

2018—2019 学年度第一学期
初一年级（期中考试）英语试卷

说明：

1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、学号等填写在答题卷规定的位置上。
2. 考生必须在答题卷上按规定作答：凡在试卷、草稿纸上作答的，其答案一律无效。
3. 全卷共 12 页，考试时间分 90 钟，满分 100 分。

听力部分（共 15 分）

I. 听长对话，回答问题。对话听两遍。（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分）

听第一段对话，回答第 1-2 两个问题。

() 1. Which kind of sport are they playing?

- A. Football. B. Basketball. C. Volleyball.

() 2. What does the boy want to have?

- A. A glass of water. B. Some juice. C. An ice cream.

听第二段对话，回答第 3-4 两个问题。

() 3. What is the weather like now?

- A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.

() 4. How will the woman go to the supermarket?

- A. She will walk. B. She will ride a bike. C. She will drive.

听第三段对话，回答第 5-6 两个问题。

() 5. What are they going to do tomorrow?

- A. Take a trip. B. Plant trees. C. Go shopping.

() 6. When will they meet tomorrow?

- A. At 9:00. B. At 8:00. C. At 7:00.

II. 听短文，回答问题。短文听两遍。（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分）

() 7. When will Qiqi be born?

- A. In 2020. B. In 2022. C. In 2030.

() 8. What is Liu Yang?

- A. A scientist. B. A pupil. C. A robot.

() 9. Why does Liu Yang want to invent Qiqi?

- A. Because she wants to help her mother.

- B. Because she wants to make a friend.

- C. Because she wants to save the Earth.

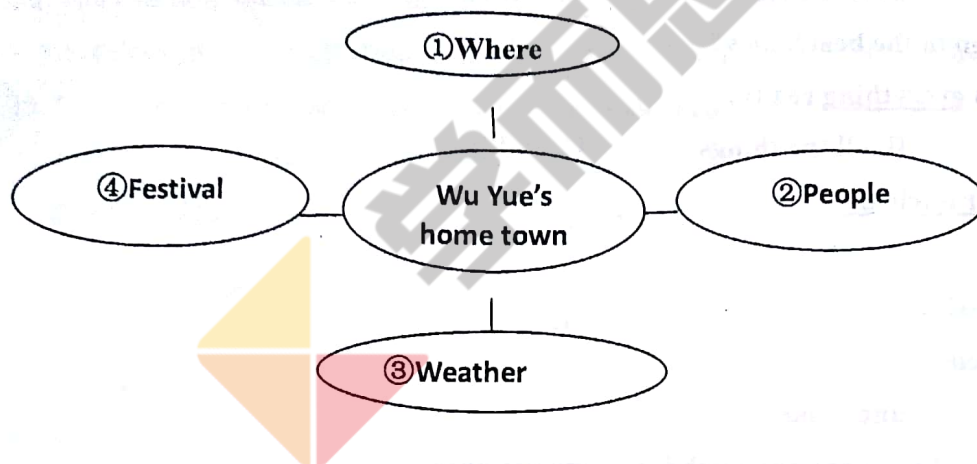
(B)10. What will Qiqi be good at?

A. Planting trees.

B. Picking up rubbish.

C. Cleaning up the air.

III. 听短文, 请根据所听到的内容和思维导图, 完成下面的简述。每空一词。短文听两遍。(共5小题, 每小题1分)



Harbin is Wu Yue's home town. It's a beautiful city in the (11)_____ of China. People there are (12)_____. In Harbin, the summer is short and (13)_____, and the winter is long and cold. Wu Yue likes Harbin's winter, because she likes making snowmen. In winter, there's an (14)_____ and snow festival in Harbin. Wu Yue (15)_____ has fun at the festival.

笔试部分 (共85分)

I. 词汇选择 (共20分, 每小题1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。

(共10小题, 每小题1分)

()16. —Can we take a break now, Mum?

—OK, Simon. Let's get some water.

A. short rest

B. small work

C. long holiday

()17. —Henry, will you take part in the sports meeting?

—Of course. I am good at running and I want to win this year.

A. join

B. join in

C. get to

()18. —The Earth provides us with air, water and food.

—So it is important for us to save our Earth.

A. offers us

B. offers to us

C. gives to us

- () 19. We should protect the land from now on, or we'll be in danger.
A. keep the land safe B. keep the land fresh C. keep the land beautiful
- () 20. —You went home very late last night, right?
—Yes, the party ended at midnight.
A. was on B. was over C. was off
- () 21. —Mum, can we go to the beach now?
—OK. Do you get everything ready?
A. some things B. all the things C. nothing
- () 22. —What does your uncle do?
—He is an actor.
A. What's your uncle?
B. Who's your uncle?
C. What job does your uncle like?
- () 23. We really had a good time at your birthday party yesterday.
A. had a fun B. played together C. enjoyed ourselves
- () 24. —It is too cold here.
—Let's burn some wood to keep warm.
A. put ...out fire B. set...on fire C. make...shine
- () 25. —It is important for us to keep the river clean.
—That's true. We can't pollute it.
A. make it dirty B. make it clean C. make it wet

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。

(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

- () 26. If something is true, we can say it is a _____.
A. hobby B. problem C. fact
- () 27. A _____ is an area of land in the countryside used for growing crops or keeping animals.
A. market B. puddle C. field
- () 28. —What are your _____, Jane?
—Swimming and playing badminton. What do you enjoy doing?
A. subjects B. dreams C. hobbies
- () 29. —Can you make some orange juice for supper today, Mom?
—But there are _____ oranges left. How about apple juice?

- A. little B. few C. a few
- () 30. _____ is about doing an activity or training regularly to improve one's skills.
- A. Grammar B. Pattern C. Practice
- () 31. —I think English is _____ useful language.
—Yes, and it's also _____ important language.
- A. a; a B. a; an C. an; an
- () 32. —_____ will your father come back?
—_____ two weeks.
- A. How long; In B. How often; For C. How soon; In
- () 33. —What do you usually do at six in the morning?
—On weekdays, I get up and _____ my school uniform quickly, _____ on weekends I still sleep.
- A. wear; and B. dress; so C. put on; but
- () 34. —Hi, Linda. Are you writing _____ Tom? —Yes. I _____ him today.
- A. to; heard of B. to; heard from C. with; heard about
- () 35. —_____ do you usually have morning classes?
—I usually have morning classes _____ 8: 00a.m. _____ 11:50a.m.
- A. When; from; and B. When; from; to C. How; between; and

II. 完型填空。(共 15 分, 每小题 1.5 分)

Look around when you're on the subway. What is the most popular time-killing activity? In China, many people play on their smart phones. But in other countries, many people enjoy 36.

On average, each Chinese person read less than eight books a year, according to a survey in 2016. But Chinese people 37 an average of 26 minutes on WeChat reading every day.

In many foreign countries, people read at 38 time. Even backpackers (背包客) enjoy reading books when they are on a break at the beach or 39 from a hike. Reading books builds a bridge between our lives 40 the unknown world.

Many hotels abroad also offer book exchanges (交换) for visitors. Simply 41 your finished books and take different books that 42 left behind.

In most US middle schools, teachers give students a reading list every few weeks. Most books are easy to read like youth novels (青少年小说), so students won't ___43___ their confidence.

Good reading habits can lead you to a lifelong love of books. In order to encourage people to read ___44___, China is planning to foster (培养) the habit of reading in its law.

___45___ this has both good and bad sides, it can be seen as a way to develop one's reading habits.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 36. A. reading | B. playing | C. sleeping |
| 37. A. take | B. pay | C. spend |
| 38. A. any | B. some | C. every |
| 39. A. running | B. relaxing | C. walking |
| 40. A. to | B. with | C. and |
| 41. A. get on | B. take off | C. drop off |
| 42. A. other | B. others | C. the other |
| 43. A. build | B. lose | C. keep |
| 44. A. more | B. less | C. little |
| 45. A. Although | B. Because | C. However |

III. 阅读理解。(共 30 分, 每小题 1.5 分)

A

Welcome to Happy Days Club(俱乐部). It's a great place to keep healthy. It has great fun and is very exciting.

Ball Game Center You can play tennis or other ball games here.		3:00 p.m.—10:00 p.m. Tel: 375—4789
Swimming Pool It's really cool to swim here!		4:00 p.m.—12:00 p.m. Tel: 375—4753
Free Classes	Dancing	8:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m. Tel: 375—4676
	Skating	1:00 p.m.—6:00 p.m. Tel: 375—4762

46. Happy Days Club is a club for people to _____.
A. keep healthy. B. enjoy music. C. play games D. learn art
47. If you want to play basketball, you can call _____.
A. 375—4753. B. 375—4789 C. 375—4766 D. 375—4762
48. You can take the dancing class at _____.
A. 9:00 a.m. B. 1:00 a.m. C. 3:00 a.m. D. 4:00 p.m.
49. If a child wants to have more friends, he or she can go to _____.
A. Swimming Pool B. Roller-skating Class
C. Kids Club D. Ball Game Center

B

During the **past two** weeks we asked students of all ages about their favorite activities. Our survey (调查) showed that most students spent a lot of time watching TV, chatting on the Internet and playing computer games. It also showed that students had lots of different ways of having fun. Here's what the students said:

"I love watching old romantic movies. I sometimes invite my friends around and we watch movies together. We eat popcorn and relax. I also go skating every week. It is a great way to keep fit." Jenny (aged 14)

"I love playing my drums. I would love to be in a band. I enjoy skateboarding and playing basketball with my friends. Sometimes we go to watch **football** or basketball matches. Ben (aged 13).

"At the moment I am spending a lot of my spare time **designing** and making my own clothes. I love art and my dream is to be a designer. I like lots of sports but my favorite is judo." Nisha (aged 15)

"I am helping my grandfather to find out about our family history. We are using the Internet and old records to find things out. It's really cool. I'm not very sporty but I love motorcycles." Tony (aged 15)

50. What is Nisha's dream?

- A. To be a teacher B. To be a doctor
C. To be a **designer** D. To be an engineer

51. Who doesn't like **doing sports**?

A. Jenny

B. Ben

C. Tony

D. Nisha

52. Which isn't talked about in the survey (调查)?

A. Watching TV

B. Playing computer games

C. Using the Internet

D. Playing volleyball

53. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. How to read books

B. How to spend free time

C. How to go to school

D. How to make friends

C

Don't be too surprised if you see a car going down the road without a driver in Beijing these days. It might be one of Baidu's self-driving cars. Last month, Baidu was granted (授予) a license to test its self-driving cars on open roads in Beijing, China Daily reported.

Self-driving cars have been in development since 2010, when Google announced that it was making such cars. Since then, companies like Tesla, Uber and Baidu have been working to produce and test their own self-driving cars.

Self-driving cars are expected to revolutionize (革命) the way we get around. They are safer and more environmentally friendly than regular cars. They can remove the stress of driving and allow disabled or blind people to get around more easily.

But self-driving cars have their own flaws (缺陷) as well. In one test, researchers pointed a laser pointer (激光棒) at the car's sensors (传感器) while it was moving. The car mistakenly thought that the laser beam was in its way and slowed down or changed direction. Flaws like this could be used by people to trick self-driving cars, according to the Guardian.

The software that is used to direct the cars may not be safe enough, reported Live Science. It may crash (崩溃). When we use our computers or smart phones, they sometimes crash without any reason. But if this happened to a self-driving car, the results could be deadly. Improvements to the software could be a solution to this problem.

54. Which company was the first to develop self-driving cars?

A. Google.

B. Tesla.

C. Uber.

D. Baidu.

55. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Solutions for disabled people.
- B. Tips for riding in self-driving cars.
- C. Advantages of self-driving cars.
- D. Reasons for testing self-driving cars.

56. When sensing(感应) an obstacle(障碍物) in the way, self-driving cars will ____.

- A. attack it with a laser beam
- B. slow down or change direction
- C. crash into it to get past it
- D. stop and move around it

57. What can we infer (推断) from the story?

- A. Self-driving cars will be used as taxis in Beijing.
- B. Traveling in self-driving cars can prevent traffic accidents.
- C. Self-driving cars free people from the stress of driving.
- D. Researchers have found solutions to the problems self-driving cars have.

D

Green is an important color in nature. It is the color of grass and the leaves on trees. It is also the color of most growing plants.

Sometimes, the word “green” means young, fresh and growing. For example, a greenhorn is someone who has no experience. In the 15th century, a greenhorn was a young cow or an ox whose horns (角) had not yet developed. A century later, a greenhorn was a soldier who had no experience in war. By the 18th century, a greenhorn had the meaning it has today—a person who is new in a job.

Someone who is good at growing plants is said to have a green thumb. The expression comes from the early 20th century. A person with a green thumb can make plants grow quickly and well. The Green Revolution is the name given some years ago to the development of new kinds of rice and other grains. It was the result of hard work by agricultural (农业的) scientists who had green thumbs.

Green is also the color used to describe the powerful feeling jealousy (嫉妒). The green eyed monster isn't a dangerous animal from outer space. It is an expression used about 400 years ago by the British writer William Shakespeare in

his play "Othello". It describes the unpleasant (不愉快的) feeling when someone has something he wants.

In most places in the world, a green light is a signal to move ahead. In everyday speech, a green light means approval (赞成) to continue with a project.

58. A new soldier was called a greenhorn in the _____ century.
A. 15th B. 16th C. 18th D. 20th
59. A person with a green thumb _____.
A. is good at growing plants B. really has a green thumb
C. has no experience in war D. is new in a job
60. A man may meet the green eyed monster if _____.
A. he sees a dangerous animal
B. he can't get something
C. he reads a sad play
D. his friend gets a prize that he wants
61. What's the passage mainly about?
A. Green, the color of grass and trees.
B. The stories about the color "green".
C. Green, a sign of approval.
D. Different meanings of "green".

E

If you are reading this article in class, you are probably trying to read it quickly. You have been taught to skim and scan, to look for key words so as to understand the main idea and the important points in the article. Skimming and scanning is a good way when you are taking an exam. But, today, many people skim and scan everything and they have lost the ability to enjoy reading.

Now something called the "slow reading movement" has become popular. The idea is that people should shut off their computers and mobile phones for half an hour or forty-five minutes each day and enjoy the pleasures of reading a good book --- slowly! In many cities there are even slow reading clubs where members go to a café, sit quietly, drink coffee and just read.

Researchers have found that reading slowly helps people concentrate (专心)

and relax. Reading, of course, isn't easy. You have to sit still, for one thing. And it can seem boring when compared to the excitement of playing video games. But, for me, reading has been an enduring (持久的) pleasure in my life. From the age of ten, when I got my first library card, I've enjoyed thousands of interesting people I would have never met in real life. Reading helped me to understand the world around me. It was an education (教育) in a classroom that had no walls.

In your classroom, you have learned to read "fast". Outside the classroom, you should try to learn to read "slow". You may be surprised at how much you enjoy it.

62. According to the passage, what is a good way of reading when taking an exam?
- A. Skimming and scanning.
 - B. Thinking over carefully.
 - C. Understanding the main idea.
 - D. Reading carefully and slowly.
63. Which of the following is NOT the idea for the "slow reading movement"?
- A. Sit quietly and just read.
 - B. Enjoy reading a good book.
 - C. Talk about the books you like together.
 - D. Shut off your computers and mobile phones.
64. What does the underlined word "people" mean?
- A. Students in the classroom.
 - B. Characters from the books.
 - C. Persons in the writer's real life.
 - D. Members from slow reading clubs.
65. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. Slow reading movement
 - B. Advantages of fast reading
 - C. Enjoy skimming and scanning
 - D. Slow reading and fast reading

V. 语法填空: 用所给单词的适当形式填空, 未提供单词的限填一词, 将答案写在答题卡上。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

This is a story about a boy who is 66 (call) Paul. His dream is 67 (be) a great artist. He makes a decision to practise 68 (draw) for at least two hours a day. But his friends say that his pictures look very 69 (fun). They don't think he will have any success, so one of his friends 70 (try) to persuade(劝说) Paul to stop drawing. However, Paul keeps on practising. He says to 71 (him), "Nothing is impossible, is it?" Day by day, he draws 72 (mountain) of pictures. One day, 73 famous artist comes to Paul's town. He meets Paul 74 Paul is drawing a picture of the sun by the roadside. He loves the picture so much that he pays 10,000 dollars for it and makes friends with Paul. After that, Paul draws even harder. 75 the end, he becomes a great artist around the world.

VI. 用提示词翻译句子，并将答案写在答题卡上。(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分)

(注意：所给提示短语必须用上)

76. 在那个城市里有很多不同的市场。(there be)

77. Tom 喜欢和德国学生交朋友。(make friends with)

78. 为了让鸟儿存活，我们必须保护树木。(in order to, keep alive)

79. Kate 很少上网看电影。(watch movies; on the Internet)

80. 在校乐队训练中，我总是很开心。(have a good time, band practice)

81. 我的同学们经常在英语方面互相帮助。(help sb. with sth., each other)

82. Jack 每周两次参加课余活动。(take part in, after-school activity)

83. 她的姐姐擅长于写报告。(be good at)

84. Sam 的语文老师每天 7 点到学校。(arrive at)

85. 停止污染空气对我们来说是重要的。(stop doing sth.)