

2023 北京朝阳初二（上）期末 英 语（选用）

2022. 12

（考试时间 90 分钟 满分 60 分）

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 考号_____

考生须知	1. 本试卷共 8 页。在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、班级、姓名和考号。 2. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。 3. 在答题卡上，选择题用 2B 铅笔作答，其他试题用黑色字迹签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空（每题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My brother is a student. _____ studies in a primary school.
A. I B. It C. He D. She
2. Beijing is a good place to visit _____ October.
A. of B. on C. at D. in
3. Tigers are in danger, _____ we need to help them.
A. so B. or C. but D. because
4. — _____ did you stay in the park yesterday?
— We stayed for two hours.
A. How much B. How many C. How long D. How often
5. — Must I come before 7: 30 tomorrow morning?
— Yes, you _____.
A. need B. must C. may D. can
6. Our teacher often asks us _____ English films every week.
A. watched B. watching C. to watch D. watch
7. - How do you come to school every day, by bike or on foot?
— By bike. It's much _____ than on foot.
A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. the fastest
8. Wangfujing Dajie is one of _____ streets in Beijing. Let's go shopping there.
A. famous B. more famous C. most famous D. the most famous
9. Every year many foreigners _____ to China to learn about Chinese culture.
A. come B. came C. are coming D. will come
10. Look! The children _____ games over there in Beihai Park.
A. are playing B. play C. will play D. played
11. Daming went to Lao She Teahouse and _____ Beijing Opera last week.
A. enjoys B. is enjoying C. will enjoy D. enjoyed



12. I _____ my homework when my mother got home yesterday afternoon.

- A. do B. was doing C. am doing D. will do

二、完形填空（每题 1 分，共 8 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。

I loved swimming a lot and I was in our school team four years ago. But at one time I was ready to quit (退出) because I felt I was terrible at it. I kept ___ 13 ___ “Honorable Mentions (安慰奖)”. In fact, I didn't want to have a bookshelf full of “Honorable Mentions”. It seemed that I got them just because I showed up.

One summer day, the day before a big swim meet, I decided to tell my grandma that I was quitting the swim team, but she said, “Baby, ___ 14 ___ these words: ‘A quitter never wins and a winner never quits.’ You go to that swim meet tomorrow.”

The next day we arrived at the swim meet late, ___ 15 ___ my group of swimmers in the 15-16 age group. My coach suggested that I swim with the older group. I knew that she wanted me to swim in the race so that our long ___ 16 ___ would not be wasted (浪费). As I got on the board, I quickly noticed that these girls were here to do one thing—to beat me! ___ 17 ___, I remembered my grandma's words, “Quitters never win and winners never quit.

SPLASH!

I was swimming ___ 18 ___ than before. As I drew my right arm back, I noticed I was tied (打成 平局) with one person. I thought we were fighting for the eighth place and I refused to fish dead last, so I made a great effort on the last 200 yards. I hit the wall and ___ 19 ___ to the left and to the right for the other swimmers, but no one was there. They must have got out of the water already. I raised my head to see my coach ___ 20 ___ loudly with great happiness. The other swimmers had just reached the halfway point of the pool! That day, at age 15, I broke the national 400-freestyle record in 17-18 age group. I had hung up my honorable mentions. That day, I replaced them with a huge gold medal.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13. | A. doing | B. getting | C. buying | D. reading |
| 14. | A. choose | B. correct | C. improve | D. remember |
| 15. | A. missing | B. finding | C. winning | D. falling |
| 16. | A. choice | B. increase | C. drive | D. degree |
| 17. | A. Usually | B. Finally | C. Suddenly | D. Really |
| 18. | A. wider | B. harder | C. longer | D. closer |
| 19. | A. swam | B. came | C. jumped | D. looked |
| 20. | A. cheering | B. singing | C. calling | D. shaking |



三、阅读理解（每题 2 分，共 26 分）

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。





A

YOU'RE NOT ALONE!

Do you feel sad and stressed when you're learning English? Well, don't worry. You're not alone! Li Ming, from China felt just like this. So he decided to write to International English Learners' Blog site.

Li Ming's Blog:

Hi, I'm Li Ming from China. I'm really trying hard to learn English and I just need some help! I've got an exam coming up soon and I need to improve my listening, speaking, reading and wrting skills. Please help me!

	<p>Li Ming! I know just how you're feeling. There must be other people in your situation. Why don't you get together and set up some kind of ENGLISH 'English Speaking Club'? You can talk to each other about your life and your worries. It's a good way to improve your English and enjoy yourself!</p> <p>Amy, China</p>
	<p>Hi there! Like you, I'm trying to learn English grammar and especially pronunciation—they speak so fast here and have really strange accents! Try to watch some English films and don't worry if you don't understand everything—just guess what they're saying.</p> <p>Zhao Xing, UK</p>
	<p>It's a good idea to read English newspapers. Isn't there one in China called China Daily? Get your notebook out and write down some words you don't know! You'll find words repeat themselves and you'll quickly build up your vocabulary.</p> <p>Sam, Australia</p>
	<p>How about getting a pen friend? I'd be happy to be yours. We can send each other messages. Don't be shy! Good luck in your exams. Take a deep breath, smile and you'll be fine!</p> <p>Daniel, Spain</p>

21. Who has a coming-up exam?

- A. Amy. B. Sam. C. Li Ming. D. Zhao Xing.

22. Where does Amy come from?

- A. China. B. UK. C. Australia. D. Spain.

23. How can Li Ming build up his vocabulary?

- A. By talking to people.
 B. By watching some English films.
 C. By setting up some kind of 'English Speaking Club'.
 D. By reading English newspapers and writing down new words.

24. What does Daniel advise Li Ming to do?

- A. To speak fast.
 B. To get a pen friend.
 C. To spell some words.
 D. To improve English and enjoy life.



B

Josh caught a pass and scored. He helped his university basketball team Vermont Catamounts win the match in March. The coaches and players of both teams cheered on him. Josh shouted, "I did it! I'm a college basketball player!"

Five years ago, Josh almost died in a car accident, only months after being accepted by the University of Vermont Catamounts. In fact, playing for the University of Vermont Catamounts had always been his dream.

After the accident, he went into a coma (昏迷) and the doctors told his parents that he might not wake up for the rest of his life. But his parents never lost hope. Four weeks later, Josh proved (证明) them right. He not only

learned to walk but also started to talk again. And soon he was even working out. But the dream of playing basketball was the strongest driving power in Josh's being well again.

Just a year and a half after the accident, he headed to the University of Vermont to start college. With arm tremors (颤抖) and short-term memory loss, Josh knew he would never play for the University of Vermont, but he watched every practice from the sidelines (边线) and then became an important part of the team. His coach said, "Josh's shown the whole team how to get through difficulties."

Now 24, Josh will graduate from the University of Vermont in May with a 3.4 GPA and plans to work with kids. Josh tells people who are fighting against their own trouble, "Always have a dream in your mind and follow after it as hard as you can."

25. Josh felt ___ when he caught a pass and scored.

- A. calm B. bored C. excited D. strange

26. What happened to Josh five years ago?

- A. A high school accepted him. B. He was badly hurt in an accident.
C. He became an excellent doctor. D. He dreamed of watching the practice.

27. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Dream Finally Comes True B. Never Too Old to Learn
C. Doing Is Better Than Saying D. Well Begun Is Half Done

C

The world is getting warm quickly. The last ten years was the hottest ever recorded according to Climate (气候) Change Service. The ice cap in the Arctic (北极) got smaller from 2.44 million square miles in 2010 to 1.6 million square miles in 2019, says NASA's Earth Observatory (观测站). Of course, arctic ice isn't the only thing that's getting smaller.

Why ice matters

Polar bears need sea ice in order to raise their babies and hunt (捕猎) for food. The sea ice is their habitat—a place where they usually live. Without it, they're going hungry and their numbers are getting smaller. As reported in 2015, they're getting "clever" to live on. One way was that bears managed to catch a special kind of dolphin they don't usually eat and swam into their habitat, ate some of it, then put the rest in snow to eat later. This is a habit the bears don't often have.

Other food appears

Polar bears mainly eat seals (海豹) but researchers see polar bears in the western Hudson Bay eating snow geese (雪雁) eggs. A polar bear needs to eat 88 eggs to get the same calories from eating one seal. But this cannot keep the bears in the long run; besides, bears eating eggs will make snow geese populations become smaller. Warming weather is also driving polar bears south, to look for food in human rubbish. Another problem is that polar bears are waking up from winter sleep earlier and earlier, which means they need more food than ever. When a bear wakes up, it is usually hungry and has little energy to collect and get the food.

More scientists join in

Without sea ice, there is no sea ice ecosystem (生态系统) and losing that ecosystem means losing polar bears. They can go without food for about 220 days, but if it is more than 220 days, it will cut down their chances to live on. Scientists are reporting more deaths of polar bears because of it.

28. What do polar bears mainly eat?

- A. Seals. B. Dolphins. C. Geese. D. Eggs.

29. What do you know about polar bears from the passage?



- A. They always like to put food in snow.
- B. They are changing their eating habits to live on.
- C. They will die without food for less than 220 days.
- D. The number of polar bears is increasing because of climate change.

30. Polar bears are facing the following problems except

- A. losing their habitat
- B. less food that they can get
- C. moving to the north
- D. less sleeping time in winter



D

Goji Berries

The goji (枸杞) berry is a bright orange-red berry and it comes from China. In Asia, people use goji berries to try to treat many common health problems because they believe goji berries are rich in nutrients (营养物). Some studies using goji berry juice found possible benefits (好处) of it. For example, people say they develop a feeling of well-being and calmness because of it. Others report better sports performance and quality of sleep. Some people even become thinner while eating it. But it's not clear if goji berries are better than other kinds of berries.



Chinese people have long believed that it has medicinal powers. It's true that the ancient goji berry has long been part of Chinese culture. But times are changing for this simple (简单的) berry. Now it is being thought as a superfood all over the world.

Asia's younger generation (一代人), the Gen Z, are embracing (接受) the goji berry in their own ways. Members of Gen Z, who were born around 1997-2012, are now buying "wellness kettles (养生壶)" for their goji berry tea. Their parents might recognize (认识) these as traditional soup kettles. According to a 2019 study on Gen Z in China, this generation sees living a healthy life as the most important thing, even over money, job, personal enjoyment and having a family.

The power of the goji berry doesn't look as if it will **dim** anytime soon as there were a large number of goji berries sold in China during the sales on November 11th this year.

The berry has also become popular in foreign countries. People in the West are paying up to US \$10 for a small bag of the superfood, around three times its price in Asia.

Some famous people such as Amrita Banta has seen young Asians embrace a healthier way of living: "There is in China a renewed pride in many traditional products and practices," she said. "Yet, the popularity of goji berries comes on the back of a global awareness (意识) of their benefits. It is glad to see China becoming so proud of its past, yet so connected to the rest of the world. "

31. Why are the Asia's younger generation embracing the goji berry?

- A. Because their parents love the goji berry.
- B. Because the goji berry goes with the wellness kettles.
- C. Because the goji berry is a traditional Chinese medicine.
- D. Because they believe that the goji berry is good for health.

32. The word "**dim**" in Paragraph 4 probably means "_____"

- A. become less strong
- B. become less popular
- C. become less believable
- D. become less expensive

33. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The goji berry is more popular in the rest of the world than in China.
- B. Thanks to the goji berry, Western people embrace a healthier way of life.

- C. The goji berry becomes famous worldwide although it is unknown in China.
D. Chinese people are proud of the goji berry and make it popular across the world.

第二部分

本部分共 6 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达（每题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。

They eat wild animals, plants, nuts and insects. They hunt with bows and arrows（弓箭）. There are lots of dangerous snakes, spiders and scorpions（蝎子）. There are lions, leopards, cheetahs and hyenas. It's one of southern Africa's hottest places, and there is often no water. Then they have to get their water from plants. When they are ill, there are no hospitals. The people have to get their medicine from plants too.



They are the San, the last people living in the Kalahari. The San people have another name- "bush people". Their way of life is very simple, but they know more about animals and plants than most people do. The San people live in small groups of 25-50. They live in huts-little "houses" that they make from wood and grass. There are no schools for the children. Children learn from the older people in the group about how to live in a dangerous place like the Kalahari. In the evenings, the groups of people often sit around a fire and tell stories. Many of the stories are about animals and how to hunt them.

The Kalahari is a big area of bushland in southern Africa. It has got two parts. There is less rain in the southern part than there is in the northern part, so the south is drier. There are fewer plants and animals there, and it's a lot more difficult for people to live. But when it rains at the end of the summer, the land becomes greener and more beautiful. For a few weeks, there are millions of little flowers and even butterflies! But soon, the grass and the bushes get dry and turn brown. Then life becomes more difficult again for people and animals.

34. Do the San people hunt with bows and arrows?
35. Where do the San people get water?
36. What do the children learn from the older people?
37. Which part of the Kalahari is wetter, the southern part or the northern part?
38. What is the passage mainly about?



五、文段表达（10 分）

39. 从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据所给提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。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。

题目①

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 Chris 对北京很感兴趣。了解到你即将放寒假，他给你发来邮件，询问北京的一些信息，如一月份的天气、可以做的有趣的事情以及你对生活在北京的看法。请你用英语回复一封邮件，介绍你所知道的相关信息。

提示词语: cold, snow, make a snowman, Spring Festival, happy

- 提示问题:**
- How is the weather in January in Beijing?
 - What are some interesting things you can do in Beijing in winter?

- What do you think of living in Beijing?

Dear Chris,

I'm glad to know that you're interested in Beijing. _____

I hope the above is helpful. Please feel free to ask for more information.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

校园安全，人人有责。每年三月份最后一周的星期一是全国中小学生安全教育日。某英文网站正在开展以“校园安全”为主题的征文活动。假定你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你对校园急救课的看法以及你在校园安全防范方面的一些做法。

提示词语: helpful, learn, run, warm up

- 提示问题:
- What do you think of the first aid class in school?
 - How do you keep safe at school?

I'm glad to talk something about keeping safe in school. We should take it seriously. _____



参考答案

第一部分

一、单项填空（每题0.5分，共6分）

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. A 11. D 12. B

二、完形填空（每题1分，共8分）

13. B 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. A

三、阅读理解（每题2分，共26分）

(A) 21. C 22. A 23. D 24. B

(B) 25. C 26. B 27. A (C) 28. A 29. B 30. C (D)

31. D 32. B 33. D



第二部分

四、阅读表达（每题2分，共10分）

34. Yes. / Yes, they do.

35. The San people get water from plants. / They get water from plants. / From plants.

36. How to live in a dangerous place like the Kalahari.

37. The northern part.

38. The introduction of the bush people and the Kalahari. / The San and the place Kalahari.

/ The San's way of life and the place Kalahari. / The lifestyle of the San and the place Kalahari. / What life the San live and what place the Kalahari is.

五、文段表达（10分）

39. 参考范文：

题目①

I'm glad to know that you're interested in Beijing. It's winter in January in Beijing, so it's really cold. The temperature is usually below zero. Sometimes it might snow. When it snows, everywhere is white and it's pretty beautiful. It's the happiest time for our children because we can make snowmen. Another interesting thing is to celebrate Spring Festival which comes in January this year. We can put Chinese paper cuttings on doors or windows. They are the symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year. Beijing is becoming more and more beautiful and everybody lives a happy life. As for me, I enjoy living in Beijing and now even some foreigners decide to live in Beijing.

题目②

I'm glad to talk something about keeping safe in school. We should take it seriously. In my opinion, the first aid class in school is really important and helpful. I learnt a lot from the class. If someone is hurt, I can give him basic medical help now. To keep safe at school, I always follow the school safety rules. For example, I never run in my classroom and never enter the classroom with my classmates side by side. In PE class, I listen to the teacher and warm up first carefully. I believe if everybody doesn't take risks of accidents, we can be safe at school.

评分标准

一、选择题答错或不答均不给分。

二、第四大题（阅读表达），内容和结构都正确给2分；内容正确，结构不正确，给1分；内容不正确不给分。

三、第五大题（文段表达），先根据文章整体内容和语言表达确定档次，然后在该档次内评出分数，共10分。具体评分标准如下：

第一档：（10—9分）

完全符合题目要求，达到写作目的；信息点齐全，有适当的扩展；语法结构正确，词汇丰富，语意连贯；字体工整，语言知识错误不超过 3 个；大小写和标点错误不超过 3 个。满分不允许有任何错误。

第二档：（8—6 分）

符合题目要求，基本达到写作目的；信息点基本齐全，但没有适当的扩展；语法结构和词汇基本满足文章需要，语意基本连贯；书写清楚，语言知识错误不超过 5 个，大小写和标点错误不超过 5 个，但所有错误不影响整体理解。

第三档：（5—4 分）

部分符合题目要求，没完全达到写作目的；漏掉主要信息，无关内容较多；语法结构单调，词汇有限，语言不通顺，语意难以理解；书写潦草，语言知识、大小写和标点错误较多，影响整体理解。

第四档：（3—0 分）

不符合题目要求，没达到写作目的；有效内容很少；语法结构混乱，词汇贫乏，言不达意，语言知识、大小写和标点错误随处可见。

