



2021 北京顺义初二（上）期末

英 语

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| 考
生
须
知 | 1. 本试卷共 10 页，共六道大题，44 道小题，满分 60 分，考试时间 90 分钟。
2. 在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名、班级和准考证号。
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，其它试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。
5. 考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡 并交回。 |
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知识运用（共 14 分）

一、单项填空（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 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. — Peter, is this new bike _____?

— Yes, my uncle bought it for me as a birthday gift.

- A. his B. mine C. yours D. ours

2. Tilly saved many lives _____ December 26th, 2004 at Maikhao Beach.

- A. in B. on C. for D. at

3. — _____ are bones so important?

— Because they support our bodies and help us move freely.

- A. When B. Which C. Whose D. Why

4. — Who do you think will win the race, Tom or Mike?

— Of course, Mike. He runs _____ than Tom.

- A. more quickly B. slowly C. quickly D. more slowly

5. — _____ do you visit your grandparents?

— Twice a week.

- A. How often B. How far C. How many D. How long

6. _____ we get vitamin D from food, we can also get it from the sun.

- A. Because B. Although C. If D. When

7. — _____ you come to the party this Sunday?

— Yes, I can.

- A. Must B. Can C. Need D. May

8. Like many students, I enjoy _____ TV. Animal World is my favourite.



A. watch B. watches C. watching D. to watch

9. —What was your sister doing yesterday morning when Tom knocked at the door?

— She _____ her homework.

A. does B. did C. is doing D. was doing

10. — Where is Mike? Mr. Li is looking for him.

— He _____ football on the playground.

A. is playing B. play C. plays D. played

11. Chang'e 5 came back home and _____ back some rocks and soil from the moon.

A. bring B. brings C. brought D. to bring

12. — What a great day! Let's go to the park.

A. Don't worry. B. Thanks for your help.
C. You are welcome. D. Sounds like a good idea.

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 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。

One day a teacher taught a group of students how to manage（支配）time. He gave such an interesting example that his 13 would never forget.

He put a wide jar on the table, 14 some rocks and carefully put them into the jar one at a time.

When he filled the jar to the top and no more rocks would fit inside, he asked, "Is this jar 15?"

Everyone in his class shouted, "Yes. "



jar

"Really?" he asked. "Let's see. " He pulled out a bag of small stones and put some in. The 16 went down into the space between the big rocks. Again, he asked the same question, "Is this jar full?"

" Maybe not, " one of them 17 Very good!" he replied. He then brought out a box of sand. He started 18 the sand into the jar. One more he asked, "Is this jar full?"

" No! " the class shouted.

" Good! " he replied. Then he poured a cup of water into the jar until it was full.

Then he asked, "What is the point (重点) here?" One student put up his hand and said, "Try really hard, and you can always put more 19 in!"

"Well, you are right," the teacher replied. "But that's not the only point. Besides (除 之外) that, I hope you know more about it. Put the big rocks in 20 _____, or you can't get others in. What are the 'big rocks' in your life? Time with your -friends, your education, or your dreams. Remember to put these big rocks in first, or you can't get them in at all."




13. A. children B. friends C. students D. teachers
14. A. worked on B. took out C. began with D. looked after
15. A. empty B. beautiful C. full D. interesting
16. A. rocks B. sand C. water D. stones
17. A. answered B. asked C. cried D. suggested
18. A. dividing B. walking C. putting D. looking
19. A. glue B. chopsticks C. metal D. things
20. A. first B. later C. quickly D. finally



阅读理解 (共 31 分)

三、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 26 分，每小题 2 分)

A

Popular Articles (文章) in the Magazine (杂志)	
 Relation between you and food	Do you live to eat or eat to live? What kind of relationship do you have with food? Read this article to find out more about food.
 Black sheep and Uncle Bob	There is an English teacher in this article. The teacher works in Russia. He explains why he finds family stories interesting. He also tells us what makes his own family special.
 Films that aren't really about Canada	You can't see much of Canada in American films like the 1953 movie "Niagara". For me, Canada is a place that starts somewhere on the other side of that waterfall.



Ice cream and banking

Most people in Britain believe that it's a good idea to save money. This is an important part of the culture, or at least it was in the past.

21. How many popular articles are there in the magazine?

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

22. Which article is about saving money?

- A. Ice cream and banking.
- B. Black sheep and Uncle Bob,
- C. Relation between you and food.
- D. Films that aren't really about Canada.

23. What is the article Black sheep and Uncle Bob about?

- A. American films.
- B. Family stories.
- C. Food.
- D. Banking.

B

Winter sports have lots of fun! But you have to know how to be safe.

Keeping toasty (温暖的)



You are going skating. You want to prepare your snowballing for the next big fight. But you have to remember to wear warm gloves and boots.

Fun in the sun

Sunscreen (防晒霜) may look funny in wintertime, but don't forget to put it on. Sunlight reflects (反射) off all that bright white snow and ice and back onto your face. That's why you need to cover up with sunscreen, and lip balm (润唇膏) even if it's cloudy outside.

Sled safety

Going down a hill at an amazing speed can be great. But you must be safe when you're sledding. When you choose your sled (雪橇), make sure it's strong and safe. Never use things from home like garbage-can lids, plastic bags or pool floats for sleighs. These are dangerous while you're sledding. Also, never use a sled that has any sharp, jagged edges or broken parts.

Also, a bike helmet (头盔) can protect your head.

Make sure the bottom of the hill must not be anywhere near cars or roads. This is important.

24. If you want to go skating or have a snowball fight, you have to wear warm _____ and boots.

- A. T-shirts
- B. blankets
- C. gloves
- D. socks

25. It's suggested that using sunscreen and lip balm can _____.

- A. make sure you are interested
- B. keep you warm



C. make you look cool

D. protect you from strong sunlight

26. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. Sunlight may hurt even when it's cloudy.

B. We should always be careful while having fun.

C. We needn't avoid cars and roads while sledding.

D. We must wear warm gloves and boots when going skating.

27. What is the passage mainly about?

A. How to have fun while sledding.

B. Why we keep warm.

C. How to keep safe in winter sports.

D. Why we should keep safe.

C

Feeling left out?

A reader wrote in to say that she was feeling lonely at break because her best friend wasn't around. Here's our advice to her and to all kids who feel lonely sometimes.

It's hard when a best friend isn't around — maybe because she moved to a different school or a different class. You may feel lonely at break or lunchtime. You want to have new friends, but how do you make them? Maybe it seems like everybody else already has their friends. But remember, there's always room for more friends.

Start by looking around your classroom — think about which kids you'd like to play with at break. Look for chances to say hi to them, smile, and be friendly. Offer to share something or express your appreciation (欣赏) to them. Invite someone to play with you or say “Do you want to sit here?” in the lunchroom. When you're at break, walk over to kids you want to play with act friendly, and say “Hi, can I play, too?” or just join in.

If you have trouble doing this or if you're feeling shy, ask your teacher to help you make new friends. Teachers are usually pretty good at matching up friends. The best way to make friends is to be a friend. Be kind, be friendly, share, say nice things, offer to help and pretty soon, you'll have one, or two, or even more new friends.

You might still miss that special best friend. But when you see each other, you can share something you didn't have before she left. You can also introduce her to your new friends!

28. The title of the passage “Feeling left out” means “_____” in Chinese.

A. 受冷落

B. 被调侃

C. 挨批评

D. 遭攻击

29. According to the writer, some kids feel lonely at break because they _____.

A. can't look after themselves

B. have trouble with their studies

C. need their parents to be with them

D. don't have their best friends around

30. The underlined word “this” in Paragraph 4 refers to (指的是) _____.

A. sharing your ideas

B. talking before many people

C. studying better at school

D. developing new friendship

D



Counting Our People

From Nov. 1 to Dec. 10, 2020, if someone knocks at your door and wants to ask you some questions, don't be afraid. They are working on the seventh national population census. They will ask each family about their name, gender, age, education, and employment (职业).



China has a census about every 10 years. The first one was done in 1953. At that time, there were about 600 million people in China. It was about 1.37 billion in 2010, according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 国家统计局).

For this year's census, China will send 7 million staff to visit families across the country. All residents (居民) of China will be included in the census. But Chinese citizens who have settled (定居) abroad and foreign citizens who are staying in China on either business or tourist visas (签证) will not be counted.

"The census is very important for every citizen," said Ning Jizhe, director of the NBS. "It will help improve infrastructure (基础设施建设) and public services." For example, if census results show that there are many children living in a particular area, the government will know that it should build more schools there.

Scientists can also learn more about population growth from the census. In some years, the population grows faster than in others. Even in the same year, population growth is different in different places. Scientists can use the information to figure out what causes growth in certain years and places.

31. When was the fifth national population census done?

- A. In 1953. B. In 1964. C. In 2000. D. In 2010.

32. Which of the following will be included (包括在内) in this year's census?

- A. Chinese residents who are traveling abroad.
B. People who have settled in other countries.
C. Foreigners staying in China with business visas.
D. Foreign tourists staying in China for over a month.

33. What do the last two paragraphs explain?

- A. How scientists will use the census to do research.
B. How people should prepare for the census.
C. Why people should build more schools.
D. Why it is important to do the census.



四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(共5分，每小题1分)

Idioms (习语) are one of the hardest parts of learning a language. An idiom is a phrase which has a meaning, but the meaning is not clear from the words themselves. They are like puzzles. If you translate an idiom word for word, it

sometimes makes no sense at all. That's why even native speakers can get confused when someone uses a phrase that they've never heard of.



Here are four common English idioms every English student should know in a lot of situations.

Get your act together (Meaning: you need to improve your behavior/work)

This might be something your teacher says to you if you score badly in an exam or if you misbehave in class. You can also use it to talk about people in general. For example, if your friend is being mean (刻薄的)for no reason, then you can tell them that they need to get their act together.

Pull yourself together (Meaning: calm down)

It's not polite to say "pull yourself together"t. tell people to relax while they're overreacting (反应过激). Only use this if you think the person you are speaking to is getting upset over something important. When your friend tells you that their close relative has died, it is NOT the time to tell them to pull themselves together.

I'm feeling under the weather (Meaning: I'm sick)

Yes, it's longer and more difficult to say than "I'm sick", but if your English teacher asks you why you haven't done your homework, he or she is more likely to forgive (原谅)you if you say that you were feeling under the weather.

Break a leg (Meaning: good luck)

This is perhaps one of the most confusing yet well-known English idioms. If someone says this to you, do not think they are frightening you ; they are just wishing you luck. It is most often used for people wishing success to actors and actresses before they perform on the stage, but it can be said in other situations, too.

All in all, learning a new language can be challenging. It's certainly not a piece of cake, especially when there are so many confusing idioms. However, with enough hard work and interest, you will succeed in no time. Break a leg!

34. What is an idiom?

35. How many common English idioms are talked about in the passage?

36. Is it polite to say "pull yourself together" while people are overreacting?

37. Which idiom can you use to wish people good luck before they perform on the stage?

38. What is the passage mainly about?

书面表达 (共 15 分)

五、根据中文意思, 完成句子, 每条横线不限词数。(共 5 分, 每题 1 分)

39. 饭前洗手是个好习惯。

_____ wash your hands before meals.

40. 她不喜欢昨天的游戏节目。





She _____ yesterday's game show.

41. 昨天她将全班分为三组。

She _____ three groups yesterday.

42. 这比我想象的要难。

It's _____ I thought.

43. 昨天下午三点，我正在家里休息。

I _____ at home at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

六、书面表达 (10 分)

44. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据中文和英文提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请 不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

健康生活与我们息息相关。在校期间，为了确保师生健康安全，各个学校、班级和老师们都做了许多防控工作。

某英文网站正在开展以“校园防疫”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请你用英文写一篇短文投稿，谈谈在学校、班级防疫方面你和你的同学们做了什么？为什么这样做？以及这样做给你们带来的好处。

提示词语：epidemic prevention (防疫), mask, take one's temperature, one meter, keep one's mind on studying, keep healthy

提示问题：• What did you do at school this term?

• Why did you do so?

• What benefits (好处) could you get by doing these things?

In our school, we did a lot of things for epidemic prevention this term. _____

题目②

赠人玫瑰，手有余香。在日常生活中，我们都难免会遇到困难，需要别人的帮助，也应该帮助别人。

假如你是李华，上周日你和朋友们一起到公园玩。在公园门口，你正在给 Mike 和 Amy 拍照片的时候，发现一个盲人老奶奶正在过马路，路上车辆很多，你们担心老人发生意外，顾不上继续拍照，跑过去帮助老人安全走过马路。

某英文报社正在开展征文活动，请你以“An Unforgettable Experience”为题 投稿。叙述一下整件事情的经过，并说说你的感受。

提示词语: blind, hold a stick (拄拐杖), walk across, dangerous, run over, help, responsible (责任)

提示问题: • What were you doing at that time?

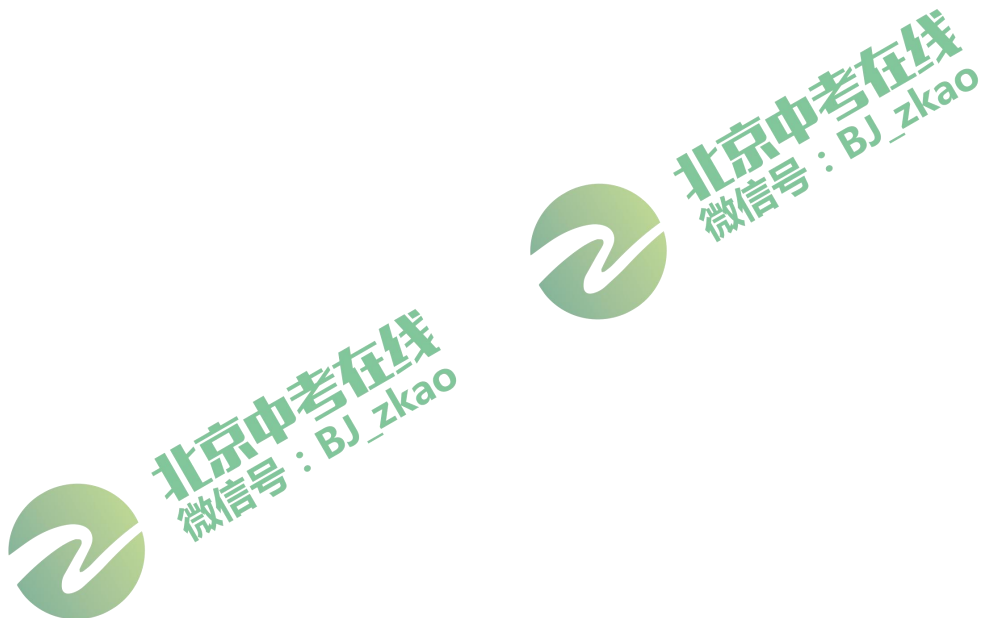
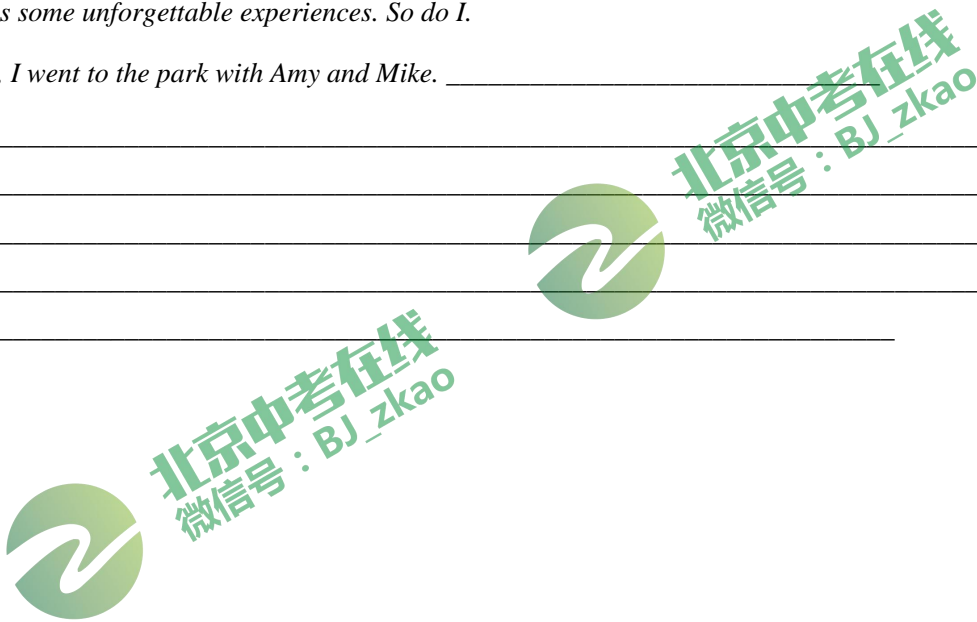
• What did you do then?

• How did you feel?

An Unforgettable Experience

Everyone has some unforgettable experiences. So do I.

Last Sunday, I went to the park with Amy and Mike. _____



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参考答案

知识运用（共 14 分）

一、单项填空（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分） CBDA ABBC DACD

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分） CBCD ACDA

阅读理解（共 31 分） 三、阅读（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

A 篇 CAB

B 篇 CDCC

C 篇 ADD

D 篇 CAD

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

34. An idiom is a phrase which has a meaning, but the meaning is not clear from the words themselves. 1 分

35. 4. / Four. / Here are four common English idioms every English student should know in a lot of situations. / There're four./Four idioms are talked about. 1 分

36. No, it isn't. / No. 1 分

37. Break a leg. (The fourth one/idiom.) 1 分

38. What an idiom is and four /some idioms every English student should know. 1 分

/What an idiom is and how to use the idioms properly in a lot of situations/in the right way. 1 分

/What an idiom is and the meanings of four idioms. 1 分

What an idiom is 0.5 分

Some idioms every English student should know. 0.5 分

How to use the idioms properly in a lot of situations/in the right way. 0.5 分

Here are four common English idioms every English student should know in a lot of situations. 0.5 分

The meanings of four idioms. 0.5 分

书面表达（共 15 分）

五、完成句子。（共 5 分，每题 1 分）

39. It's a good habit to 1 分

40. didn't/doesn't like/love/enjoy 或 isn't/wasn't interested in 或 dislikes/hates, hated/disliked 1 分

41. divided the (whole) class/her classmates/the students in her class/into 1 分

42. harder/more difficult than 1 分

43. was relaxing/having a rest/taking a rest/resting 1 分

六、书面表达（10 分）书面表达评分标准：先定档，再赋分

第一档：（9~10 分）

完全符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全。句式多样，词汇丰富。语言准确，语意连贯，表达清楚，具有逻辑性。

第二档：（6~8 分）

基本符合题目要求，观点正确，要点齐全。语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要。语言基本通顺，语意基本连贯，表达基本清楚。虽然有少量语言错误，但不影响整体理解。

第三档：（3~5 分）

部分内容符合题目要求，要点不齐全。语法结构和词汇错误较多，语言不通顺，表达不够清楚，影响整体理解。

第四档：（0~2 分）

与题目有关内容不多，只是简单拼凑词语，所写内容难以理解。



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