

北京二中教育集团 2022—2023 学年度第二学期

## 初一英语期末考试试卷



命题人：\_\_\_\_\_ 审核人：宋明阳

### 考查目标

1. 语言能力：学生能够理解教材中一至十二模块相关主题内容，用所学内容对自我信息进行正确表达。
2. 文化意识：学生能够理解教材中一至十二模块相关主题内容中的文化差异，尝试跨文化认知。
3. 思维品质：学生能运用一至十二模块课堂活动中所培养理解、分析、比较、推断，总结概括等思维品质，完成相应的阅读理解和阅读表达及理解不同应用文体材料的特点。  
思维品质，完成相应的阅读理解和阅读表达及理解不同应用文体材料的特点。
4. 学习能力：学生能够通过本次考试积极运用和主动调适英语学习策略，努力提升英语学习效率和能力。

试卷 48%		听说成绩 32%		学业 成绩 总评
阅读 10%		过程性 10%		
考生须知	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 本试卷分为第 I 卷、第 II 卷和答题卡，共 10 页；其中第 I 卷 6 页，第 II 卷 2 页，答题卡 2 页。全卷共七大题，39 道小题。</li><li>2. 本试卷满分 60 分；考试时间 90 分钟。</li><li>3. 在第 I 卷、第 II 卷指定位置和答题卡的密封线内准确填写班级、姓名、考号、座位号。</li><li>4. 考试结束，将答题卡交回。</li></ol>			

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 34 分)

一、选择每组单词中划线的字母或字母组合读音不同的单词 (共 2 分, 每小题 0.5 分)

1. A. eraser      B. thank      C. back      D. actor  
2. A. hen      B. tennis      C. she      D. lesson  
3. A. bike      B. listen      C. wild      D. life  
4. A. finished      B. stopped      C. picked      D. decided

二、单项选择 (共 4 分, 每小题 0.5 分)

5. ---How much paper do you need?

--- \_\_\_\_\_, please.

- A. Three paper      B. Three pieces of papers  
C. Three piece of paper      D. Three pieces of paper

6. We hope \_\_\_\_\_ a computer on every student's desk in the future.

- A. there is      B. there was      C. there will have      D. there will be

7. Peter looks forward to \_\_\_\_\_ on well with his new classmates.

- A. get      B. to got      C. getting      D. gets

8. When will you finish \_\_\_\_\_ your homework?

- A. to do      B. did      C. do      D. doing

9. ---Who wrote the music?

--- It is \_\_\_\_\_ Mozart.

- A. for      B. of      C. with      D. by

10. The boy decided \_\_\_\_\_ to the Great Wall first.

- A. to go      B. going      C. goes      D. went

11. Those drums sound \_\_\_\_\_ noisy! I'm afraid I don't like them.

- A. much too      B. too many      C. too much      D. many too

12. ---Can you speak \_\_\_\_\_?

---Of course. My mother is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Russia; Russia      B. Russia; Russian  
C. Russian; Russian      D. Russian; Russia



三、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。

Zhang Guimei is a great teacher in our country. Her action has 13 lots of people all over the country. She was born in Heilongjiang in 1957 and came to work in Yunnan at the age of 17. She has been helping girls for more than 40 years.

As a teacher, she was sad when she saw her girl students drop out of school. It was possible for many of them to go to 14 in the future. However, they couldn't do so because their parents 15 the money on their brothers.

In 2008, she started a 16 school for poor girls in a small village in Yunnan. Since then, she has been busy looking for money for the school. She has convinced(说服) many parents to 17 their daughters back to school. The school has sent more than 1,800 students to universities and colleges by now.

"An educated and good mother will never let her children drop out of school," she said.

Zhou Yunli was a student in Huaping High School for Girls before. "18 the school, I didn't know what I could do," she said. When she was a child, she couldn't go on studying because his family was 19. "When I heard that a kind teacher built a free high school, I felt I found a bright way to my future."

"This is what my teacher taught us: when you become strong, you must remember to help 20," Zhou said with a smile.

- |                   |           |               |            |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 13. A. found      | B. moved  | C. interested | D. woken   |
| 14. A. university | B. shop   | C. office     | D. work    |
| 15. A. made       | B. paid   | C. spent      | D. used    |
| 16. A. common     | B. large  | C. cheap      | D. free    |
| 17. A. take       | B. send   | C. carry      | D. bring   |
| 18. A. From       | B. In     | C. Without    | D. By      |
| 19. A. small      | B. poor   | C. far        | D. crowded |
| 20. A. other      | B. others | C. the others | D. another |

四、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 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

## A

信息匹配。下面材料左栏是三位同学的旅行需求，右栏是 4 个旅游项目，  
 请为每个同学选择一个合适的旅游项目。

<p>21. _____ John wants to tour around Shanghai and he is a big fan of traveling by bike.</p>	<p>A. This tour offers you the chance to discover the most famous places in Shanghai on your bike, whether you are a beginner or an experienced rider.</p>
<p>22. _____ Mike wants to plan a trip for his grandparents. They have retired and they want to enjoy relaxing trips.</p>	<p>B. Do you want to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the Yangtze River? This tour allows you to enjoy the wonderful beauty of nature.</p>
<p>23. _____ William is planning a trip in China. He prefers to see the the giant pandas. Because his daughter really likes them.</p>	<p>C. This one-day Chengdu tour will lead you to Giant Panda Breeding Research Center, where you can get a close contact with China's "national treasure".</p> <p>D. This relaxing trip is designed for the old people to visit the most popular cities in China. You can enjoy the sights and take photos.</p>

## B

On the first day of the new year 2019, I made up my mind to go to Thailand to teach English as a volunteer. At the beginning, all I cared about was traveling and seeing the world. I didn't know how fantastic my life would be in the coming months.

My journey began with attending TESOL certification(认证) course in my home state of Florida last February. After three weekends of study and another 40 hours study online, I received my TESOL certificate.

I contacted Philip who is the program director of the teaching in Thailand. After discussing with Philip, I chose my school and after many months of excitement, I finally flew to Thailand in early April and I couldn't wait to explore the country.

After a few weeks of single travel, I met up with Philip and the other new teachers in my program in Bangkok. It was great to meet other people who were on the same journey as me, see some cool sights and walk in Thailand's cities. After that, I attended

the week-long seminar(研讨会). At the end of the seminar, I went to my school-- Anuban Buriram Primary School.

I truly love my job. I teach Grade Five and Six and I have the cleverest and most active kids in the world. It is a truly fantastic thing that you can see the difference you make in someone else's life, right in front of you.

Buriram is a small city with green rice fields. People here are more friendly than anyone I have ever met. I have never been anywhere where a smile is so easily received, where everyone you pass is so friendly to say "hello" and "good morning". They invited me for countless dinners and they gave me Thai treats with a lot of delicious and fresh fruits many times a week. I only hope to repay them in the future.

24. To teach English in a foreign country, one has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take a course online.
- B. graduate from university
- C. be trained in a summer course
- D. receive a certificate of TESOL

25. What didn't the writer do before he became an English teacher in Anuban Buriram Primary School?

- A. He got a TESOL certificate.
- B. He received Thai treats
- C. He had a single travel in Thailand.
- D. He attended the week-long seminar.



26. In the last paragraph the writer is trying to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Buriram is small but very beautiful
- B. the Thai treats are fresh and delicious
- C. how nice and friendly the Thai people are
- D. he wants to repay the people who helped them

27. The writer wrote this passage in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give some advice to future volunteers
- B. tell us his voluntary experience in Thailand.
- C. show the readers how to become a volunteer
- D. encourage more people to travel in Thailand

## C

Culture influenced the way the mind works heavily, according to University of Michigan psychologist Richard Nisbett, author of *The Geography of Thought: How Asians and Westerners Think Differently...and Why*.



Richard Nisbett says that two people from different cultures can look at the same picture and see it in different ways. Culture also teaches people how to see and describe their experiences. Nisbett explains that Asians think differently from Westerners because their culture teaches them to care more about society, family, and historical background. Western culture, and especially American culture makes them pay more attention to individual(个人的) success and being independent of family.

Nisbett argues that culture makes East Asians more holistic or global thinkers: When trying to understand a situation, they like to see the whole picture. They trust feelings and pay attention to relationships because in their culture, these are what they value most. However, Nisbett's research has shown that Westerners tend to be more analytic(善于分析的). When they try to understand something, Westerners usually prefer to analyze small pieces of information first and build their knowledge piece by piece in order to understand the whole picture.

In study after study, Nisbett and colleagues from China, the Republic of Korea, and Japan found that East Asians and Americans responded in different ways to the same situation. In one experiment, Japanese and Americans viewed the same animated underwater scenes, and reported what they had seen. In the experiment, most of the Americans started by explaining the details, for example, saying there were large fish in the front on the right. However, the Japanese talked about the environment first, mentioning that there was a pond or a fish tank. The Japanese also talked more about the environment and inanimate(无生命的) objects than the Americans, for example, "The big fish swam past the gray seaweed." This research proves the traditional idea that Americans are less interested in social background and place importance on the individual. The Japanese, on the other hand, place more importance on social background.

28. Nisbett may agree \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Asians pay less attention to society
  - B. Westerners focus more on individual success
  - C. Asians are less aware of historical background
  - D. Westerners are more dependent on their families
29. The word "**holistic**" in Paragraph 3 probably means "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. analysing a small piece
  - B. achieving a big success
  - C. considering a whole thing
  - D. valuing a good relationship
30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Thinking Highly Enriches Culture
  - B. Culture Heavily Influences Thinking
  - C. Thinking Pushes Culture to Progress
  - D. Culture Matters More than Thinking



第 II 卷 (共 26 分) 本部分大题请在答题卡上做答。

五、阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。(共 8 分, 每小题 2 分)

China is famous for its delicious food. Chinese people think of food as the most important thing their lives. They do not greet each other with "How are you?" but they say, "Have you eaten?"

Since table manners are part of Chinese cooking culture, Chinese people still follow their table manners today.

There is a seat for the "guest of honor" or the oldest person in the family. The "seat of honor" is usually the one facing the front door of the room. The "seat of honor" can also be the one in the center facing east of the room, if there is no seat facing the door.

As for the host, he may take the least important seat. It is usually the one nearest the kitchen or service door. It is better to sit after the elder or the "guest of honor" sits down. Guests should wait until the host to invite them to get seated.

Chinese people like having meals together and they usually put all the dishes in the center of a round table. They hardly use rectangular tables like in the West. There is usually a round rotating disc in the center of the dining table. It makes sure that all the diners can enjoy the meal and feel respected.

31. How do Chinese greet each other?  
32. Where is the "seat of honor" if there is no seat facing the door?  
33. When can the guests sit?  
34. Why do Chinese people use round tables when having meals together?

书面表达 (共 18 分)

六、根据中文意思和括号中的提示词完成下列句子。(共 8 分, 每小题 2 分。)

35. 他 20 世纪 70 年代出生在北京 (be born)  
36. 他的音乐使他在 18 世纪 60 年代变得很有名。(in the 1760s)  
37. 你坐飞机到广州花了多长时间? (spend)  
38. 在希腊, 挥手告别是不礼貌的。(In Greece)

七、文段表达 (10 分)

39. 请根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

同学们进入初中学习快一年了, 上个月初你们度过了最后一个“六一”儿童节。在那天你都做了什么事情来庆祝这有意义的一天? 你有什么样的感受? 你已告别“儿童”成长为一名青少年, 你对自己的人生有什么新的展望呢? 请以 No longer am I a child 为题, 为校广播站投稿吧。

提示问题: What did you do on Children's Day?

How did you feel?

What is your plan for the future?

No long am I a child

