

高级中学 2018—2019 学年第一学期期中测试

初一英语

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本试卷分为第 I 卷听力部分和第 II 卷笔试部分。听力部分共 15 分，笔试部分共 85 分。共计 100 分，
 考试时间为 90 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1、答题前，考生务必在答题卡写上姓名、班级、准考证号用 2B 铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
- 2、所有答案都必须写在答题卡上。做选择题时，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后再涂其它答案。主观题必须在指定的框内作答，超出答题框的答案无效。
- 3、考试结束，监考人员将答题卡收回。

第 I 卷 听力部分 (15 分)

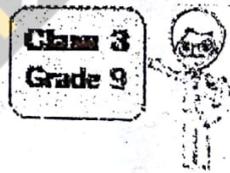
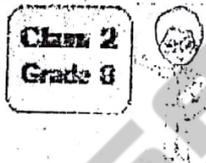
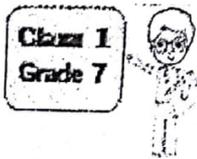
I. 听力测试 (共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

1. 听句子，选图片，并将答案填涂在答题卡的相应位置。句子念一遍。(共 5 小题，每小题 1 分)

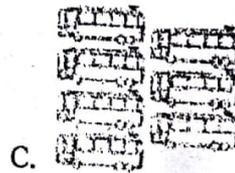
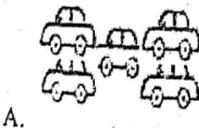
() 1. What fruit is the man talking about?



() 2. Which class is Bill in?



() 3. How many things are there?



() 4. Which girl is the speaker talking about?



() 5. Where is Jane from?



A.



B.



C.

ii. 听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后各有一个小题，从题中所给的选项中选出最佳答案，并将答案填涂在答题卡的相应位置。每段对话念两遍。(共 5 小题，每小题 1 分)

() 6. What is Betty?

A. A doctor.

B. A teacher.

C. A student.

() 7. Where is Lingling from?

A. Beijing.

B. London.

C. New York.

() 8. How does Tony show that he has a big family?

A. By talking with his family.

B. By calling his family.

C. By showing a photo of his family.

() 9. How many boy students are there in the speaker's class?

A. Forty.

B. Thirty.

C. Twenty.

() 10. When does the boy begin to have the art class?

A. At 10:00 am.

B. At 10:15.

C. At 10:30.

iii. 听短文，回答问题，并将答案填涂在答题卡的相应位置。短文念两遍。(共 5 小题，每小题 1 分)

() 11. How might man create his language?

A. By making sounds like animals.

B. By learning from his parents.

C. By hunting and collecting wild fruits.

() 12. Today there are about _____ different languages in the world.

A. fifteen hundred

B. fifty hundred

C. fifteen thousand

() 13. How many words are there in each language in the world?

A. Five thousand.

B. Five hundred thousand.

C. Many thousand.

() 14. A very large English dictionary has _____ words.

A. 3,000 to 4,000

B. 4,000 to 5,000

C. 6,000 to 8,000

() 15. What is your best teacher while reading according to the passage?

A. A language.

B. A dictionary.

C. A parent.

第 II 卷 笔试部分 (85 分)

II. 词汇测试 (共 30 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 15 分)

i. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 10 小题，每小题 0.5 分)

() 16. This article is about the students' daily studies at school.

A. piece of writing

B. useful information

C. words

() 17. I usually sleep until my alarm o'clock rings.

A. stops working

B. makes a sound

C. keeps working

() 18. Although there are often traffic jams at such a busy hour, he never arrives at the school late.

A. sets to

B. gets to

C. comes from

- ()19. We can see our daily activities in the teacher's notebook.
A. everyday B. every day C. after-school
- ()20. There is a shopping mall close to my home.
A. near B. close by C. next by
- ()21. The kind woman over there provides us with warm bath water every day.
A. buys ... for us B. offers ... to us C. lends... to us
- ()22. —He looks very sad because he has lost the match.
—I know, but he has to accept the fact.
A. truth B. report C. mark
- ()23. What's the weather like in Beijing today?
A. Do you like the weather B. What a day it is C. How is the weather
- ()24. After the heavy snow, 80% of the ground was covered with snow.
A. had ... on it B. was made clean by C. was full of
- ()25. I usually spend an hour doing Math exercise every day.
A. has an hour to do Math exercise
B. take an hour on Math exercise
C. do Math exercise for an hour

ii. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分)

- ()26. A _____ is a group of people playing different kinds of musical instruments together, such as the piano, the guitar and so on.
A. class B. grade C. band
- ()27. The park is a perfect place for us to _____ on such a windy day.
A. have a picnic B. take a trip C. fly kites
- ()28. —Will there be _____ rain tomorrow?
—No, but there will be _____ wind. You should take a bus to school.
A. strong; heavy B. heavy; heavy C. heavy; strong
- ()29. A _____ is a mark left on a surface by a person's foot or shoe or _____ animal's foot.
A. pattern; a B. fact; an C. footprint; an
- ()30. I'm afraid you have to use your _____ dictionary. You can't use others' dictionaries now.
A. own B. / C. another
- ()31. I have many friends in England, _____ Julia and Nancy.
A. likes B. like C. as
- ()32. _____ is the set of rules that we must follow to write correct and good English sentences.
A. Grammar B. Reading C. Speaking
- ()33. If you have _____ friends at school, you don't have many friends.
A. no B. a little C. few
- ()34. —Ann, I hope to be friends with you. Can we keep in touch from now on?
—Sure. I'll write to you often and expect to _____ you often.
A. hear from B. write C. receive from
- ()35. Jack's _____ brother is four years _____ than Jack.
A. older; elder B. elder; elder C. elder; older
- ()36. —Can you tell me _____ your age is?
—Yes. I'm thirteen.

people can bring both discipline (纪律) and fashion together in school uniforms. So many schools decide to choose designers to turn their school uniforms into more **trendy** ones.

Robert Kin, headmaster of Bethany High School, agrees that the students should look smart in uniforms to show their personalities. "Students are known (辨认) by their uniforms outside the school. That's why we invited a famous designer to design our uniforms."

Even though there are kindergartens that do not regard uniforms as a must, designing school uniforms is becoming popular now.

- () 61. What do most students hate most about school life?
A. Homework. B. Exercises. C. Exams. D. Uniforms.
- () 62. Why do many schools ask their students to wear school uniforms?
A. Because they think school uniforms can make the students study hard.
B. Because they think students in school uniforms think school important.
C. Because they think school uniforms can make the students happy.
D. Because they think school uniforms can save much money for parents.
- () 63. New designs of school uniforms should show _____.
A. if the students are hard-working B. the students' personalities
C. the school's strict rules (规则) D. if the students are smart
- () 64. What does the underlined word "trendy" mean in Chinese?
A. new B. cheaper C. fashionable D. better
- () 65. What's the best title (标题) for this passage?
A. Make school uniforms popular B. How to make school uniforms
C. The ugly school uniforms D. Why students hate school uniforms

C

1970 was the World Conservation (保护) Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the earth is in danger. They hoped that governments would act quickly in order to conserve nature.

Here is an example of the problems. At one time there were 1300 different plants, trees and flowers in Holland, but now only 860 left. The others have been destroyed by modern man and his technology and activities. We are changing the earth, the air, the water, and everything that grows and lives. We can't live without these things. If we go on like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask "What must we do now?" The people who will be living in the world of tomorrow are the young of today. A lot of them know that conservation is necessary. Many are helping save our earth. They plant trees, protect wild animals, and so on. In a small town in the United States a large group of girls cleaned the 11-kilometer-long banks of the river. Young people may have heard about conservation through a record called "NO ONE IS GOING TO CHANGE OUR WORLD". It was made by the Beatles, Cliff Richard and other singers. The money from it will be used to help to conserve wild animals.

- () 66. From the passage we know that there are _____ in Holland now.
A. more trees B. more flowers C. fewer plants D. fewer animals
- () 67. This passage is mainly about conserving _____.
A. man B. nature C. wild animals D. wild plants
- () 68. What's the meaning of the sentence "If we go on like this, we shall destroy ourselves" ?
A. We can't live on the earth someday. B. We can't see plants.
C. We can't see animals. D. Our life will be very hard.
- () 69. The money from a record will help to conserve _____.
A. wild animals B. plants C. nature D. man

- () 70. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
- A. Planting trees.
B. Protecting wild animals.
C. Cleaning the banks.
D. Collecting waste paper for recycling.

My son Nat never had a friend until he was fifteen. He has autism (孤独症). When he was little, I used to take him out to take part in social activities as often as I could—a story hour, a trip to the beach or a birthday party—but he never let any kid get close to him. Over time, I gave up on the idea that he would find out something about friends.

And then D.J. appeared. He was Nat's age and had autism too. But he was different from Nat: D.J. was a chronic (习惯性的) hugger. He hugged everyone he met. When D.J. made his way over to Nat, I became _____.

But to my surprise, Nat just stood there being hugged. He didn't seem uncomfortable at all. In fact, he seemed to like D.J. D.J.'s mother and I laughed, just a little embarrassed (尴尬的) seeing the two tall, thin teenagers hugging. D.J.'s mother invited Nat to come over to play, and I felt amazingly happy.

We got to D.J.'s house soon after lunch. D.J. rushed downstairs to hug Nat. Once again, Nat let himself be hugged. They ran upstairs together. No longer hugging, the boys sat side by side on the sofa, watching *Peter Pan*. I knew I could leave Nat there because he seemed really happy. I walked back to my car, shaky with excitement.

For the next two hours, I kept looking at my watch. When I picked Nat up I asked him right away if he'd had a good time. He looked at me — something he seldom did — and said aloud, "Yes!"

Now five years later, I still wonder why it happened. What was the big secret? But I know there is no secret. It was just two kids, joyful in what they had in common, watching a movie and hugging.

- () 71. Why did the author often take her son out when he was little?

- A. To introduce her friends to her son
B. To improve her relationship with her son
C. To help him learn to make friends with other kids
D. To make him happy because he loved hanging out

- () 72. Which is the best word to put in _____?

- A. nervous B. happy C. angry D. excited.

- () 73. Why did the writer keep looking at her watch in the fifth paragraph?

- A. She felt lonely without Nat in the car with her.
B. She got bored with waiting and wanted to go out.
C. She wondered if Nat could get on with D.J. and got worried.
D. She was in a rush because she had only two hours left.

- () 74. What can we most probably infer (推测) from the passage?

- A. The writer and D.J.'s mother were friends. B. *Peter Pan* was Nat's favourite movie.
C. Nat and D.J. talked a lot that afternoon. D. D.J. is about twenty years old now.

- () 75. Which of the following would be the best title of the story?

- A. What a mother thinks of autism B. How a boy with autism made friends
C. Autism—a terrible illness D. Autism can be cured (治愈).

V. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。(10分, 每小题1分)

76. It is snowing _____ (heavy) outside. We'd better not go out.

77. It is _____ (rain) and hot in July in Taiwan.

78. I think that spring is the _____ (nice) season of a year.

79. The man spent a whole day _____ (work) in his office.

80. We clean our classroom twice a day _____ (keep) it clean.

81. The air _____ (pollute) in China is getting worse than before.
82. I have to wear _____ (glass) to see better.
83. Do you know a girl _____ (call) Nancy?
84. Mary is a _____ (friend) and warm-hearted girl.
85. _____ (learn) to speak English is one of the most interesting things to me.

VI. 语法填空。(10分)

根据句子意思，用所给单词的适当形式填空。未提供单词的根据上下文填入适当的词。(共10小题，每小题1分)

When I was _____ 86 _____ (walk) along the street the other day, I found a small wallet on the road. I opened it to find the owner's name. I saw a little money _____ 87 _____ an old photo. In the photo there was a woman _____ 88 _____ short hair curly hair and a small face and a girl about sixteen years old. The girl looked like the _____ 89 _____ (woman) daughter. There wasn't _____ 90 _____ (something) else in it. I didn't find any name or phone number. So I put the photo and the money back and went to the police station to give the wallet to the policemen.

That evening my aunt and my uncle took me to dinner in a restaurant. They also asked a woman _____ 91 _____ (come) to dinner. So there were four people at table. The woman's face was familiar to me. I _____ 92 _____ (be) sure I saw her before, but I couldn't remember where I saw her. _____ 93 _____ we talked, the woman said she lost her wallet that afternoon. At that moment, I suddenly remembered _____ 94 _____ I saw her. She was the mother of the young girl in the picture! Then I talked to her about her wallet. She was very _____ 95 _____ (surprise), of course. She thanked me and then went to the police station to get her wallet after the dinner.

VII. 中译英填空。(10分，5小题，每空1分)

96. 你愿意跟我做朋友吗?

_____ you _____ to be friends with me?

97. 我们必须每天练习说英语。

We must _____ English every day.

98. 每天晚上我们都要持续忙碌三个小时才能做完作业。

Our homework _____ us _____ for three hours every evening.

99. 我们还能做些什么来保护动物?

_____ can we do to save the animals?

100. 很容易理解为什么这些动物灭绝了。

It is very easy _____ why the animals died out.

