



北京市第一六六中学 2023-2024 学年度第一学期期中考试

初二年级 英语学科 (考试时长: 90 分钟)

班级: _____ 姓名: _____

考查目标

知识: 物主代词、介词、连词、特殊疑问词、形容词及副词的比较级、动词不定式、一般现在时、一般将来时、一般过去时。

能力: 学生对语篇的理解能力、信息捕捉能力、归纳概括能力、语言表达能力以及灵活运用所学知识的能力。

一、单项填空 (每题 0.5 分, 共 6 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。

- Many wild animals are in danger, so we need to protect _____.
A. him B. her C. us D. them
- I usually play the piano _____ 8:00 o'clock.
A. on B. for C. in D. at
- _____ is the population of China?
A. How many B. How much C. What D. How
- I think English is _____ than math. I can always get higher marks in English.
A. easier B. easy C. difficult D. more difficult
- Lao She is one of _____ Chinese writers of the twentieth century.
A. great B. greater C. greatest D. the greatest
- Listening is just as _____ as speaking in language learning.
A. important B. more important
C. most important D. the most important
- The government wants to _____ a school for those poor children in the country.
A. set up B. try on C. pick up D. turn on
- Betty practices speaking more often _____ her Chinese.
A. improve B. to improve C. improved D. improving



9. Let's put the cake in the fridge, _____ it may go bad tomorrow.
A. but B. or C. and D. so
10. —What's your plan for the coming holiday?
—I _____ the National Stadium.
A. visit B. am going to visit
C. visited D. visits
11. My brother _____ his homework an hour ago.
A. complete B. completes C. completed D. is completing
12. —What do you like to do in your free time?
—I often _____ museums with my friends.
A. visit B. visited C. am visiting D. was visiting

二、完形填空(每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

When my family moved to Ohio over the summer, I was afraid of going to another new school and knowing no one. I had bright red hair and thick glasses. Besides, I was 13 and not very popular.

Getting on the school bus that first day, I felt like all eyes on me. I could hear the words "She's fat!" Clearly, the kids on the bus had known each other well. I spent that first bus 14 in silence (沉默).

The following day was even worse. I did not notice that a few boys had tied a rope across the aisle (通道) and then fell down, dropping everything on the bus. When I was uneasily gathering (收集) my things, I could hear the laughter. Finally, I 15 a seat. Looking out of the window, I held back the tears running out of my eyes.

It was then that I went into myself. I began walking everywhere. I would walk through the woods behind our house. I would also walk to a church. I began 16 the afternoon school bus on purpose (故意), walking home instead. Then, 17 , I started losing weight. As I became pleased with myself, I began making 18 .

One of my newly-found friends also fought with (与...作斗争) her weight. She lived near my neighborhood so we would meet and walk together. This became



a daily activity with talking and laughing along the way — different from the
 __19__ walks I had taken by myself.

Although I would no longer want to experience that time of loneliness and
 sadness again, I am __20__ I made it through. Whenever I am fighting with any
 other problem in life, I always remember the saying “This too will pass.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13. A. lovely | B. fat | C. clever | D. friendly |
| 14. A. drive | B. lift | C. ride | D. travel |
| 15. A. chose | B. made | C. lost | D. found |
| 16. A. catching | B. missing | C. driving | D. stopping |
| 17. A. surprisingly | B. quietly | C. unluckily | D. unhappily |
| 18. A. trips | B. friends | C. plans | D. wishes |
| 19. A. lonely | B. lovely | C. busy | D. fun |
| 20. A. excited | B. worried | C. proud | D. afraid |

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。（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

A

Three students had some confusing (令人迷惑的) experiences. Please help
 them get the information to understand better.

21. Maria: “When I went on a trip to Thailand last year, I found that people there
 eat food with their right hand. I want to know more.” _____

22. Lingling: “I gave my seat to a British old man on the bus, but the man looked a
 little bit angry and refused (拒绝) to take my seat. I don't know why.” _____

23. Peter: “I first met Judy at the airport on a cold winter morning. It was so cold
 that I shook Judy's hand without pulling off my gloves. Am I right to do so?”



| | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. In China, people are encouraged (鼓励) to give seats to the old, the sick and the disabled (残疾的) on the bus or subway. But in some western countries, some elderly people think you are hurting them if you try to help them without their agreement.</p> | <p>B. People in Thailand use their right hand to eat, because they believe that the left hand is unclean. So it's not proper (合适的) to use one's left hand to hold food, touch others or pass objects. Doing so may make them angry.</p> |
| <p>C. Shaking hands is a common way to greet each other. But it is very impolite to shake hands with others when you are wearing gloves. You should take off your gloves first no matter how cold it is.</p> | <p>D. When you meet a Chinese man or woman for the first time, you should wait for him or her to offer his or her hand first. Chinese people don't kiss when they greet each other.</p> |

B

My dog, Hero, isn't afraid of most things. But he is afraid of one thing, the vacuum cleaner (真空吸尘器).

Every Saturday morning, mother cleans the house. First she runs the cleaner in the living room. Hero hides in the kitchen. We always laugh at Hero. "Why are you afraid?" we ask, "The vacuum cleaner can't hurt you."

But sometimes I am afraid of things, too. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. And I know the dark can't hurt me. I guess it's the same way with Hero. He is afraid without knowing why.

A few weeks ago, Mum brought my new baby sister home. Her name is Barbie. She has a room of her own. Hero seems to know it is hers.

Last Saturday, Mum was cleaning the house again. Barbie was sleeping in her room. Hero was in the living room. Mum began to run the cleaner in the living room. Hero jumped out from below a chair. He ran towards my room. But then he



stopped. He sat down at Barbie's door. Mum went on running the cleaner. She ran it closer and closer to Hero. But Hero didn't move! Then Mum ran the cleaner right up to his front feet. Hero shook all over. He was really afraid! But he didn't let Mum get by. "You can't take the cleaner into Barbie's room," he seemed to say, "I'm taking care of Barbie."

Mum says that Hero has the right name. He is a real hero (英雄). He is brave.

"Being brave is not the same as not being afraid", Mum says. Being brave means that you do what you have to do. You do it even if you are afraid. Hero knew what he had to do. He had to take care of Barbie. So he did!

24. The writer is afraid of _____.

A. dogs

B. Barbie

C. the vacuum cleaner

D. being alone in the dark

25. Hero didn't run away as Mum's vacuum cleaner came nearer because _____.

A. he didn't mind it

B. he was too frightened to move

C. he liked to watch it

D. he wanted to stop it getting into Barbie's room

26. Why do they say that "Hero" is the right name for the dog?

A. Because he isn't afraid of most things.

B. Because he loves the name very much.

C. Because he could catch a lot of thieves.

D. Because he tried to protect the baby girl Barbie.

C

Now few businesses can run without computers. Schools even offer lessons for their students to learn to write on computers. But what are we giving up as handwriting loses its importance in society?

Researchers from Princeton University studied two groups of students. One group wrote out their notes in class while the other typed (打字) them with a



computer. In order to show the differences between the two groups, researchers tested both groups of students 30 minutes after a lesson, and again a week later.

The results showed that both groups did well in the first test. But students with the handwritten (手写的) notes were able to better remember and understand the lesson a week later, and were more open to new ideas.

According to the lead researcher, "Our findings suggest that even when computers are used as planned, they may still cause harm to your learning."

Part of the reason for this is that notetakers using pen and paper could understand the lesson better and put what they heard in their own words. Those taking notes on a computer typed faster, but they always tried to type every word exactly (精准地) as they heard it, so they didn't really pay enough attention to the content (内容) of the lesson. That's the problem. Students chose to take notes with a computer because it could help them take notes faster, but it **undermined learning**.

Computers aren't going away anytime soon, but that doesn't mean paper notebooks need to become out-of-date. In fact, it's best to start using them at an early age. University of Indiana researchers compared brain scans of five-year-olds. Some of them practised writing letters down and some just looked at the letters. Those who wrote out the letters had better and even 'adult-like' brain activity.

So next time when you need to take notes, why not choose a pen and paper over a keyboard? It will do wonders for your memory.

27. Paragraph 3 mainly tells us _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. how difficult the tests were | B. what the research showed us |
| C. when the research finished | D. why students needed the tests |

28. The underlined words **undermined learning** probably mean "_____".

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. helped to learn | B. made learning fun |
| C. harmed learning | D. made learning natural |



29. The writer probably agrees that _____.
- A. handwriting makes people smarter
 - B. it's better to take notes on computer
 - C. handwriting is going away from class soon
 - D. it's difficult to use paper notes at an early age

D

Jorge and Maria Ramirez and their six-year-old son are smiling and laughing as they watch the baby giant panda. They are at a zoo as part of a large crowd watching the baby panda learning to walk. Why are people so attracted by the baby giant panda? Cuteness is the answer.

Experts say the things we describe as cute share several qualities (品质). What make something cute is different from what makes something beautiful. People often describe pandas as cute, but they don't usually say they are beautiful. A butterfly, on the other hand, may be beautiful but not cute. While we tend (倾向于) to admire (欣赏) beautiful things, we do not tend to have the fondness for them that cute things inspire (激发) in us.

Scientists have discovered some key facial features and behaviors that cute things have in common. Two important features are a round face and bright eyes. The position of the eyes is also important: the eyes should at least appear to face forward and not be high on the face. There are also certain behaviors that cute things have in common, such as walking and moving arms, legs and wings unsteadily. Other important qualities of cuteness include youth, innocence (天真) and neediness, as well as being vulnerable (脆弱的) to possible harm or danger.

The baby panda, with its round face, big black eyes and unsteady movements, has all the key features which add up to being cute. Another popular creature that shares many of these cute qualities is the baby emperor penguin. And many of people's pets can be described as cute.



Scientists believe there is an important reason why we are attracted to all these cute qualities. It is because human babies have all these qualities. They have round faces, bright eyes and unsteady movements. Human babies cannot get by without help from adults. Scientists point out that the cuteness of babies makes adults want to take care of them. This allows babies to survive (存活), become adults and have their own babies. This cycle ensures the human species continues.

Advertisers use the special attraction of cute things in their attempts (企图, 尝试) to get us to buy their products. In Japan, for example, one of the most popular images is Hello Kitty. Many cartoon animal characters have round faces and large, bright eyes that face forward. In the real world, ducks and mice do not have round faces, and their small eyes are on the side of their heads.

The Ramirez family is not aware (意识到的) of all of this. For now, they are too busy taking pictures and admiring the baby panda.

30. Why does the writer talk about the Ramirez family in the first paragraph?

- A. To give an example of cuteness
- B. To bring readers close to the topic
- C. To give readers some idea of admiration
- D. To develop the main view of the passage

31. From the passage, we can learn that being cute _____.

- A. changes people's facial features
- B. inspires people to give their help
- C. inspires people in dangerous situations
- D. shares the same qualities with being beautiful

32. Which of the following is one most important cute quality?

- A. Beautiful eyes.
- B. Friendly to people.
- C. Newly born.
- D. Unsteady movement.



33. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Being Cute to Survive B. Cute and Beautiful
C. Feature of Cute Animals D. Making Babies Cute

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。(每题 2 分，34-36 题每题 2 分，37 题 4 分，共 10 分)

Chinese traditional painting and dance are two important parts of the art world. But what about when they meet each other?

A dance drama called *The Journey of a Legendary Landscape Painting* was shown on CCTV's Spring Festival Gala. It became popular overnight.

According to CCTV, this dance got the idea from the 900-year-old Chinese painting—*A Panorama of Rivers and Mountains* (《千里江山图》), which was created by Song Dynasty painter Wang Ximeng when he was about 18 years old. *A Panorama of Rivers and Mountains* is the only extant (尚存的) work by Wang. Now the painting is at the Palace Museum. It has been on show to the public only four times since 1949. The 11.9-meter-long painting records people's lives and the natural scenery (景色) including mountains, rivers and villages of that time.

The dance show tells the story of a researcher who has worked hard to study the painting. By chance, the researcher travels back in time to see the moment when Wang was about to finish the work. As the painting was finished, the researcher guides the audience (观众) into the world of the painter. The dance show provides the audience with a new experience to better learn about the work. It shows the process of how painting is done.

The dancers each had a different hairstyle, which looked like a mountain rock. The clothes that they wore were color of green and blue, which is also poetic show of the mountains and rivers. When the dancers danced beautifully, the audience



seemed to be looking at the moving mountains and rivers. Huge mountains and rivers are coming to life! More than a thousand years later, green mountains and rivers still wow people as they did long ago.

In recent years, more and more modern shows with Chinese traditional culture have received a warm welcome, especially among young people. They show great love to Chinese culture and are proud of it.

34. How old was Wang Ximeng when he created the painting?
35. What does the painting record?
36. What does the dancers' hairstyle look like?
37. Would you like to watch the dance show? Why or why not?

五、文段表达。(10分)

38. 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。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

学校的英文公众号正在开展主题为“我与北京传统文化(traditional culture)”的征文活动。请你结合自己的经历,写一篇短文投稿,谈一谈你去了哪里,参与了哪些体验北京传统文化的活动,以及你的感受。

提示词语: visit, taste, Beijing Opera, experience, great

提示问题: 1. Where did you go?

2. What did you do there?

3. How did you feel?
