is not enough time in the day to do these things and then do housework as well. It's not fair to expect teenagers to give up their precious time to do boring housework. Parents and children both have jobs. Parents' jobs are in the workplace. Their children's jobs are at school.

The only difference is that parents get paid and children don't. Parents say that they make their kids do housework to teach them responsibility. But this is just a trick. Parents trick their kids into doing housework because they are lazy.

Yours,  
Overloaded

### Letter B

Both parents and children have jobs. The parent's job is to go to work to earn money. The child's job is to go to school. But we all get hungry. Someone has to cook the meals and clean up afterward. We all wear clothes that get dirty.

Someone has to wash them, iron them, and put them away. Children work from 9 until 4. Parents work from 8 until 6. Sure, after 4 o'clock, children have homework. But after 6, parents have homework too. They have to do the shopping, go to the bank, pay the bills, and help their kids with their own homework!

I think it's only fair that teenagers help out a bit at home. They might not like it, but it's good for them. It teaches them how to look after themselves. This is really useful when 65.

Yours,

Overworked

1. How are parents' jobs different from children's jobs according to Letter A?
2. Do parents have homework according to Letter B?
3. Who most probably wrote Letter B, a parent or a child?
4. What can be filled in the blank at the end of letter B?
5. Which letter do you agree? Why?