

深圳外国语学校 2019-2020 第一学期阶段测试

初二英语试卷

III. Multiple Choice (0.5\*25=12.5)

- ( ) 21. Campus safety is of supreme importance. Please read the safety guides carefully.  
A. the greatest                      B. very                      C. high                      D. much
- ( ) 22. It is illegal to use a cell phone when you are driving. You'd better put your phone away.  
A. wrong                                      B. allowed by the law  
C. against the law                              D. harmful
- ( ) 23. I absolutely agree with you. It's impossible for us to finish all the work in an hour.  
A. obviously                      B. usually                      C. mostly                      D. completely
- ( ) 24. Lucy is in a beautiful white dress today. She looks gorgeous in it.  
A. dressing                      B. wearing                      C. putting on                      D. dressed
- ( ) 25. I couldn't bear Tom anymore. He interrupted me from time to time when I was giving the speech.  
A. dislike                                      B. can't stand  
C. couldn't forgive                              D. couldn't stand
- ( ) 26. The clothes that the two artists design are poles apart in style. One is romantic and fancy, while the other is extremely simple.  
A. far away                                      B. quite similar  
C. very different                                      D. not the same
- ( ) 27. I don't think the woman is qualified for this job. For one thing, she didn't arrive here on time.  
A. As a result                                      B. What's more  
C. As one example                                      D. In a word
- ( ) 28. I went to a party last night. Everyone was in T-shirts and jeans while I was in a suit. I felt really silly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. overdressed                                      B. underdressed  
C. be overdressed                                      D. be overdressed
- ( ) 29. — \_\_\_\_\_.  
— German. I was born in Berlin and have lived here ever since.  
A. Where do you come from?                                      B. What's your nationality?  
C. Which country are you from?                                      D. Where do you live?
- ( ) 30. A question was \_\_\_\_\_ by the reporter, "Mr. President, the price of rice \_\_\_\_\_ greatly recently. How are you going to deal with the problem?"  
A. raised; has risen                                      B. risen; is raising  
C. raised; is raising                                      D. risen; has risen
- ( ) 31. — Few of the children here have traveled abroad, \_\_\_\_\_?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Most of them are from poor families in the rural areas.  
A. haven't they; Yes, they have                                      B. haven't they: No. they haven't  
C. have they; No, they haven't                                      D. have they; Yes, they have
- ( ) 32. You should do \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor advised and I'm sure you will get better soon.  
A. like                                      B. as if                                      C. that                                      D. as
- ( ) 33. My English teacher suggested \_\_\_\_\_ the word study handouts for fifteen minutes every day.  
A. me to go over                                      B. I go over                                      C. me go over                                      D. I went over

- ( ) 34. It's wise of you to \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of living to save money. For example, it's a good idea to cook meals at home which costs less than eating out.  
A. cut off      B. cut out      C. cut down on      D. cut on
- ( ) 35. — *Better Days* is on. Let's go to watch it tonight.  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ it already.  
— Really? When \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
— Last Friday, with Jason.  
A. had watched; did you watch      B. have watched; have you watched  
C. had watched; had you watched      D. have watched; did you watch
- ( ) 36. When we \_\_\_\_\_ the railway station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes.  
A. got to; had gone      B. arrived; has left  
C. reached; had been away      D. had arrived at; left
- ( ) 37. The robbers \_\_\_\_\_ when the police \_\_\_\_\_. They got caught right on the spot.  
A. were about to leave; came      B. were going to leave; had come  
C. had gone; came      D. would leave; had come
- ( ) 38. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_. If he \_\_\_\_\_, please let me know.  
A. will come; will come      B. will come; comes  
C. comes; will come      D. comes; comes
- ( ) 39. I met Tom when I \_\_\_\_\_ tea in a teahouse yesterday. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for a long time.  
A. was drinking; hadn't met      B. drank; haven't met  
C. was drinking; haven't met      D. drank; didn't meet
- ( ) 40. We used to live in the Lake District. Whenever we \_\_\_\_\_ time, we \_\_\_\_\_ fishing at the lake.  
A. had; had gone      B. had had; went  
C. would have; went      D. had; would go
- ( ) 41. \_\_\_\_\_ there is enough snow, we can't go skiing.  
A. Because      B. As      C. Unless      D. For
- ( ) 42. I \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ it began to rain heavily. I got wet all through.  
A. had left; hardly when      B. hardly left; than  
C. have hardly left; than      D. had hardly left; when
- ( ) 43. If I \_\_\_\_\_ harder when I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ a university and lived a different life.  
A. worked; would entered      B. had worked; would have entered  
C. would worked; had entered      D. have worked; will have entered
- ( ) 44. Which of the following is CORRECT?  
A. By the end of last month, the couple had got married for twenty years.  
B. Jack had scarcely gone to bed when the fire alarm rang.  
C. How I wish I had a chance to go to the party the other day.  
D. Mary came to see me after I have called her three times.
- ( ) 45. Which of the following is WRONG?  
A. He told me that if he was free, he would come to our party.  
B. Now that the rain has stopped, would you like to go out for a walk?  
C. You should make it a rule to leave things where you can find them again.  
D. They are so hard-working students that they do well in the exams.

## II. Cloze Test (0.5\*10=5)

One day, a famous speaker gave a speech to a crowd of people. He held up a \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ bill and asked, "Who would like this \$20 bill?" Hands were \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_. Then he said, "I am going to give this \$20 bill to one of you, but first let me do this." He dropped it on the ground, and started to step on it. He picked it up. He then asked the audience, "\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ still wants it?" Still the hands went up in the air.

"My friends," he continued, "you have all \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ a good lesson. No matter \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ I did to the money, you still wanted it, because the bill did not lose its \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_. It is still worth \$20.

Many times in our \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_, we are dropped, crumpled, and stepped on, because we sometimes \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ wrong decisions. When that happens, we feel depressed and think we are \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_. The worth of our life comes not in what we do or whom we know, but in who we are! Don't forget 'The worth of a thing does not depend on its outside looks, but on its inner part.' This is the \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ of life."

- |                      |               |               |              |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| ( ) 46. A. 20 dollar | B. 20 dollars | C. 20-dollars | D. 20-dollar |
| ( ) 47. A. risen     | B. put        | C. raised     | D. held      |
| ( ) 48. A. Somebody  | B. Nobody     | C. Anybody    | D. You       |
| ( ) 49. A. given     | B. learned    | C. studied    | D. taken     |
| ( ) 50. A. that      | B. how        | C. what       | D. why       |
| ( ) 51. A. value     | B. price      | C. effect     | D. part      |
| ( ) 52. A. studies   | B. work       | C. fields     | D. lives     |
| ( ) 53. A. do        | B. make       | C. give       | D. take      |
| ( ) 54. A. worthless | B. upset      | C. poor       | D. careless  |
| ( ) 55. A. moral     | B. truth      | C. saying     | D. story     |

## IV. Reading Comprehension. (1\*20=20)

### A

Peter loved to buy used articles. Almost a month ago, he bought a popular word game that used little pieces of wood with different letters on them. As he was paying for it, the salesgirl said, "Uh, look, the game box hasn't even been opened yet. That might be worth some money."

Peter examined the box, and, sure enough, it was completely covered in factory-sealed plastic. And he saw a date of 1979 on the back of the box. "You should put that up for auction (拍卖) on the Internet, and see what happens," the salesgirl said. "Yes, you're right. People like something rare," Peter agreed. "I can't imagine there being many unopened boxes of this game around 40 years later." "Don't forget to tell me if you sell it," the salesgirl smiled. "No problem," Peter said.

After he got home, Peter went online to several auction websites looking for his game. But he couldn't find it. Then he typed in the name of the word game and hit Search. The search result was 543 websites containing information about the changes of the game. Over the years, the game had been produced using letters in different sizes and game boards in different colors. He also found some lists of game fans looking for various versions of the game. Peter emailed some of them, telling them what he had.

Two weeks later, Peter went back to the shop. "Hello. Do you still remember the unopened word game?" The salesgirl looked at him for a second, then recognized him and said, "Oh, hi!" "I've got something for you," Peter said. "I sold the game and made \$1,000. Thank you for your suggestion." He handed her three \$100 bills. "Wow!" the salesgirl cried out. "Thank you, I never expected it."

- ( ) 56. Which of the following best describes Peter's word game?

A. It was made around 40 years ago.

- B. It had game boards in different sizes.  
 C. It was kept in a plastic bag with a seal.  
 D. It had little pieces of wood in different colors.
- ( ) 57. What did the salesgirl probably think of Peter's word game?  
 A. New and creative. B. Rare and valuable.  
 C. Classic and attractive. D. Colorful and interesting.
- ( ) 58. What happened at the end of the story?  
 A. Peter gave the girl \$300 as a reward.  
 B. The salesgirl became Peter's friend.  
 C. Peter returned the word game for \$1,000.  
 D. The salesgirl felt confused to see Peter again.
- ( ) 59. What can we learn from the passage?  
 A. It's important to keep a promise.  
 B. It's great to share in other people's happiness.  
 C. We should be grateful for the help from others.  
 D. Something strange is worth a large amount of money.

## B

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase "once in a blue moon"? People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate "once in a blue moon". Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say "I visit the shore once in a blue moon." While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never really blue. This is just an expression. In fact, the phrase "blue moon" has something to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the whole moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a "blue moon".

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression "once in a blue moon" to describe other very rare events in their lives.

- ( ) 60. Which of the following would be a good example of using the phrase "once in a blue moon"?  
 A. Simon often tells jokes. Simon tells jokes once in a blue moon.  
 B. Tom rarely remembers to do exercise. Tom does exercise once in a blue moon.  
 C. Mary likes to go shopping every weekend. Mary goes shopping once in blue moon.  
 D. Cindy hates to stay up, but she stays up every day. Cindy stays up once in a blue moon.
- ( ) 61. When does a blue moon happen in nature?  
 A. When the moon has a blue color.  
 B. When we cannot see the moon at all.  
 C. When there are two full moons in one month.  
 D. When we can only see a small part of the moon.
- ( ) 62. How often will a blue moon happen over the next twenty years?  
 A. Once a year. B. Less than once a year.

- C. More than once a year. D. At least twice a year.
- ( ) 63. What does the underlined part "This fact" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. A blue moon is a very rare event.  
 B. The moon appears to change shape.  
 C. The moon itself is never really blue.  
 D. a blue moon has to do with the shape of the moon.

C

**Friends and Buddies**

This program is planned for teenagers who have special needs with the goal of meeting within a community with other peers. The purpose of the program is that it will lead to a better understanding of friendship. This program is held 2 Fridays per month.

Ages 12-18, numbers of members are limited.

Contact: Gloria Bass.

**Club Saturday Swim**

This program is available to anyone aged 5-14 who is challenged by mental, physical or emotional trouble. The program will be held each Saturday afternoon, 12: 00 p.m. -12: 30 p.m. or 12:30 p.m.-1:00 p.m.

Fees: \$136/ \$260

**Sibshops (Ages 10-13)**

Sibshops is a program for siblings (兄弟姊妹) of children with challenges. It includes group activities and talk treatment ways with the focus on improving sibling relationships and whole family happiness.

Location: Hope Church, Wilton CT.

Wednesday: 4: 00 p.m.-5: 00 p.m.

Fees: \$50/ \$65

**Banana Splits**

Banana Splits is an educational support group for children in family trouble. Children aged 9-13 will have the opportunity to meet other children whose parents have separated or divorced. They will learn to recognize feelings, think of healthy coping skills and have a place to share their struggles through verbal, physical, and artistic experience.

Location: Hope Church, Wilton CT.

Tuesday: 4: 30 p. m.-5: 30 p.m.

Fees: \$50/ \$65

- ( ) 64. If you are 11 years old, you can go to all the programs except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Friends and Buddies B. Club Saturday Swim  
 C. Sibshops D. Banana Splits
- ( ) 65. Activities on how to think of healthy coping skills are held \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 2 Fridays per month.  
 B. 12:00 p.m.-12:30 p.m. or 12:30 p.m.-1:00 p.m., Saturday afternoon.  
 C. 4.00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Wednesday  
 D. 4:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m., Tuesday
- ( ) 66. If you go to Sibshops, you can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. meet with other parents B. solve your mental problem  
 C. improve sibling relationship D. think of healthy coping skills
- ( ) 67. Which of the following is TRUE according to the four advertisements?

- A. They are all in the same place.      B. They are all free of charge.  
C. They all hold activities each week.      D. They are all intended for children.

#### D

Students decide to take a job while being in university because of two reasons: on the one hand, they need money; on the other hand, they want to experience something new and they want to see what working means. It is a good opportunity to know about the society and realize the importance of co-working with others.

But is it good to take a job while you are a university student? There are both advantages and disadvantages if we were to answer this question. If we were to think about the advantages, we could mention the ones I have just discussed. Having a job from an early age helps us gain experience, which will be very useful to our later life. We may become financially independent and don't need to ask our parents for money each time we want to go downtown with our friends, or spend the holiday at the seaside or in the mountains.

However, students who take a job might have problems in spending enough time on their study. If they work during the day, they may have to be absent from their classes, and if they work at night they will feel tired the next day. They may choose to stay at home, resting. What's worse, some students may even get bored with study.

Well, this fact happens every now and then, but there are cases when well-prepared students take a part-time job but at the same time they make time for study, too. And they have good results. Their case is a good example to follow among the students who decide to work while being in university. Anyway, we need to keep in mind that study is the most important job for a student.

- ( ) 68. The writer believes that some college students work \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for further education      B. for pleasure  
C. to support their family      D. to learn about the society
- ( ) 69. According to the passage, college students who take a job can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make more friends      B. prepare themselves for their later life  
C. win free journeys      D. have complete independence from their family
- ( ) 70. Taking a job may cause a student to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. be absent from their exams      B. lose their interest in their study  
C. be in conflict with their roommates      D. receive punishment from their teachers
- ( ) 71. In the writer's opinion, college students \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. had better take a part-time job during vacation  
B. should not take a job  
C. should keep a balance between work and study  
D. should learn by working

#### E

Increased use of the Internet and mobile phones are undermining pupils' ability to study independently and promoting poor grammar,

Cranfield School of Management found almost 6 in 10 school children were copying information directly from websites for homework tasks without properly reading it. More than a quarter thought it was an acceptable practice, even though they know it was considered plagiarism(剽窃).

The study, based on a sample of around 260 pupils, suggested that modern technology was having a destructive effect on young people. Although school policies forbid mobile phone usage,

students use the phones frequently, with the majority making calls from the toilets. The mobile phone continues to be a main channel of social communication during the school day.

The report showed that so-called “text-speak” was increasingly found in pupils' school work. 3 in 10 students admit using text message shortcuts, such as “r u ok” in essays and classroom tasks. A study found almost half of teachers failed to understand some pupils' writing because it was so full of confusing spellings. Phrases such as “innit” and “Gr8” were regularly found in school work.

The Cranfield study found that the mobile use was so common that many pupils chose to ignore school rules on phones. More than a third said they would use their mobile phones in class, while nearly three quarters said they would not even make an excuse to leave class to answer a phone call.

- ( ) 72. The underlined word “undermining” in the first paragraph can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. determining                      B. keeping                      C. weakening                      D. increasing
- ( ) 73. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Most students' writing skills are becoming worse.  
B. Text message language may affect pupils' spelling skills.  
C. Students like to invent new words in their writing.  
D. 30% of pupils often send text messages when studying.
- ( ) 74. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the negative effect of technology on students' study  
B. technology's positive influence on student achievement  
C. the importance of online social communication  
D. the rapidly growing role of communication technologies
- ( ) 75. What's the attitude of the author to the problem?
- A. Optimistic                      B. Satisfied                      C. Anxious                      D. Pleased

### Part Two (45%)

#### I. Write the words we've learned in New Horizons according to the definitions given. (0.5\*10=5)

- \_\_\_\_\_ products made from milk.
- \_\_\_\_\_ casual/ loose trousers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a very tall modern city building.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a large sculpture of a person or an animal, made of stone or metal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ objects such as rings and necklaces that people wear as decoration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of or between two or more countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ to put a dead body in the ground, a tomb or the sea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ good at thinking of new, original, and clever ideas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ often changing in one's feelings; annoyed or unhappy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the place where a trial is held.

#### II. Complete the following sentences with the right words we've learned in Unit 8, New Horizons. The first letters are given. (1\*15=15)

- This area will be seriously a \_\_\_\_\_ by the coming super typhoon. The airport has cancelled today's flights.
- He often has a stomachache. The doctor told him to avoid foods that are high in f \_\_\_\_\_ and difficult to digest.
- London West is the world's major theater center, an attractive place for people from all over the world to watch m \_\_\_\_\_. There are many wonderful live shows every day.

4. The Chinese women's volleyball team received a hero's w \_\_\_\_\_ when they returned home after winning the world championship.
5. I am in the habit of visiting the t \_\_\_\_\_ information centers when I travel in other countries.
6. Janie is manager of a big shopping mall, and she also has a big family to support. She sometimes has trouble in b \_\_\_\_\_ her career and family life.
7. I spoke with a n \_\_\_\_\_ and he advised me on a diet according to my blood type, which includes not eating pasta.
8. Like other m \_\_\_\_\_ mammals, kangaroos nurse their babies in special pouches on their bodies.
9. In summer, local people canoe on the river, go p \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods and take long bicycle rides on the green path.
10. Greyfriars Bobby is said to be Scotland's most loyal dog. He guarded his owner's grave for 14 years until he passed away. Now he rests in the same c \_\_\_\_\_ with his owner in Edinburgh.
11. Many of my classmates said they had v \_\_\_\_\_ for Bond. I think he will win this year's Super Student award.
12. This jam contains no a \_\_\_\_\_ colors, flavors or sweeteners. We use natural material only.
13. Middle Ages Period in European history dated from the fall of the Roman E \_\_\_\_\_, which covered many modern lands including Britain, France, Greece, Italy, etc.
14. As a CCTV journalist, he has conducted a large collection of i \_\_\_\_\_ with leaders of different countries.
15. Before refrigerators became popular in families, salt, sugar and vinegar were common food P \_\_\_\_\_. With them, food wouldn't go bad easily.

### III. Translation and sentence transformation (1\*10=10)

1. 你能想象没有互联网的生活吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_ without the Internet?
2. 车祸后, 朋友们都建议他给警察打电话。  
After the car accident, all his friends \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 与其去国外留学, 我更愿意选择留在中国。  
\_\_\_\_\_ broad, I would rather stay in China.
4. 小猫生病了, 我没有心情去度假。  
\_\_\_\_\_ a vacation, because my pet cat was sick.
5. 在这场辩论中, 我们的意见是对立的。(pole)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in this debate.
6. 早上突然下暴雨。学生们好不容易才到达学校。  
There was a sudden rain storm in the morning. The students \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Simon was so tired that he suddenly got angry and ran away.  
**(Rewrite the underlined part.)**  
Simon was so tired that he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ and ran away.

8. —My room is too small!

—All dorms are similar in size. My room is no bigger than yours.

**(Rewrite the underlined sentence.)**

My room \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

9. 因为这些学生付了押金，他们往往会在这一年更好地爱护设备。

\_\_\_\_\_ over the year.

10. 有时候他们甚至会用手写台词而不是花时间打出来。

Sometimes they will even \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. Write from memory (1\*5=5)

1. Now we are coming to the Lincoln Memorial.

\_\_\_\_\_, because Abraham Lincoln was such a great man.

2. It has no hair, and it can't see.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. ...but people cannot bear the cold and snowy weather there.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Now we are going down Fifth Avenue.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

They are also bad for your teeth.

#### V. RA (1\*0.5=5)

**Complete following sentences with the words from the box. One is extra.**

|           |         |       |        |         |       |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| organized | compare | shoot | afford | costume | model |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|

1. Mom asked little Tommy to tell the differences between the two pictures by \_\_\_\_\_ them.

2. The famous camera company has released several new \_\_\_\_\_ and I can't wait to try them all!

3. Mr. Smith is good at handling different things at the same time. Busy as he is, he is able to stay calm and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. In 1904, Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ his last movie and died before the movie was on in cinemas.

5. Besides acting skills, make-up and \_\_\_\_\_ are also important when you perform on stage.

#### VI. Fill in blanks with the correct forms of the given words. (0.5\*10=5)

A couple of weeks ago, my friend offered \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) some of our things for us. I thought it was a good opportunity to clean my 7-year-old son's room and deal \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ some toys that were no longer \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) for him to play with. We agreed that all the money we got from selling the toys would be his money.

The night before the sale, we loaded up the truck with toys and a little bike that was too small for him. This little bike had at least two previous \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (own). It wasn't in the best shape and was \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (certain) not new, but the tires were still good.

We put a price of \$10 on it, but it didn't sell. After the sale was over, my friend put it on \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ sidewalk, with a sign "FREE BIKE". Soon after, a boy came and asked \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ the bike was really free. My friend said yes and gave it to the boy.

Later that evening when I told my son how much money he had made at the sale, he was very \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ (excite). He asked about a few of his things, \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ (wonder) how they had been sold. When he asked about the bike, I told him about the little boy and that made him smile. He was much \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ (happy) than when I told him how much he had made. We were glad that someone else would make good use of the little bike.



2019 秋季初二英语深外期中测试分析表

| 题型   | 题号 | 考点   | 分值  | 难度   |
|------|----|--|-----|------|
| 选择题  | 21 | supreme = the greatest                         | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 22 | illegal = against the law                      | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 23 | absolutely = completely                        | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 24 | in = wearing                                   | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 25 | couldn't bear = couldn't stand                 | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 26 | poles apart = very different                   | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 27 | for one thing = as one example                 | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 28 | be overdressed 穿着太正式的                          | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 29 | What's your nationality? 你的国籍是什么?              | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 30 | 动词辨析: rise / raise                             | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 31 | 反义疑问句及其回答                                      | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 32 | 方式状语从句   | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 33 | 虚拟语气   | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 34 | 词组辨析: cut off / cut out / cut down on / cut on | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 35 | 动词时态: 现在完成时; 一般过去时                             | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 36 | 时间状从的时态; 动词辨析“到达”                              | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 37 | 时间状从的时态  | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 38 | 宾语从句和状语从句的时态                                   | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 39 | 时间状从的时态; 动词时态: 过去完成时                           | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 40 | 时间状从的时态  | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 41 | 条件状从的引导词                                       | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 42 | 时间状从的时态  | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 43 | 虚拟语气   | 0.5 | ★★★  |
|      | 44 | 综合题型   | 0.5 | ★★★★ |
|      | 45 | 综合题型   | 0.5 | ★★★★ |
| 完形填空 | 46 | 复合形容词: 数字+名词单数                                 | 0.5 | ★★   |
|      | 47 | 上下文内容  | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 48 | 复合不定代词   | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 49 | 固定搭配   | 0.5 | ★    |
|      | 50 | 让步状语从句   | 0.5 | ★    |

|      |     |   |     |    |
|------|-----|---|-----|----|
|      | 51  | 上下文内容   | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 52  | 上下文内容   | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 53  | 固定搭配  | 0.5 | ★★ |
|      | 54  | 上下文内容   | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 55  | 上下文内容   | 0.5 | ★  |
| 阅读理解 | A 篇 | 话题：感恩（故事类）<br>题型：56, 58, 为细节题，57 为推断题；59 为主旨题       | 4   | ★  |
|      | B 篇 | 话题：语言学习：英语俗语（说明文）<br>题型：60, 62 为细节题，61, 63 为推断题     | 4   | ★  |
|      | C 篇 | 话题：校园生活：俱乐部介绍（应用文）<br>题型：64-67 题均为细节题               | 4   | ★  |
|      | D 篇 | 话题：大学生兼职/实习（议论文）<br>题型：68-71 为细节题                   | 4   | ★  |
|      | E 篇 | 话题：互联网影响（说明文）<br>题型：72 为猜词题，73, 75 题推测为推测题；74 题为主旨题 | 4   | ★  |
| 语法填空 | 1   | 非谓语动词：offer to do                                   | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 2   | 固定搭配：deal with                                      | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 3   | 词性转换：suit — suitable                                | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 4   | 词性转换：own — owner                                    | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 5   | 词性转换：certain — certainly                            | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 6   | 冠词：the  | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 7   | 宾语从句：whether / if                                   | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 8   | 词性转换：excite — excited                               | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 9   | 非谓语动词：动名词表同时进行                                      | 0.5 | ★  |
|      | 10  | 形容词比较级  | 0.5 | ★  |

| 题型难度 | 题目数量 | 分布于          |
|------|------|--------------|
| 简单   | 53   |              |
| 中等   | 9    | 词汇/语法单项；完形填空 |
| 难题   | 3    | 语法单选         |

## 深圳外国语学校 2019-2020 第一学期阶段测试答案

| 选择题 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 21  | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| A   | C  | D  | B  | D  | C  | C  | D  | B  | A  |
| 31  | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| C   | D  | B  | C  | D  | C  | A  | B  | A  | D  |
| 41  | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| C   | D  | B  | B  | D  | D  | C  | C  | B  | C  |
| 51  | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| A   | D  | B  | A  | B  | A  | B  | A  | C  | B  |
| 61  | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| C   | B  | A  | A  | D  | C  | D  | D  | B  | B  |
| 71  | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 |    |    |    |    |    |
| C   | C  | B  | A  | C  |    |    |    |    |    |

| 填空题     |      |          |        |           |     |              |         |           |         |
|---------|------|----------|--------|-----------|-----|--------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1       | 2    | 3        | 4      | 5         | 6   | 7            | 8       | 9         | 10      |
| to sell | with | suitable | owners | certainly | the | if / whether | excited | wondering | happier |

邓成英老师：

本套试卷题量大，难度适中。

词汇单选难度适中，但陷阱设置较多，需要细心完成。

语法单选难度较大，较多考查时态和从句，尤其是从句&过去完成时&虚拟语气的综合运用。

完型难度适中，考查上下文理解，词汇固定搭配，语法运用，逻辑关系等题型都考察到。

阅读文章体裁和话题多样，难度偏小，细节题占比很大，学生只要在文中找到信息即能高效完成。

语法填空相对简单，多考查基础词性转换和非谓语动词，需要学生对句子成分有比较好的理解。

综合评定:此套试卷难度适中, 80 分以上为不错, 86 分以上优秀, 92 分以上非常优秀! 得分相对较低的同学一定要准确分析出自己的丢分点, 巩固好语法的难点和易错点。

