

2018-2019 年初二英语开学考试测试试题含答案考点及解析

班级: _____ 姓名: _____ 分数: _____

注意事项:

1. 答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息
2. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上

评卷人	一、单项选择

1.

—What do you _____ our new car?

—I think it is beautiful.

- A. find B. like C. think D. think of

【答案】 D

【解析】此题重点考查固定句型结构 What do you think of...?你认为.....怎么样? 表示对某物或人的评价, 相当于 how do you like?

评卷人	二、完形填空

The Japanese Macaca monkey has been studied in the wild for over 50 years. In 1952, on one small Japanese island, scientists dropped some 36 dirt for the monkeys. The monkeys liked their taste, but they found the dirt 37.

One clever 18-month-old monkey 38 the problem by washing the sweet potatoes in a nearby river, She taught this to her mother. Her 39 also learned this new way and they taught their mothers too.

All the younger monkeys 40 learned to wash the dirty sweet potatoes to make them 40 to eat. But many found it very hard to learn this and still ate the 42 sweet optatoes.

Then something very 43 . In the autumn of 1958, scientists found that the monkeys on other nearby 44 began washing their sweet potatoes too. Scientists still don't fully understand how this knowledge was 45 from one island to another.

2. A. sweet potatoes

3. A. beautiful

4. A. find

5. A. children
6. A. quietly
7. A. nicer
8. A. small
9. A. took on
10. A. trees
11. A. lost

【【答案】】

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

【解析】

2.根据下文可知，科学家仍给猴子的是甜土豆。因此答案是 A.

3.根据题意，应选 B。

4.solve the problem 表示为“解决问题”，符合题意。

5.然而很多老猴子发现清洗土豆在食用的办法很难学，于是他们照旧吃脏的甜土豆。根据题意，D.dirty 意为“肮脏的”，与题意相符。

6.根据题意，后来发生了一些非常有趣的事情。C.took place 表示“发生，进行，举行”，其他项不合题意。

7.根据题意，年轻的猴子们很容易便学会了通过清洗甜土豆使其食用起来更加可口。A.nicer 是 nice 的较级，符合题意。

8.根据题意，年轻的猴子们很容易便学会了通过清洗甜土豆使其食用起来更加可口。B.easily 意为“容易地”，其它选项均不符合题意。

9.根据句意，清洗甜土豆再食用的方法从一个岛传到另一个岛，C.passed 意为“传递”，符合题目意思。

10.由下文题意，清洗甜土豆再食用的方法从一个岛传到另一个岛，可知答案应为 B.islands.

11.细节推理题。根据题意，一只聪明的年轻猴子发明了清洗土豆的办法，然后把此办法教给她妈妈，还教给她的朋友们，她的朋友们又把它告诉给她的妈妈们。因此选 D。

评卷人	三、阅读理
	解

Cindy, Jerry and Mary are giving their opinions about a good friend.

Cindy: I think a good friend should be honest(诚实的). That's more important than any other thing and is where a good friendship starts. If a friend isn't honest, he may lose his friends' trust.

Jerry: I think a good friend has to be generous. Here "generous" doesn't mean he has to give his friends his lunch money or his clothes. It means he should share(分享) his ideas and feelings with his friends. In fact, his friends can know him better in this way.

Mary: In my opinion a good friend should understand(理解) his friends. When there's something wrong between him and his friends, he must put himself in his friends' place and think more for his friends.

12.What does the underlined sentence(句子) mean?

- A. To be honest is the most important.
- B. To be honest is as important as other things.
- C. To be honest is not so important.
- D. Honest people get more things than others.

13. Jerry would like to make friends with people who _____.

- A. give him lunch money
- B. know him very well
- C. tell him their ideas and feelings
- D. give him some clothes

14.Mary thinks friends should _____.

- A. visit each other often
- B. go to more places to play
- C. understand each other
- D. help each other do more things

15. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. They are talking about what they think a good friend

should be.

- B. They are talking about money.
- C. They are talking about clothes.
- D. They are talking about trust.

16. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. My friend.
- B. Trust is the most important.
- C. Opinions about a good friends.
- D. Being generous is the important.

【答案】

12.A

13.C

14.C

15.A

16.C

【解析】

试题分析：在这篇文章中作者主要阐述了三个女孩她们对于好朋友的理解。Cindy 认为好朋友应该诚实，Jerry 认为好朋友应该大方，Mary 认为好朋友应该互相理解。

12.句意猜测题。根据文中 That's more important than any other thing and is where a good friendship starts., 信任比其他任何事情都重要，它是友谊开始的基础，可得知信任友谊最重要的东西，故选 A。

13.推理判断题。从文中第三段 Jerry 的描述中 Here "generous" doesn't mean he has to give his friends his lunch money or his clothes. It means he should share(分享) his ideas and feelings with his friends. 她指的大方不是给朋友很多钱或衣服，而是和朋友分享他的主意和感受，从而判断出 Jerry 愿意和分享主意和感受的人交朋友，故选 C。

14.细节理解题。从文中第四段 Mary 的描述中 In my opinion a good friend should understand(理解) his friends 可得知，她认为好朋友应该理解他的朋友。故选 C。

15.主旨大意题。从文中内容可看出，她们都表达了自己对朋友的看法，认为好朋友应该诚实，大方，互相理解，而不是谈论钱，衣服或只是信任，故选 A。

16.标题归纳题。从文中内容可得出，这篇文章主要讲述了她们对好朋友的不同看法，其中包括了诚实，大方等，故 C 最合适。

考点：人生百味类短文阅读。

Do you know HFMD? It's short for Hand-Foot-Mouth Disease. This year, in China, thousands of children were suffering from it. What's HFMD? How to prevent it? Now, read the passage please.

HFMD usually affects babies who are 1~4 years old, but adults can also be infected. Both EV71 and Cox A16 can cause HFMD, which usually starts with a slight fever followed by blisters (水泡) and ulcers (溃疡) in the mouth and rashes (皮疹) on the hands and feet.

It can be spread through people with the mucus (唾液) or feces (粪便) of an infected person. It usually appears during the summer and autumn months. HFMD isn't Bird Flu, SARS or Mad Cow Disease, but it's not a new one, either. It first appeared in New Zealand in 1957. About forty years later, it appears in Asia. It's reported that it breaks out every 2 or 3 years.

HFMD is very terrible and there is no vaccine (疫苗) now, but we can do something helpful to prevent it. 'Children with HFMD should seek medical treatment as early as possible', experts say. They also suggest that parents keep the air fresh in a child's room, which should be kept clean, tidy and dry. Children should be taught to wash their hands regularly. Staying away from crowded public places is also basic.

17. HFMD is usually spread with _____.

- A. feces
B. feces of an infected person
C. water
D. mucus

18. Which isn't helpful to prevent HFMD?

- A. to keep the air fresh in a child's room
B. wash hands regularly
C. see a doctor
D. stay in crowded public places

19. Can you guess the meaning of the underlined word 'infected' in paragraph 3?

- A. 传染的 B. 感染的 C. 正常的 D. 康复的

20. About HFMD, which one is right?

- A. It's the same as Mad Cow Disease.
B. It first appeared in China.
C. Adults can be infected too.
D. There is vaccine now.

21. Can you give a title for the article?

- A. The history of SARS
B. What's and how to prevent HFMD
C. HFMD in China
D. How to prevent HFMD

【答案】

17.B

18.D

19.B

20.C

21.B

【解析】

17.本文第三段第一句为 It can be spread through people with the mucus (唾液) or feces (粪便) of an infected person.所表示的含义为手足口病是通过感染者的唾液和粪便传播，故本题选 B。

18.本文最后一句为 Staying away from crowded public places is also basic.所表示的含义为预防手足口病不应该在公众场合或拥挤的地方，故本题选 D。

19.本文第三段第一句为 It can be spread through people with the mucus (唾液) or feces (粪便) of an infected person.所表示的含义为手足口病是通过感染者的唾液和粪便传播，所以 infect 所表示的含义为感染意思，故本题选 B。

20.根据本文可知，手足口病没有疫苗，首先出现在新西兰，与疯牛病不同，成年人也可能被感染，故本题选 C。

21.本文主要谈论手足口病，以及如何预防，故本题选 B。

John lives in New York. He likes travelling. Here is his travel plan.

John Smith's travel			
21 August	Leave	New York	12:25
	Arrive	Ottawa	14:20
23 August	Leave	Ottawa	15:50
	Arrive	Toronto	17:15
25 August	Leave	Toronto	9:45
	Arrive	Tokyo	15:10
29 August	Leave	Tokyo	14:20
	Arrive	Seoul	16:05
2 September	Leave	Seoul	08:20
	Arrive	New York	12:25

22. When will John Smith get to Toronto? _____

- A. At a quarter to five in the afternoon, Aug. 23rd.
- B. At a quarter past five in the afternoon, Aug. 23rd.
- C. At a quarter to ten in the morning, Aug. 25th.
- D. At a quarter past ten in the morning, Aug. 25th.

23. How long will it take John Smith to fly from Tokyo to Seoul? _____

- A. 65 minutes.
- B. 85 minutes.
- C. 95 minutes.
- D. 105 minutes.

24. How many cities will John go to visit? _____

- A. Three. B. Four.
C. Five. D. Six.

【答案】

22. B

23. D

24. B

【解析】

试题分析：本文主要介绍了约翰住在纽约，表格中是他从八月 21 日到九月 2 号的旅行计划。

22. 细节理解题。根据问题约翰将何时到达多伦多？根据表格中 23 August Arrive Toronto 17:15，可知在八月 23 日下午五点 15 分，故选 B。

23. 细节理解题。根据问题从 Tokyo 飞到 Seoul 需要花费多长时间？根据 Leave Tokyo 14:20 及 Arrive Seoul 16:05 可知需要花费 105 分钟。故选 D。

24. 细节理解题。通过表格中可知约翰将去参观 4 个城市，有 Ottawa--Toronto---Tokyo---Seoul 这四个城市。故选 B。

考点：广告类短文阅读。

Hello, I'm June. Now let me tell you something about my holiday last week. I had a pretty good holiday to Hainan with my family .We have great fun playing in different places. On Monday, the weather was sunny and hot. On Tuesday, it was cloudy and humid. We visited two museums. We saw a lot of old things . On Wednesday and Thursday, it was rainy and windy . We walked in the city . We bought some interesting things and ate some delicious food. On Friday, the weather was cool. We went to the mountains. We were very tired but very happy . I really enjoyed my holiday.

25. Who did June go to Hainan with?

- A. Her classmate B. Her friends
C. Her student D. Her family

26. What was the weather like on Monday ?

- A. Cloudy and humid B. Rainy and windy

C. Sunny and hot D. Cool

27. When did June buy some interesting things in the city?

- A. On Friday B. On Wednesday and Thursday
C. On Tuesday D. On Monday

28. What did June think of her holidays ?

- A. She didn't like her holidays.
B. She really enjoyed her holidays.
C. She couldn't stand her holidays.
D. She doesn't know.

【答案】

25.D

26.C

27.B

28.B

【解析】

试题分析：这篇短文主要介绍了 June 上周度假的情况，她具体描述了每天做了什么及天气情况。

25.D 细节理解题。根据短文“I had a pretty good holiday to Hainan with my family.”故答案选 D。

26.C 细节理解题。根据 On Monday, the weather was sunny and hot.可知天气情况，故选 C。

27.B 细节理解题。根据 On Wednesday and Thursday, it was rainy and windy. We walked in the city. We bought some interesting things and ate some delicious food.故答案选 B。

28.B 归纳理解题。根据“I really enjoyed my holiday”可知，June 非常喜欢自己的假期，故选 C。

考点：日常生活类短文阅读。

评卷人	四、单词拼写

29. 根据句意用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The poor dog looked cold and _____ (frighten).
- You can go to Kate. She is willing _____ (help) you.
- There're many places of _____ (interesting) in our home town.

4. You can see two _____ (baby) in the photo.
5. _____ (lucky), he didn't hurt himself.
6. The girl is preparing _____ (go) horse riding.
7. Liu Xiang was the fastest _____ (run) in 110-metre hurdle race in Guangzhou Asian Games.
8. Kitty wants to be an editor when she _____ (grow) up.

【答案】

【小题 1】Frightened

【小题 2】to help

【小题 3】interest

【小题 4】babies

【小题 5】Luckily

【小题 6】to go

【小题 7】runner

【小题 8】grows

【解析】

【小题 1】考查形容词。frighten 是动词，根据 and 表并列可知，and 前后词性要一致，故用形容词，frightened 害怕的，故填 frightened。

【小题 2】考查固定搭配。be willing to do sth 愿意做某事。故填 to help。

【小题 3】考查固定短语。places of interest="interesting" places 风景名胜，故填 interest。

【小题 4】考查名词的复数。根据 two 可知，用 baby 的复数，故填 babies。

【小题 5】考查考查词性转换。修饰整个句子用副词，lucky 的副词是 luckily 幸运的是，故填 Luckily。

【小题 6】考查固定搭配。prepare to do sth 准备做某事，故填 to go。

【小题 7】考查词形转换。run 的名词 runner 意为“运动员”，刘翔是最快的运动员，故填 runner。

【小题 8】考查时态。根据 wants 可知，主句是现在时，when 引导的时间状语从句，用现在时代替将来时，故填 grows。

评卷人

五、书面表达

30. 书面表达：（15分）

深圳小学家长群:254317299

深圳初中家长群:90482695

深圳高中家长群:175743089

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咨询电话: 4000-121-121

昨天是母亲节，你为妈妈做了一道水果沙拉。根据参考词汇，用英语写一篇短文，叙述你制作水果沙拉的过程。词数在 80 个左右。

1. Wash different fruits and peel(剥皮);
2. Cut them and mix them up(混合);
3. Add salad, cream and stir(搅拌)

【答案】

Yesterday was Mother's Day. I made a dish of fruit salad for my mom. First, I took an apple, a pear, some purple grapes, an orange and some bananas. Then I washed and peeled them. After that I cut them into small pieces and put them on the plate, and then I added some sugar, a little salad and some cream. The last thing I did was to stir and mix them up. I put the purple grapes around the plate, and my fruit salad looked more beautiful. After I finished my fruit salad, I put it on the table and sang some songs to my mom. My mom felt so happy, and I was very happy, too.

【解析】

试题分析：这一篇记叙文，在写作记叙文时，一定要交待清楚记叙文的各大要素：who 人物, what 事件, when 时间, where 地点, why 原因。本文要求叙述明天母亲节为妈妈制作水果沙拉的过程，注意要用第一人称，用一般过去时，要注意用陈述句，不要用祈使句。要写作中按事件发生的先后进行叙述，同时在文中要透露出自己对母亲的爱。

写作亮点：本文叙述清楚，按事件的先后为序，以 first, then, after that.....连词贯穿全文，层次明了。用 take, wash, peel, cut into, put ...on 等动词（短语）的一般过去时，表达准确。结尾“My mom felt so happy, and I was very happy, too.”妈妈感到高兴，我也非常高兴。点明主旨，母子互爱，溢于言表。

考点：提纲类写作。

评卷人	六、句型转换

31. You can't bring your friends to the party.(改为祈使句)

_____ your friends to the party.

32. Don't wear your jeans to the party. Your teacher won't let you in.(改为含 if 引导的条件状语从句的复合句)

_____ your jeans to the party, your teacher _____ let you in.

33. Andy is going to make some food.(对画线部分提问)

_____ is Andy going to _____ ?

34. Hurry up, or you'll be late for the meeting.(改为同义句)

_____ hurry up, you will be late for the meeting.

35. I didn't have a good time at Luna's birthday party. (改为同义句)

I didn't _____ at Luna's birthday party.

【答案】

31. Don't bring

32. If you wear, won't

33. What do

34. If you don't

35. enjoy myself

【解析】

31. You can't bring your friends to the party. (改为祈使句) 祈使句的特点：动词原形开头，否定句在句首加 don't，故填 Don't bring

32. Don't wear your jeans to the party. Your teacher won't let you in. (改为含 if 引导的条件状语从句的复合句) 可以说，如果你穿牛仔裤去参加聚会，你老师将不会让你进去。if 如果，引导的从句不用将来时态，用一般现在时态来代替，主句用将来时态，故填 If you wear won't

33. Andy is going to make some food. (对画线部分提问) 对画线部分提问句子就成了特殊疑问句，结构是：疑问词+一般疑问句？当对动词进行提问时用 what---do---? 故填 What do

34. Hurry up, or you'll be late for the meeting. (改为同义句) 还可以说如果你不快点，你开会就要迟到了。if 如果，引导的从句不用将来时态，用一般现在时态来代替，主句用将来时态，故填 If you don't

35. I didn't have a good time at Luna's birthday party. (改为同义句) have a good time 玩的开心，过得愉快；enjoy oneself 玩的开心，过得愉快；主语是 I，故填 enjoy myself

评卷人	七、补充句
	子

动词填空用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，并将答案写在横线上。

36. John likes football very much. Every time there's a football match, he can't wait _____ (watch) it.

37. — When will Uncle John come to see us?

— Next Sunday. He _____ (tell) me that by mail.

38. The salad will soon go bad in the air. Let's put it in the fridge _____ (keep) it fresh.

39. — Who _____ (get) the most points in the coming exam?

— I guess Mike will. He always works hard.

40.— Do you think Simon will go cycling tomorrow?

— Simon? Never! He _____ (hate) outdoor activities.

41. Barking dogs never bite anyone, so _____ (not be) afraid of it.

42. Yesterday was October 31st. We had great fun _____ (play) “trick or treat” with our neighbors!

43.— Lucy, can you answer the door? I _____ (clean) the room.

— I’m coming, Mum.

【答案】

36. to watch

37. told

38. to keep

39. will get

40. hates

41. don’t be

42. playing

43. am cleaning

【解析】

试题分析：

36.句意：约翰非常喜欢足球。每次有足球比赛他迫不及待要去看。根据句意及题干分析 can’t wait 后面要跟动词不定式，所以填 to watch。

37.句意：—约翰叔叔什么时候来看我们？—下周，他通过电子邮件告诉我的。根据语境是过去告诉的，所以用一般过去时态，故填 told。

38.句意：沙拉放在外面会变坏，把它放进冰箱来使它保持新鲜。根据句意及题干分析此空是作目的状语，所以用不定式 to keep。

39.句意：—在下面的考试中谁会得最高分？—我猜迈克会的，他总是学习很努力。根据语境此空应用一般将来时态，所以填 will get。

40.句意：—你认为西门明天会去骑车吗？—西门？绝不会。他讨厌户外活动。根据句意及题干分析此题应用一般现在时态，he 是第三人称单数，所以动词也要用第三人称单数形式，故填 hates。

41.句意：会叫的狗不要人，所以不要怕它。根据句意及题干分析此题是祈使句，所以填 don’t be。

42.句意：昨天是10月31号，我们很高兴的和邻居玩了“trick or treat”。根据句意及题干分析 have great fun 后面要跟动词 ing 形式，所以填 playing。

43.句意：—露丝，你能去开门吗？我正在打扫房间。—我马上去。根据句意及题干分析此题应用现在进行时态，所以填 am cleaning。

考点：动词填空

评卷人

八、翻译

完成句子。（每空一词，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

44. 我确信我们队将获得世界杯冠军。

I _____ that our team will win the World Cup .

45. 他每天练习说英语。

He _____ English every day.

46. 我们每天至少睡 8 个小时。

We sleep _____ 8 hours every day.

47. 妈妈，不用担心我，我会照顾好自己的。

Mum, don't _____ me. I'll take good care of myself.

48. 你为什么不躺下呢？

Why don't you _____ ?

【答案】

44.am sure

45.practices speaking

46.at least

47.worry about

48.lie down

【解析】

试题分析：

44.本题考查短语“确信”be sure，主语为 I，所以在空白处填写 am sure。

45.本题考查固定用法 practice doing sth(练习做某事)。本句主语为第三人称单数 he，谓语动词该用第三人称单数形式，所以在空白处填写 practices speaking。

46.本题考查固定短语“至少”at least。

深圳小学家长群:254317299

深圳初中家长群:90482695

深圳高中家长群:175743089

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47. 本题考查固定短语“担心”worry about。

48. 本题考查固定短语“躺下”lie down。

考点：汉译英。

评卷人

九、改错

找出错误选项写在括号内并在横线上改正。（5分）

49. One of the students come from Canada. _____.

A. B. C. D.

50. She hopes to be a good teacher in the future. _____.

A. B. C. D.

51. Lanzhou noodles taste really well. _____.

A. B. C. D.

52. They have few friends, have they? _____.

A. B. C. D.

53. There are eight hundred workers in the factory. _____.

A. B. C. D.

【答案】

49. B comes

50. B 去掉

51. D good

52. D do

53. C hundred

【解析】

试题分析

49. 分析句意：这些学生中的一个人来自于加拿大。分析：考查固定短语 one of + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数；其为主语时，谓动词用单数。因此第二项错误。故填：B comes

50. 分析句意：她希望我在将来成为一名教师。分析：考查固定短语：hope to do 中间不接任何词，因此 me 要去掉。故填：B 去掉

51.分析句意：兰州面条尝起来真好。分析：tast 尝起来，系动词，接形容词做表词，因此 well 改为 good.
故填：D good

52.分析句意：他们有很少的朋友，对吗？分析：考查反意疑问句，反意部分：助动词+人称代词？因此主句的助动词为 do.故填：D do

53.分析句意：在这个工厂中有八百名工人。分析：具体数词后面的量词是不加 s 的。故填：C hundred

考点：改正错误。

评卷人	十、单词造
	句

遣词造句：根据所给图画情景和提示词写一个符合图意的句子。

54.look , happy



55.as...as, long



56.run , while , swim _



57.easy, park



58.seem worried, because, be ill



【答案】

- 54.They look happy.
- 55.This ruler is as long as that one.
- 56.Maria was swimming while Jane was running.
- 57.It's easy to park bikes
- 58.The woman seems worried because her son was ill.

【解析】

试题分析:

- 54.句意: 他们看起来很高兴。根据图片及单词提示, 可知故填 They look happy.
- 55.根据图片及所给单词提示, 可知是同级比较, as long as 表示和.....一样长。故填 This ruler is as long as that one.
- 56.根据图片提示及单词提示, 可知句意是当 Jane 正在游泳的时候, Maria 正在游泳。根据题意可知是现在进行时, 故填 Maria was swimming while Jane was running
- 57.根据图片提示及单词提示, 可知句意是自行车很容易停车。固定句型 It's+形容词+to do sth.表示做某事是....., 故填 It's easy to park bikes.
- 58.根据图片提示及单词提示, 可知句意是那位妇女似乎很担心, 因为她的儿子生病了。故填 The woman seems worried because her son was ill.

考点: 考查完成句子

评卷人	十一、选词
	填空

用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空, 使对话通顺、正确。每词仅用一次 (每空一词)

little, reason, become, many, eat

Now more and more children are 59 very heavy. Maybe there are two main 60.

Firstly, there are too many shops around schools. The shops sell unhealthy food, such as fried chicken and ice cream at low prices. So some children don't like to eat at home. If there were fewer of these shops, then probably children would buy 61 junk food.

Secondly, children have bad 62 habits. They like fast food. Today we can see McDonald's and KFC everywhere. Many children are crazy about fast food. In fact, 63 of the fast food is unhealthy because it has too much salt and sugar.

【答案】

59.becoming

60.reasons

61.less

62.eating

63.most

【解析】

试题分析：这篇短文主要介绍了现在越来越多的孩子变得非常的胖的两个原因：学校周围商店太多，学生买许多的垃圾食品；孩子们不良的饮食习惯。

59.现在越来越多的孩子变得非常的胖。be doing,正在做……，故填 becoming

60.根据后文可知句意：也许有两个原因，故填 reasons

61.根据上文如果有更少的这样的商店，可知有可能孩子们会买更少的垃圾食品。根据句意及结构，故填 little 的比较级 less

62.第二，孩子们有坏的饮食习惯，动名词做定语，故填 eating

63.快餐中的大部分是不健康的，因为有太多的盐和糖。most of ………中的大部分。根据句意，故填 most

考点：健康保健类短文阅读。