2016 北京市八中乌兰察布分校初二(下)期中





(命题人: <u>杨文慧</u> 审核人: <u>李伟</u> 分值 100 分 时间 90 分钟) 注意事项:

- 1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡上。
 - 2. 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
 - 3. 考试结束后,将答题卡交回。

第一卷(选择题,共70分)

一、单项选择(每小题1分,共15分)

C. interesting; bored

11. 信 小 晒 仁 的 🐧	D	^	n III	选出一个最佳选项。
从进小觑后的A、	Вς	C	1) //1/15/11/11/11/11	

从每小题后的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳选项。
1. —My Chinese is very poor, but Lily always helps me.
—You should her.
A. be popular with B. say thanks to C. be angry with D. listen to
2. —How do you like the dish?
—It nice and delicious.
A. look; tastes B. tastes; smells C. looks; eats D. smells; tastes
3. —I don't think history is more useful than physics.
—I disagree. In my opinion, history is physics.
A. as useful as B. not so useful as
C. less useful than D. the most useful of
4.—How is your grandma?
—She's fine. She used to TV at home after supper. But now she is used to out for a walk
A. watch; go B. watching; go C. watching; going D. watch; going
5. I find hard to learn English well.
A. this B. it C. that D. they
6. He lost his key. It made him in the cold to wait for his wife's return.
A. stay B. to stay C. stays D. stayed
7. English is very, so we feel to learn it.
A. boring; interested B. interesting; interested

D. bored; boring

8. Yesterday morning he found a wallet on the ground.
A. lies B. lie C. lay D. lying
9.—How much did you for your skirt?
—¥150.
A. spend B. pay C. cost D. take
10. —Is there any for me in the car?
—Sorry, you'd better take another one.
A. place B. rooms C. chairs D. space
11. I'm glad to my friend Jenny. She told me something funny in the letter.
A. get from B. hear from C. hear of D. think of
12. That math problem is so difficult that few students in my class can
A. work out it B. work it out C. check out it D. check it out
13. I the front door several times, but nobody answered it.
A. knocked at B. knocked down C. looked at D. put down
14. The soft music sounds We are all listening
A. beautiful; carefully B. beautifully; carefully
C. moving; careful D. happily; careful
15. ——Is there in your exercise book today?——— No, Mom. I did it very carefully.
A. something wrong B. wrong something C. anything wrong D. wrong anything
二 、完形填空 (每小题 1 分,共 15 分)
通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后在各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出一个最佳选项。
Marcos was a hardworking farmer. Every day he asked his only son Paolo to <u>16</u> him in the fields,
but Paolo seldom got out of bed before noon. Marcos was very 17 about his only son.
One evening Marcos' old friend Luigi <u>18</u> . "Marcos, why aren't your fields ready for planting?"
Marcos explained that he was old and his back hurt. He said that Paolo was <u>19</u> and did not help with
the farming. "Marcos, you need to use your <u>20</u> as much as your back. I have an ides for you." Luigi
said.
Early the next morning Marcos rushed into Paolo's bedroom. "I found your grandfather's map!" he cried
"We may find he buried(埋) his gold coins!" Paolo jumped out of bed. "I'll start over here." Paolo
told his _father. Paolo22_ to the field all day. While Paolo dug, his father23_ along, dropping
something from his bag into the ground. When they went in for dinner that night, a very tired Paolo said.

"I think grandfather was old when he made his map. I don't think I'll dig tomorrow."

Paolo __24 ___ to his lazy way and slept all morning. One day Marcos rushed into Paolo's room and cried. "Paolo! I found the treasure in the fields!" Paolo __25 __ went out to look. "He said. " There is __26 __ here but lines and lines of vegetable. "Marcos smiled. "Paolo, it is all around you. You have enough food to make it __27 __ the winter, with plenty more to sell!" Paolo was embarrassed (尴尬的) to see that his father was __28 _. His one day of hard work had provided with real treasure. He learned an important __29 _. He could make a good living with a little hard work. He became a good __30 __ and made his father proud.

16.	Α.	feed	B. help	С.	save	D.	watch
17.	Α.	sad	B. happy	С.	proud	D.	bored
18.	Α.	stood up	B. moved in	C.	started out	D.	stopped by
19.	Α.	busy	B. excited	C.	lazy	D.	free
20.	Α.	hands	B. feet	C.	brain	D.	face
21.	Α.	how	B. where	C.	when	D.	why
22.	Α.	dug	B. planted	С.	played	D.	arrived
23.	Α.	got	B. ate	C.	sang	D.	followed
24.	Α.	listened	B. returned	C.	talked	D.	led
25.	Α.	quietly	B. suddenly	C.	sleepily	D.	easily
26.	Α.	everything	B. something	C.	anything	D.	nothing
27.	Α.	through	B. without	C.	since	D.	before
28.	Α.	sure	B. right	C.	rich	D.	kind
29.	Α.	plan	B. meeting	C.	lesson	D.	opinion
30.	Α.	student	B. actor	С.	friend	D.	farmer

三、阅读理解(每小题2分,共40分)

阅读下面的 5 篇短文,掌握大意,然后从每小题后的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳选项。

A

Dear Sir or Madam,

Last Thursday, I traveled on the 8: 00 a.m. train from Glasgow to London King's Cross and I was quite angry with the service of your company.

The train didn't come on time and it was forty minutes late when it left Glasgow.

A man at the station said sorry to us, but he didn't give us any reasons for the delay (误点). We then had further delays on the way and had to wait thirty minutes. As a result, I missed my plane from London to Frankfurt and had to wait for several hours.

What's more, the service on the train was also very poor. The trip took more than five hours. Unluckily, we could buy nothing but some soft drinks on the train. Worst of all, something was wrong with the air conditioning and it got hotter' and hotter in the train. Before we reached King's Cross, the temperature was over 40°C.

Because of your poor service, I think you should pay me compensation (赔偿).

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

David Roberson

- 31. When did the train leave Glasgow?
- A. At 8:00 a. m.
- B. At 8:40 a.m.
- C. At 9:00 a. m.
- D. At 9:20 a. m.

- 32. How did David go to Frankfurt from London?
- A. By plane.
- B. By bus.
- C. By car.
- D. By train.

- 33. What could David buy on the train?
- A. Hot dogs.
- B. Sandwiches.
- C. Soft drinks.
- D. Hamburgers.

- 34. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. This is a complaint letter.
- B. David was pleased with the trip.
- C. The service of the company was very poor.
- D. There was something wrong with the air conditioning on the train.

В

Hi, dear boys and girls! Do you know how to be a healthy kid? Here are some rules you should follow.

First, eat different foods, especially fruit and vegetables. You may have a favourite food, but you'd better eat something different, if you eat different foods, you will probably get more nutrients (营养物质) your body needs.

Second, drink water and milk as often as possible. When you're really thirsty, cold water is the No. 1choice. Milk is a great drink that can give you more calcium (钙) your body needs to grow strong bones (骨头).

Third, listen to your body. How do you feel when you are full? When you are eating, notice how your body feels and when your stomach feels comfortably full. Eating too much will not make you feel comfortable and make you fat.

Fourth, limit (限制) screen times. Screen time is the time you watch TV, DVDs and videos, or using computers. It is good to take more exercise, such as basketball, bike riding and swimming. You can't watch TV for more than two hours a day.

Fifth, be active. One thing you'd like to do as a kid is to find out which activity you like best. Find ways to be active every day.

Follow these rules and you can be a healthy kid.

- 35. Which kind of drinks can give you more calcium?
- A. Milk.
- B. Juice.
- C. Cold water.
- D. Cola.
- 36. According to the passage, you should follow _____ rules if you want to be healthy.
- A. three
- B. four
- C. five
- D. six
- 37. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. We should try to live in an active way in our life.
- B. You can eat your favourite food as much as possible.
- C. When you're eating, you don't have to notice how your body feels.
- D. Don't limit screen times.
- 38. Which is the best title of the passage?
- A. How to be active.
- B. How to make yourself important.
- C. How to make your parents healthy.
- D. How to be a healthy kid.

C

On March 3, 1887, the lives of two amazing women were changed forever when Anne Sullivan, a poor university graduate, arrived at the home of the wealthy Keller family to teach their six-year-old daughter Helen. It was a difficult job as Helen was unable to see, hear or speak because of illness.

Anne had been suggested to the Kellers by her university professor, a close friend of Mr. Keller. Before she arrived, Anne expected her new pupil to be a quiet, weak child. But Helen was nothing like that. When Anne first walked through the Kellers' door, the energetic Helen nearly knocked her over in her hurry to feel Anne's face, clothing and bag.

Helen was used to visitors bringing her sweets, and angrily tried to force open Anne's case to take her candy. But Anne calmed her down by allowing Helen to play with her watch. So began one of the most successful student-teacher relationships in history.

Anne Sullivan was only twenty years old when she began teaching Helen. She had to not only teach the child all the usual school subjects, but also control Helen's sometimes wild behaviour.

Her well-meaning parents allowed Helen to do as she liked at home. Realizing that such an environment was unsuitable for learning, Anne requested that she and Helen live in a small house nearby.

As soon as Helen began learning, it became clear that she was especially intelligent. She quickly learned to read and write, and by the age of ten she could also speak.

In 1900, Helen started studying at Radcliffe University, and graduated first in her class in 1904. She was the very first blind and deaf person to get a university degree. How did she do it? Anne Sullivan read all of Helen's books and then signed the information into her hand. Anne remained at Helen's side until her death in 1936. Helen became a world-famous writer, and fought for disabled people's rights until her death on Jun 1, 1968.

- 39. How did Anne come to work at the Kellers'
- A. She replied to a job advertisement.
- B. She was introduced by her family friend.
- she was recommended by her university professor.
- D. She met Mr. Keller while studying at university.
- 40. What surprised Anne most about Helen when they first met?
- A. How intelligent Helen was.
- B. Helen gave Anne a gift.
- C. The way Helen's parents treated her. D. How forceful Helen was.
- 41. According to the passage, Helen's parents_____.
- A. allowed her to do as she wished
- B. gave her too many gifts and sweets.
- C. did not spend much time with her
- D. cared little about her education.
- 42. Which of the following is NOT true about Helen's university studies?
- A. She was greatly helped by Anne.
- B. She was the best student in her class.
- C. She was able to graduate in three years.
- D. She was the first deaf and blind university graduate.

Every country has its own way of saying things—its own special expressions. Many everyday American expressions are based on colours. Today our program is all about colours.

Red is a hot colour. Americans often use it to express heat. They may say they are "red hot" about something unfair. When they are "red hot", they are very angry about something. Fast, loud music is popular with many people. They may say the music is "red hot".

Pink is a lighter kind of red. People sometimes say they are "in the pink" when they are in good health. It probably comes from the fact that many babies are born with a nice pink colour that shows they are in good health.

Blue is a cool color. The traditional blues music in the United States is the opposite of red hot music. Blues is slow and sad. Someone who is blue is very sad.

The colour green is natural for trees and grass. But it is an unnatural colour for humans. A person who has a sick-feeling stomach may say she feels "a little green". A passenger on a boat who feels sick may look very green.

Sometimes a person may be unhappy because he does not have something as nice as a friend does, like a fast new car. That person may say he is "green with envy(妒忌)". Some people are green with envy because a friend has more dollars or greenbacks. Dollars are called "greenbacks" because that is the colour of the back side of the paper money.

The color black is used often in expressions. People describe a day in which everything goes wrong as "a black day". And at one time, some companies refused to employ(雇佣) the people on the "blacklist", because they belonged to (属于) unpopular organizations.

- 43. If a person is "in the pink", we know he/she is
- A. angry B. sad C. sick D. healthy
- 44. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refers to_____
- A. the grass B. the tree C. the colour green D. the colour blue
- 45. It was raining hard and John's car broke down on his way home. So we can say "_____".
- A. He was 'green with envy' B. He had 'a black day'.
- C. He felt 'a little green'. D. He was on the 'blacklist'.
- 46. This passage is probably in the part of _____ in a radio program.
- A. science B. health C. culture D. music

Е

Our body language tells the world a lot about us. But can it change the way we see ourselves? The

answer is YES.

Two scientists, Amy Cuddy and Danna Carney, who know much about body language, did a famous research. According to the result of their research, body language can change the chemistry of our brains. Some High-power body language can make you become confident. For example, you will feel confident when you hold your head high; you will feel confident when you walk with your shoulders back; you will feel confident too when you put your arms out wide as if you were winning a race. However, some low-power body language can make you feel unconfident, such as sitting with your arms close to the body, sitting with your legs together or walking with your head down.

Why do all these happen? The scientists think the reason is that body language changes the amount of something special in our brains. It's called hormone(荷尔蒙). One kind of hormone can increase your confidence; another kind can increase your stress(压力). But too much stress hormone is bad for learning. It also increases the risk of health problems.

The result of the research is also helpful for your studies. Please remember: try to use more high-power body language in your studies, then you will make greater progress in real life.

- 47. From this passage, we know ____ can make us feel confident.
- A. sitting with our legs together B. putting our arms out wide
- C. sitting with our arms close to the body D. walking with our head down
- 48. The scientists don't think is good for learning.
- A. hormone in our body B. holding your head high
- C. walking with your shoulders back D. too much stress hormone
- 49. The Chinese meaning of the word "high-power" in this passage probably "_____".
- A. 功率大的 B. 强有力的 C. 高尚的 D. 高贵的
- 50. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Body language changes the amount of hormone in our brains.
- B. Body language can't change the way you see yourself.
- C. High-power body language can make us feel unconfident.
- D. The result of the research is only useful for students.

第二卷非选择题(共30分)

第一部分 词语运用(每小题1分,共15分)

第一节 选词填空

用所给词的适当形式填空,每空一词,每词只用一次。

explore, safe, hear, smell, decide, learn, receive, play, care, accept

51. After these suggestions, my English improved a lot.
52. It's important for us English well.
53Mike, the plane to America had an accident, and Jane
Oh, Mom, don't worry. Jane is in She got up late this morning and missed it.
54Would you like toTian' anmen Square by cycling?
Yes, I' d like to.
55Jack, if you are still, you will miss the most important knowledge.
Sorry, sir. I won't.
56. The gas(气体) in the paper factory too terrible.
57. I'm very glad to a letter from my sister.
58. I think this is a wrong, so don't plan to do it.
59. I saw some boys basketball when I passed the gym.
60. I am looking forward to from you. I miss you very much.
第二节 短语填空
根据句意及汉语提示,用短语的恰当形式完成下列句子。
61. We are working hard to(为…做准备) the English exam.
62. Beth is a good girl. She is always(严格要求) himself in study.
63. I am always ready to help my classmates when they are(处于困境)
64. The doctors are trying their best to save the boy (处于危险中的)
65I'm afraid that I can't(算出) the math problem.
Try your best. You'll find a way.
第二部分 书面表达 (共 15 分)

为自己设计一个旅行计划,要包括下列问题:

1. 我想去乡村旅行, 因为那里的环境很好。那里的空气是新鲜的, 享受一个安静的生活。食品和蔬菜是不错的。2. 在那里呆一个星期。3. 骑自行车去。通过这种方式, 锻炼。4. 明天早上去。5. 带一些学校的事情, 像书籍、笔、铅笔等等。决定给农村的贫困学生。尽最大的努力帮助他们学习。6. 很累但玩得高兴。

要求: 意思连贯、通顺,词数在60-80之间。

提示词语: countryside, air, food and vegetables, environment, fresh, quiet, poor, give, the school things ...

A Plan for a Trip
