

深圳高级中学（集团）2019-2020 学年第一学期期中考试  
初一英语

II. 词汇测试。（15 分）

i. 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 8 小题，每小题 1 分）

- ( ) 16. We often play football together after school.  
A. with each other                      B. by ourselves                      C. one by one
- ( ) 17. The man is burning the paper and this makes him feel warmer  
A. makes...dry                      B. keeps...hot                      C. sets...on fire
- ( ) 18. — How often do you hear from your sister?  
— Every two weeks.  
A. hear something about                      B. receive a gift from                      C. get a letter from
- ( ) 19. I live near my school so I always go to school on foot.  
A. far away from                      B. close to                      C. in front of
- ( ) 20. Andy is not feeling well and he must stop smoking.  
A. give up                      B. give in                      C. give out
- ( ) 21. — Your brother looks very healthy. Does he have any good habits?  
— Yes. He drinks at least two glasses of milk daily.  
A. every day                      B. everyday                      C. some day
- ( ) 22. — Jay, do you take part in any after-school activities on weekdays?  
— Sure! They are quite fun and make me feel relaxed.  
A. go to                      B. join in                      C. get in
- ( ) 23. —The Earth provides food for animals.  
—So it is important for us to save our Earth.  
A. puts food into                      B. offers food to                      C. takes food to

ii. 根据句子意思，从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的词语完成句子，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分）

- ( ) 24. — Mom, there are many different kinds of crops in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
— Yes, farmers grow them to make a living.  
A. forests                      B. factories                      C. fields
- ( ) 25. \_\_\_\_\_ useful advice you have given her! She is out of trouble now.  
A. What                      B. Why                      C. How
- ( ) 26. — \_\_\_\_\_ there a book and many pens on the desk?

- No, there \_\_\_\_\_ some glue in a little bottle on the desk.
- A. Are; is                      B. Is; are                      C. Is; is
- ( ) 27. — My dream is to be \_\_\_\_\_ NBA player. How about yours?  
— I would like to be \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.
- A. an; an                      B. a; an                      C. an; a
- ( ) 28. — Does Anna have an \_\_\_\_\_ sister?  
— Yes. She is 2 years \_\_\_\_\_ than Anna.
- A. older; older                      B. elder; older                      C. older; elder
- ( ) 29. — How often does your father wash clothes?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. My mother does it.
- A. Usually                      B. Sometimes                      C. Never
- ( ) 30. — You are late, Ben.  
— I am sorry. There were so many cars in the street and it \_\_\_\_\_ me about half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. spent; getting through                      B. took; to get through                      C. spent; to get through

### III. 完形填空。(10 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 10 小题，每小题 1 分)

Do you want to be successful in everything you do? If so, then \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_? Here is an example.

A farmer \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ corn all his life. Each year he took his corn to the market. Then each time his corn was chosen as the \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ and won first prize.

One year a newspaper reporter found him and learned something \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ about how he grew it. The farmer \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ his seed (做种子的) corn to his neighbors.

“How can you share your best seed corn with your neighbors?” the reporter asked. “You know they are taking part in the competition (比赛) with you each year.”

“Why, sir,” said the farmer, “didn’t you know? The \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ picks up pollen (花粉) from the corn and moves it quickly from field to field. So if I want to grow good corn, I must help my neighbors to grow good corn.”

The farmer knows much about the connection of life. His corn cannot improve \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ his neighbor’s corn doesn’t improve.

As a great man says, “We make a life by what we \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_.” A meaningful (有意义的) life is not decided by how much we can get, \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ by how much we can give others. Giving makes us

different from other animals. So those who choose to live well must help others to live well and those who choose to be happy must help others to find \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ in their life.

- ( ) 31. A. what                      B. how                      C. why
- ( ) 32. A. grew                      B. provided                      C. sold
- ( ) 33. A. cheapest                      B. prettiest                      C. best
- ( ) 34. A. popular                      B. good                      C. surprising
- ( ) 35. A. lent                      B. sent                      C. showed
- ( ) 36. A. wind                      B. water                      C. farmer
- ( ) 37. A. if                      B. when                      C. because
- ( ) 38. A. get                      B. do                      C. give
- ( ) 39. A. and                      B. but                      C. or
- ( ) 40. A. hope                      B. happiness                      C. friendship

#### IV. 阅读理解。（30 分）

阅读下列短文，从下面每小題的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 20 小題，每小題 1.5 分）

#### A

We often read the Air Quality Index (空气质量指标) or AQI reported in the newspaper. The AQI helps us understand what the air quality around us means to our health. The AQI uses colors, numbers and words to tell us about the air. Let's see what these colors and numbers mean.

AQI Colors	AQI Numbers	Health Word(s)	What to do
Green	0-50	Good	Just enjoy the clean air!
Yellow	51-100	Moderate (适中)	Air quality is fine for most people
Orange	101-150	Unhealthy for sensitive (敏感的) groups	Active children and adults and people with lung disease (肺病) should spend less time outdoors.
Red	151-200	Unhealthy	People with lung disease and active kids and adults (成人) shouldn't spend too long time outdoors. Everybody else should try to spend less time outside.
Purple	201-300	Very unhealthy	People with lung disease and active kids and adults should not spend any time outdoors. Everybody should try

			not to go outside.
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- ( ) 41. If the weather report says today's AQI is 39, what can we do?
- A. Enjoy the clean air.  
B. Spend less time outside.  
C. Try not to go outside.  
D. Stay inside most time.
- ( ) 42. If the Air Quality Index is \_\_\_\_\_, the air quality is good for most people.
- A. orange                      B. red                      C. purple                      D. yellow
- ( ) 43. The \_\_\_\_\_ AQI numbers are, the \_\_\_\_\_ the air quality is.
- A. bigger; better                      B. bigger; nicer  
C. smaller; better                      D. smaller; worse
- ( ) 44. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. If the AQI number is 140, the AQI colour will be red.  
B. People with lung disease are very sensitive to air.  
C. If the AQI colour is purple, the air is the best for people.  
D. The AQI can't help people know the air quality.

## B

The Earth is very important to us. But we don't protect the Earth in some correct ways. Here are some easy things that you can do to protect the environment (环境) and the Earth.

Plant flowers, grass or trees. The plants can make the environment around you become beautiful. Also, more trees and plants can make the air clean.

When you visit a park or beach, take away what you bring there—keep rubbish in a bag until you can throw it into a dustbin (垃圾桶).

Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth. You can save some water by not letting it run all the time. Also, use a glass cup instead of (代替) a paper cup because this can protect forests.

Stop putting dirty water into the rivers or lakes. In this way, you can protect plants and fish in the rivers or lakes.

Ask all your friends to do the same things to help protect the Earth. You don't have to wait for Earth Day to do these things. Make every day Earth Day.

If everyone does something good to protect the Earth, it will become more beautiful.

- ( ) 45. What does the underlined word "correct" in Paragraph 1 mean?

A. Bad.

B. Good.

C. Wrong.

D. Right.

( ) 46. Which way to protect the Earth is NOT talked about in the passage?

A. Not throwing away rubbish anywhere.

B. Saving water in daily life.

C. Asking your friends to protect the Earth together.

D. Turning off the light when you don't use it.

( ) 47. What's the main idea of the passage?

A. Protecting the Earth is important.

B. How to protect the Earth.

C. People are polluting the Earth.

D. How to make our friends protect the Earth.

( ) 48. Where may the passage come from?

A. A storybook.

B. A cook book.

C. An environment magazine.

C. A travel book.

### C

Do you get angry when your friends sing loudly or when your best friend does not wait for you after school? If you do, you need to control (控制) your feelings and stop getting angry so easily. Getting angry easily can make you lose friends.

Gary Egeberg, an American high school teacher, wrote *My Feelings are Just Like Wild Animals* to help you control your feelings. It tells teens how to stay cool when bad things happen to them. The book says that getting angry is not a natural way to act. It is just a bad habit, like smoking. The book says you can control your anger easily, and all you have to do is to tell yourself not to be angry.

When a baby falls over, it cries only when people are watching it. Like a baby, you can only get angry if you are sure it is the right thing to do.

The book gives many suggestions to help you if you get angry easily. Here are the top three.

①Keep a record (记录). Every time you get angry, write down why you are angry. Look at it later and you will see you get angry too easily.

②Ask your friends to stop talking to you when you get angry. This will help you calm down soon.

③Do something different. When you get angry, walk away from the problem. Try to laugh!

( ) 49. What will happen to you if you get angry easily according to the passage?

A. You will be bad at your studies.

B. You will control your feelings.

C. You will cry easily.

D. You will lose friends.

( ) 50. What does the underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Getting angry.

B. Controlling feelings.

C. Smoking.

D. Staying cool.

( ) 51. Which is NOT TRUE about the book *My feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals*?

A. It is a helpful book for boys and girls.

B. A teacher wrote this book.

C. There are only three pieces of advice in the book.

D. It tells you what to do when you get angry.

( ) 52. What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To tell us why to control our feelings.

B. To tell us not to get angry easily.

C. To tell us how to take care of ourselves.

D. To tell us to make friends.

## D

Americans were shocked to discover that the national bird was in danger of disappearing (消失) from the skies forever. Studies in 1970 showed only about 1,000, or fewer, bald eagles (秃鹰) in the country.

The major cause of the problem was people. The spread of civilization (文明) destroyed many of the eagles' feeding and nesting areas. And the eagles were being affected (影响) by D-D-T and other insect poisons (毒药). The poisons were in the animals the eagles ate. They reduced the eagles' ability (能力) to use calcium (钙). This made the outside of the eagles' eggs very thin. Often, the eggs broke before baby birds were developed.

In 1972, the U. S. government banned (禁止) D-D-T. People also became interested in protecting places where eagles live. And stronger efforts were made to carry out laws protecting the birds. Scientists began a program that placed baby bald eagles which were born under human care, into nests of wild bald eagles. Often, the wild birds accepted the babies.

These efforts appear to have been successful in saving the American bald eagles. Today the number of the bald eagles has increased to more than 11, 000.

( ) 53. What mainly caused bald eagles in danger?

A. Calcium.

B. People.

C. the poisons.

D. The wild animals.

( ) 54. The wild bald eagles seemed \_\_\_\_\_.

A. willing to raise the baby eagles hatched (孵出) by man

B. surprised that they were in danger of disappearing

C. happy with the ban of D-D-T and other insect poisons

D. unwilling to help the scientists carry out the program

( ) 55. Where did the poisons in the bald eagles come from?

A. From the calcium they got.

B. From the animals they ate.

C. From D-D-T.

D. From eagles' eggs.

( ) 56. Today Americans are no longer \_\_\_\_\_ the bald eagles.

A. interested in

B. disappointed in

C. proud of

D. anxious about

## E

It happens every spring. Flowers come out everywhere on the same day. But how do plants "know" when to flower?

For years, it has been a difficult question for scientists. But a US research group may have finally answered it—the secret lies in a protein (蛋白质) called FKF1. This helps plants to know when the days become long and when they get short. Then they can tell the seasons are changing.

Researchers found the FKF1 protein when they were studying a plant called Arabidopsis (拟南芥). It is sensitive (敏感的) to sunlight, and can be made active by sunlight.

Plants produce this protein every day in the late afternoon all year. If there is no light at this time, for example in winter when the sun goes down early, the protein won't be active. But when spring comes and the days get longer, the FKF1 protein can be made active by day light and the plants "know" it is time to flower. "If there is light in the late afternoon, plants will know that the days are getting longer and that it is the best time for flowers to come out," explained Takato Imaizumi, leader of study. But when conditions (状况) are poor for growing, such as during autumn or winter when the weather is cold and days are short, plants won't flower.

Although researchers (研究者) have only studied how the FKF1 protein works in the Arabidopsis, they believe that it is the same with many other plants, including crops such as rice and wheat. This could be useful to the agricultural industry (农业).



"If we can control when flowers come out, we might be able to increase crop production (产量)," Imaizumi said.

- ( ) 57. The scientists were \_\_\_\_\_ when they found the FKF1 protein.
- A. doing a survey in the fields                      B. studying flowers  
C. planting flowers in the garden                      D. doing a research on a plant
- ( ) 58. \_\_\_\_\_, it is the best time for flowers to come out.
- A. When it was a bright day in late Spring  
B. When there is light in the afternoon  
C. When the days start to get longer  
D. When the sun goes down earlier than before
- ( ) 59. What can we learn from this passage?
- A. Researchers found the FKF1 protein in rice and wheat.  
B. The FKF1 protein may tell some plants when to flower.  
C. People have known how to control when flowers come out.  
D. If the weather is cold and days are short, plants will flower.
- ( ) 60. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. The Importance of Plants and Sunshine.  
B. The Secret of Flowering  
C. The Value of FKF1 Protein  
D. The Ways to Increase Crop Production.

V. 根据课文内容填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

The Earth is \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ beautiful place. There are forests and rivers, mountains and fields. Some places are very hot and some are very cold. There are different plants. Some are large. Some are small. All plants need light and water. There are different \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (animal) on Earth too. Some live on the land. Some fly in the sky. Some live under the water. There are also many people \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ you and me. The Earth \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ (provide) us with air, water and food. It is \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ (we) home.

Today, there \_\_\_\_66\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of pollution. We burn things \_\_\_\_67\_\_\_\_ (make) energy. This pollutes the air. We put our rubbish into the sea and under the ground. This pollutes the Earth and \_\_\_\_68\_\_\_\_ (kill) animals and plants.

We must stop \_\_\_\_69\_\_\_\_ (do) these things. It is important for us to protect the Earth \_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_ our future.



VI. 根据所给词的正确形式填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10)

71. Alan can ski a lot in winter as he lives near \_\_\_\_\_(snow) areas.  
72. A piece of paper among leaves \_\_\_\_\_(catch) his attention when he went through the forest.  
73. A group of \_\_\_\_\_(Germany) had a good time in Happy Valley yesterday.  
74. She is brave and strong, so she doesn't need their \_\_\_\_\_(protect).  
75. He had education in science and \_\_\_\_\_(engineer) and became a pilot.  
76. Kauai is one of the \_\_\_\_\_(wet) places on Earth.  
77. Traffic is now moving \_\_\_\_\_(free) after the accident.  
78. After a lot of practice, I am now good at \_\_\_\_\_(ride) horses.  
79. \_\_\_\_\_(pollute) the air we breathe is an act of killing ourselves.  
80. It is important \_\_\_\_\_(end) the speech on time, or some students may miss the school bus.

VII. 语法填空 (10 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或用括号中词语的正确形式填空。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

London is such a wonderful city. It is very large. The Thames (泰晤士河) \_\_\_\_\_81\_\_\_\_\_ (run) through the city from west to east. So the city has two parts: the South and the North.

The weather in London is good. In winter it is not very cold and in summer it is not very hot \_\_\_\_\_82\_\_\_\_\_ the city is near the sea. People say that London is a foggy city and it often rains. \_\_\_\_\_83\_\_\_\_\_ (They) opinions are right.

Last year, when I was in London I met one of the thickest \_\_\_\_\_84\_\_\_\_\_ (fog) in years. You could hardly see your hand in front of your face. Cars and buses moved along with their lights \_\_\_\_\_85\_\_\_\_\_. When evening fell, the weather got even \_\_\_\_\_86\_\_\_\_\_ (bad). The fog was as thick as milk. All the buses and cars \_\_\_\_\_87\_\_\_\_\_ (stop). I happened to have \_\_\_\_\_88\_\_\_\_\_ important meeting on the other side of the town, but it was \_\_\_\_\_89\_\_\_\_\_ (complete) impossible to find a car. I had to get there on foot. I spent two hours \_\_\_\_\_90\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) there.

题型	题号	考点	分值	难度
选择题	16	together = with each other	★	1
	17	burn = set...on fire	★	1
	18	hear from = get a letter from	★★	1
	19	be near = be close to	★	1
	20	stop = give up	★	1
	21	daily (adv.) = every day	★★	1
	22	take part in = join in	★	1
	23	provide sth for sb = offer sth to sb	★★	1
	24	field n. 田野	★	1
	25	what 引导的感叹句	★★	1
	26	there be	★★	1
	27	不定冠词	★	1
	28	elder 与 older 的区别	★★	1
	29	频度副词 never	★	1
	30	it takes sb time to do	★	1
	31	特殊疑问词	★	1
	32	上下文结合	★★	1
	33	上下文结合	★	1
	34	形容词辨析	★	1
	35	动词辨析	★	1
完型填空	36	名词辨析	★	1
	37	连词: 如果	★	1
	38	上下文结合	★★	1
	39	连词: 转折	★★	1
	40	上下文结合	★	1
阅读理解	A 篇	话题: 空气质量指标 (表格) 题型: 细节题	★	6
	B 篇	话题: 保护地球 (说明文) 题型: 45 为猜词题, 46, 48 细节题, 47 为主旨题	★	6
	C 篇	话题: 如何控制愤怒情绪 (说明文) 题型: 49-51 为细节题, 52 为主旨题	★★★★	6

语法填空	D 篇	话题：秃鹰的消失（说明文） 题型：细节题	★★★	6
	E 篇	话题：开花季节（说明文） 题型：57-58 为细节题，59 为推断题，60 为主旨题	★★★★	6
	61	不定冠词	★	1
	62	名词复数	★	1
	63	介词 like	★★	1
	64	一般现在时	★★	1
	65	形容词性物主代词	★	1
	66	there be	★	1
	67	非谓语动词：to do 表目的	★	1
	68	一般现在时	★	1
	69	固定搭配：stop doing	★★	1
	70	介词 for	★★	1
词的正确形式填空	71	形容词	★	1
	72	一般过去时	★	1
	73	名词复数	★★	1
	74	protection n. 保护	★★	1
	75	engineering n. 工程学	★★	1
	76	形容词最高级	★★	1
	77	副词	★★	1
	78	be good at doing	★	1
	79	非谓语动词：doing 做主语	★★	1
	80	It is adj to do sth.	★	1
	81	一般现在时	★	1
	82	连词：because	★★	1
语法填空	83	形容词性物主代词	★	1
	84	名词单复数	★★	1
	85	介词 on	★★★★	1
	86	形容词比较级	★★	1
	87	一般过去时	★★	1
	88	不定冠词	★	1
	89	副词	★★	1
	90	spend time (in) doing	★★	1

## 2019 秋季初一英语深圳高级中学期中真题参考答案

### 一、客观题（除听力部分）

题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
答案	A	C	C	B	A	A	B	B	C	A
题号	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
答案	C	A	B	C	B	B	A	C	C	B
题号	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	A	A	C	B	B	A	D	C	B	D
题号	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
答案	D	B	C	D	A	C	B	B	A	B
题号	56	57	58	59	60					
答案	D	D	C	B	B					

### 二、主观题

#### 语法填空

- |        |             |           |              |         |
|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| 61. a  | 62. animals | 63. like  | 64. provides | 65. our |
| 66. is | 67. to make | 68. kills | 69. doing    | 70. for |

#### 词的正确形式填空

- |             |            |             |                |                 |
|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 71. snowy   | 72. caught | 73. Germans | 74. protection | 75. engineering |
| 76. wettest | 77. freely | 78. riding  | 79. Polluting  | 80. to end      |

#### 语法填空

- |           |             |           |                |             |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 81. runs  | 82. because | 83. Their | 84. fogs       | 85. on      |
| 86. worse | 87. stopped | 88. an    | 89. completely | 90. walking |

邓海静老师：

本套试卷题量大,难度大,对于学生们基础知识和能力素养要求都比较高。

选择题方面除了基本词汇外,还有部分比较考察区分的重难点,比如 **elder** 和 **older** 的区别,还涉及到了多个语法知识的综合考查,主要涉及感叹句、**There be** 句型、频度副词等语法点的考查。

完型填空方面,难度不大,涉及句意理解的形容词,名词和动词辨析居多,其他小题只要充分结合上下文,仔细小心即可。

阅读理解方面,难度较大,以说明文为主,综合考查了学生们对多样话题的素材积累、综合理解文段并获取信息的能力,且选项表达与文章相近但意思却不同,要求学生有科学的做题方法和习惯,平时有较多的题量训练,否则很容易在这板块失分。

语法填空方面难度较大,介词的点看起来容易,但是对于虚词的考究非常需要平时对于不同介

词的理解，比如 85 题 with 引导的伴随，on 表示的“开着的”，都考核了介词比较难的点，需要细心，否则很容易丢分。

综合评定:此套试卷难度中上,85 分以上为优秀, 80 分以上不错! 此学期至关重要, 打牢基础对于后面的学习益处无穷。初一是一个打牢基础的学期。而期中是个中转站,希望孩子们借此机会认真反思,好好调整。祝你们不断成长,乘风破浪!