

深圳高级中学 2019-2020 学年初二第一学期期中考试

II. 词汇测试 (共 15 小题, 每题 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, 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)。

- () 16. Sometimes we are unaware of our own mistakes.
A. don't realize B. don't see C. don't hear
- () 17. Perhaps he's right.
A. Maybe B. May be C. Possible
- () 18. You can do things for your health in the way of diet, exercise, good lifestyle, not smoking and so on.
A. such as B. and also C. and so forth
- () 19. You need money and time, in addition, you need hard work.
A. except B. beside C. besides
- () 20. Do you know how to operate the machine?
A. make ... work B. make ... stop C. make ... see
- () 21. Please copy down the sentences on the blackboard.
A. put down B. put off C. put away

ii. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C、三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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)

- () 23. An _____ is usually a picture, film or notice to tell people about a job, product or service.
A. agreement B. intelligence C. advertisement
- () 24. Your _____ is the quality or skill that you have which makes it possible for you to do something.
A. ability B. possibility C. knowledge
- () 25. A/An _____ means the part that comes at the beginning and tells you what the rest of the book is about.
A. introduction B. invention C. instruction
- () 26. Edison was a great _____ and he had many _____.
A. inventor; invention B. invention; inventors C. inventor; inventions
- () 27. —Is there _____ in today's newspaper?
—Yes, a group of _____ kids joined the volunteers.
A. anything new; ten-year-old
B. new anything; ten-year-old

C. anything new; ten-years-old

- () 28. In the past, people _____ in the river, but now they don't do that anymore because the river is dirty.
A. is used to swim B. used to swim C. use to swim
- () 29. —_____ of visitors come to Shenzhen every year.
—It's reported that over 500 _____ tourists came here yesterday.
A. Million; thousand B. Millions; thousand C. Million; thousands
- () 30. _____ of the world's books and newspapers are written in English.
A. Three quarters B. Three quarter C. third quarters

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，每题 1 分)

Computers can injure (伤害) you. Most other injuries happen suddenly. For example, if you fall over a bike and break your arms, it happens very ___31___. But computer injuries happen slowly. You probably know how to ride a bike safely. Now learn to use a computer safely

Your eyes

___32___ light can injure your eyes, ___33___ never sit too close to a computer screen. Your eyes should be ___34___ centimeters from the screen. ___35___ remember to look away from it. This gives your eyes a rest. When you use a computer, the window ___36___ be on your left or your right. If it is behind you, the light will reflect on (反射) the screen. If the window is in front of you, the sun and the screen will ___37___ shine into your eyes.

Your hands and wrists (手腕)

Hand and wrist injuries can happen because the hands and wrists are moved in the same way hundreds of times. If you use a keyboard for a long time, ___38___ these three rules: 1) Rest your wrists on something. 2) Keep your elbows (肘) at the same height as the keyboard. 3) Stop sometimes and exercise your hands, wrists and fingers in a different way.

Your back

Some people sit for many hours in front of a computer. If you sit in the wrong way, you can injure your back or your neck. So you should sit with your back straight. The top part of the screen should be in front of your eyes. Your forearms, wrists, hands and the upper part of your legs should all be parallel (平行) to the floor. If you are sitting for a long time, get up every 30 minutes and ___39___ your arms, legs and neck. ___40___ your computer, but use it safely.

- () 31. A slowly B. faster C. quickly

- () 32. A. Too many B. Too much C. Much too
- () 33. A. so B. because C. but
- () 34. A. at last B. at most C. at least
- () 35. A. Sometime B. Some times C. Sometimes
- () 36. A. can B. may C. should
- () 37. A. both B. never C. all
- () 38. A. follow B. work C. all
- () 39. A. need B. exercise C. walk
- () 40. A. Enjoy B. Watch C. Protect

IV. 阅读下面短文，从短文后各小题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。（共 20 小题，每题 1.5 分）

A

Have you ever wished to have an umbrella that makes your hands free? Alan Kaufman has come up with the “Numbrella”, which means “new” + “umbrella”. It is the first truly hands-free umbrella in the world. The inventor says that it stops rain, wind and snow and can keep your head, face and hair dry.

“I never planned to invent a product. I just noticed a problem and had a new **solution**,” said the inventor. The idea for the invention began on one rainy day. Mr. Kaufman was standing in one of his stores. He began to look at people’s umbrellas. He found that they had to try very hard to keep their umbrellas in the right place. At that moment an idea came into his mind. He ran to his desk and drew a picture. In this way, the Numbrella was born.



One cool feature of the Numbrella is that you don’t hold it like a normal umbrella, you wear it. The shoulder straps（肩带）of the Numbrella allow people to be fully hands-free, so when walking in the rain with Numbrella, you are able to use your cell phone or drink a hot cup of coffee. Also, the Numbrella will never be inverted（肩带）in the wind. The new Numbrella is far safer than traditional ones, because it has no sharp points.

- () 41. How can you use the “Numbrella”?
- A. You can wear the shoulder straps of the Numbrella.
- B. You can put the Numbrella on your head.
- C. You can use your hands to control it.
- D. You can carry it in the right place.

- () 42. What does the underlined word “solution” mean?
A. store B. umbrella C. answer D. problem
- () 43. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
A. Alan Kaufman often uses umbrella in everyday life
B. the new kind-of umbrella was invented by an umbrella store owner
C. the inventor thought for a long time before inventing the Numbrella
D. you can do other things with your hands when using the Numbrella
- () 44. In this passage, the author mainly wants to _____.
A. introduce the Numbrella to those who sell umbrella
B. tell the readers about a great inventor named Alan Kaufman
C. tell the readers about a new invention that is very useful
D. tell the readers how to invent the Numbrella

B

Science fiction is a popular kind of writing, and many people think of Jules Verne as the father of science fiction. He was born in France in 1828. His father wanted him to become a lawyer, but from his early 20s Verne decided to become a writer. At first he wrote plays for the theater. Then, in 1863, he wrote a story called Five Weeks in a Balloon. The success of this book encouraged him to write more stories such as A Journey to the Center of the Earth (1864) and From the Earth to the Moon (1865).

In the 19th century. Many people were interested in science and inventions. Jules Verne wrote about scientific subjects in his stories and, as a result, they were very popular. Verne’s writing included many predictions for the 20th century and many of them came true. He described space flight movie and air conditioning a long time before they appeared. These books were very successful and they made Verne rich.

Jules Verne’s books have been the subjects for many movies. 20, 000 Leagues Under the Sea was a successful movie for Walt Disney. It was the first Disney movie to use real actors instead of cartoon drawings. Around the World in Eighty Days is another famous movie based on one of Verne’s books. The main character is an Englishman called Phileas Fogg. For him, the most important thing is to be always on time.

- () 45. What does the phrase “the father of science fiction” mean?
A. The father who has several children
B. The man who loves science and inventions.
C. The writer whose father wrote science fiction.
D. The man who first started writing science fiction successfully.
- () 46. Why were Jules Verne’s books very popular in the 19th century?

- A. Because his books made him rich and famous.
 - B. Because he wrote many plays for the theater at that time.
 - C. Because his books have been the subjects for many movies.
 - D. Because many people were interested in science and inventions.
- () 47. Which of the following has the main character called Phileas Fogg?
- A. Five Weeks in a Balloon.
 - B. Around the World in Eighty Days.
 - C. A Journey to the Center of the Earth.
 - D. From the Earth to the Moon.
- () 48. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE.
- A. Jules Verne only wrote plays in the 19th century.
 - B. Many of the predictions in Verne's stories came true.
 - C. The main characters in Verne's books are always on time.
 - D. The space flight Verne described was different from others.

C

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art. Washington D. C. has the National Gallery of Art (美术馆); Paris has the Louvre; London has the British Museum Florida International University (FIU) in Miami also shows art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawings and paintings.

FIU has opened what it says is the first computer art museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You can call the telephone number of a University computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art, produced electronically (采用电子手段) by artists in their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shostak is the director of the new computer museum. He says he started the museum because computer artists had no place to show their work.

A computer artist could only record his pictures electronically and send the records, or floppy discs (软盘) to others to see on their computers. He could also put his pictures on paper. But to print good pictures in paper, the computer artist needed an expensive laser (激光) printer.

Robert Shostak says the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities. Many of the pictures in the museum are made by students. Mr. Shostak says the FIU museum will make computer art more fun for computer artists because more people can see it. He says artists will enjoy their work much more if they have an audience. And the great number of home

computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum.

- () 49. The main purpose of this text is to give information about _____.
- A. famous museums through the world
 - B. a computer art museum in Miami. U.S.A.
 - C. art exhibitions in Florida International University.
 - D. latest development in computer art.
- () 50. To see the art in FIU museum, your special needs include _____.
- A. floppy discs
 - B. a computer and a printer
 - C. pictures and drawings on paper
 - D. a computer connected to the museum by telephone line
- () 51. What are stored in this museum?
- A. Paintings drawn by means of computer.
 - B. Different styles of paintings.
 - C. Drawings done by art students of FIU.
 - D. Old paintings.
- () 52. The museum was started when _____.
- A. Robert Shostak wanted to do something for computers scientists
 - B. Robert Shostak wanted to help computer artists
 - C. art students needed a place to show their works
 - D. computer scientists wanted to do something about art

D

There are over one million superstitions (迷信), and most people believe at least one or two of them. Many people are superstitious about numbers. They think that there are lucky numbers and unlucky numbers.

The number 13 is often considered unlucky. In some parts of the world, buildings have no 13th floor and streets have no houses with the number 13. In Japan, "4" is considered unlucky because in Japanese the word "four" is pronounced the same as the word "death". Japanese never give gifts of four knives, four napkins, or four of anything.

What are the lucky numbers? Seven is a lucky number in many places, and "8" is considered a lucky number in Japan and China. In China, businesses often open on August 8, and many couples register to get married at eight past eight on August 8.

Superstitions about numbers are so wide spread that some people called numerologists (数字命理学家) make a living by giving advice about numbers.

In 1937, when the Toyoda family of Japan wanted to form a car company, they asked a numerologist if “Toyoda” would be a good name for the company. The numerologist said it would not be. He explained that “Toyota” would be a better name for the company. The family took his advice. As a result, millions of people drive “Toyota” and not “Toyoda”.

There are many other kinds of superstitions. There are superstitions about eating, sleeping, sneezing and itching (抓痒). There are superstitions about animals and holidays and horseshoes. There are even superstitions about superstitions. Those superstitions will tell people how to reverse bad luck.

When the Japanese bump heads, they immediately bump heads again. According to a Japanese superstition, the first-bump means their parents will die, but the second bump “erases” (消除) the first bump. To reverse bad luck in general, people turn around three times, turn their pockets inside out, or put their hats on backwards.

In the United States, baseball players sometimes wear their caps backwards when their team is losing. It looks silly, but the baseball players do not mind if it helps them win the game.

() 53. It can be inferred that superstitions about numbers are _____.

- A. popular neither in Japan nor in China
- B. popular only in Japan and in China
- C. popular both in Japan and in China
- D. causing great troubles both in Japan and in China

() 54. The underlined word “reverse” means _____.

- A. change to bad luck
- B. cause to go in the opposite direction
- C. change for the worse
- D. exchange

() 55. If a Japanese purposely bumps his head again after an accidental bump, we can be sure that _____.

- A. he is mad
- B. he is happy
- C. he is superstitious
- D. he is very sad

() 56. The writer wrote this passage with the purpose of _____.

- A. persuading us to believe superstitions
- B. showing us some facts of superstitions
- C. showing us the magic power of number
- D. showing us a numerologist

E

For one reason or another, there are some very good inventions which don't become popular. These inventions should be better known, even though I think that some of them are crazy. Let's have a look at some of these inventions and see if you agree that they should be more successful.

The Australians had a great idea to stop people from drinking and driving. The idea was that if a driver wanted to start the car, she or he would have to blow into a bag first. If there was too much alcohol(酒精) in their breath, the car wouldn't start. It sounded like a great idea to me, but people said that they might need to drive the car in an emergency(紧急情况) even if they had drunk too much alcohol. Another idea I liked was an invention by a scientist who thought his children watched too much TV. He connected the TV to an exercise bike so that the electricity to power the TV was produced by the bike. If the children wanted to watch a lot of TV, they had to pedal(踩动) very hard. I found another invention on the Internet which encouraged good habits. Believe it or not, this invention was an ashtray(烟灰缸) which spoke to you when you lit a cigarette! The "voice" of the ashtray was started by the heat from the cigarette and reminded you how dangerous it is to smoke.

One of the strangest inventions I have come across is a bicycle which can cross rivers! The idea was that when you came to a river, you could inflate a huge plastic ball all around the bike. You would then get into the ball which would float on the river while you pedaled the bike inside the ball! Why not use a bridge instead? A friend of mine at school once bought a strange pair of football shoes. On the bottom of the shoes there was a rotating pad of studs(转动钉垫). The idea was that you would change direction more quickly if the studs rotated with you. The problem was that every time you stopped you changed direction whether you wanted to or not! I think he wore those shoes twice! One thing I would like is a baseball cap with a built-in radio so you can listen to sport all day with your hands free. While we are on the subject of sport, the Americans invented a kind of robot for sports fans. If you were watching your team on TV on your own, you could press a button and the robot would do "high fives" with you! Fantastic! I wonder if you have any good ideas for inventions like these.

- () 57. What's the writer's attitude towards the inventions mentioned in Paragraph 2?
- A. The writer regrets he knew nothing about the inventions.
 - B. The writer doubts if the inventions will be popular soon.
 - C. The writer thinks these inventions will do good to people.
 - D. The writer finds these inventions are the strangest of all.
- () 58. What can we know from the passage?
- A. The father used his invention to stop children watching too much TV.
 - B. It was very bad for the drivers to blow into a bag before their driving.
 - C. The bike crossing rivers was considered one of the best inventions.
 - D. The invention of new shoes would make players run much faster.
- () 59. The underlined word "inflate" in the third paragraph means _____.
- A. check out
 - B. blow in
 - C. look into
 - D. turn over
- () 60. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Popular Inventions Today
- B. Technology and Invention
- C. Inventions with a Difference
- D. The History of Invention

V. 根据所给词的正确形式填空 (共 10 小题, 每题 0.5 分)

61. Success is _____ (depend) on how hard you work.
62. Li Lei wants to be a _____ (music) when he grows up.
63. Our classroom is on the _____ (five) floor.
64. Allen spent _____ (little) time but did more work than Tony.
65. He said he would miss the pleasant days when he stayed with us in America but was looking forward to _____ (return) home.
66. Nearly everything they study at school has some _____ (practice) use in their life.
67. Someone or something that is _____ (fun) is amusing and likely to make you smile or laugh.
68. I was so _____ (instruct) as it is interesting, providing advice at the end of each chapter on how to adopt the secrets.
70. It's possible to use English _____ (correct), but still be understood by the listeners.

VI. 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构和上下文连贯要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中的词语的正确形式填空。(共 10 小题, 每题 1 分)

71. _____ March 29 in 2019, Huawei announced the all-year financial (财务的) report in 2018. The report showed that Huawei's income reached beyond 100 billion 72. _____ (dollar) at the first time. Which was 19.5 percent of 73. _____ year-on-year growth. Huawei's rotation chairman Guo Ping indicated that Huawei would spend 10 percent of general income 74. _____ (focus) on the research and development of 5G (the 5th generation wireless systems) Huawei aimed for 75. _____ (be) the best global network connections. "Also, Huawei will hear forward 76. _____ (lead) 5G innovation (创新) in the future. "77. _____ (say) Guo Ping.

Huawei has spent over 480 billion Yuan in the research and development of 5G in the past years, Guo Ping said that Huawei has signed more than 30 contacts (合同) with global leading network operators. It seems 78. _____ Huawei has prepared well for the commercial 5G. With the development of 5G, it 79. _____ (change) our lives. For instance, being connected to transportation (交通运输), 5G is 80. _____ (help) to move vehicles (车辆). Meanwhile, it can improve the ability of smart cities.

2019 秋季初二英语高级期中测试分析表

题型	题号	考点	分值	难度
选择题	16	are unaware of = don't realize	1	★
	17	perhaps = maybe	1	★
	18	and so on = and so forth	1	★★
	19	In addition = besides	1	★
	20	operate = make...work	1	★
	21	copy down = put down	1	★
	22	nobody = no one	1	★
	23	advertisement 广告	1	★
	24	ability 能力	1	★
	25	introduction 介绍	1	★
	26	inventor 发明家; invention 发明物	1	★
	27	疑问句中把 something 变成 anything; 复合形容词表达	1	★
	28	used to do sth. 过去常常做某事; 相似表达辨析	1	★
	29	数字表达	1	★
	30	分数表达	1	★
	31	上下文结合	1	★
	32	too much 修饰不可数名词	1	★
	33	上下文逻辑关系	1	★
	34	at least 至少	1	★
	完型填空	35	词义辨析; sometimes 有时候	1
36		上下文结合	1	★
37		词义辨析; both 表示两者都	1	★
38		词义辨析; follow 遵循	1	★
39		词义辨析; exercise 锻炼	1	★★
40		上下文结合; 词义辨析; enjoy 享受	1	★
阅读理解		A 篇	话题: 新型伞 (说明文) 题型: 41, 42, 43 为细节题, 44 为主旨题 (概括文章主旨)	6
	B 篇		6	★

		话题：儒勒·凡尔纳（传记类） 题型：45 题词汇题；46, 47, 48 都为细节题		
	C 篇	话题：电脑艺术博物馆（说明文） 题型：49 题考查主题；50, 51, 52 为细节题	6	★★
	D 篇	话题：迷信（说明文） 题型 53, 55 为细节题；54 为词汇题；56 为主旨题	6	★★
	E 篇	话题：神奇但知名度不高的发明（科普类说明文） 题型 57, 58 为推测题；59 为词汇题；60 为主旨题	6	★★★
正确形式填空	61	depend 的形容词形式	0.5	★★
	62	music 的其他名词变形	0.5	★
	63	基数词变序数词	0.5	★
	64	little 的比较级	0.5	★
	65	look forward to doing 的句型考察	0.5	★
	66	practice 的形容词形式	0.5	★
	67	fun 的形容词形式	0.5	★
	68	comfort 的形容词形式	0.5	★
	69	instruct 的形容词形式	0.5	★★
	70	correct 的副词形式	0.5	★
语法填空	71	on 的用法	1	★
	72	dollar 的复数形式	1	★
	73	冠词的考察	1	★★
	74	spend 的句型	1	★★
	75	介词用法考察	1	★
	76	动词不定式表目的	1	★
	77	习惯用法	1	★★
	78	It seems that 句型	1	★
	79	时态	1	★★
	80	help 的形容词变形	1	★★

2019 秋季初二英语深圳高级期中真题参考答案

一、客观题（除听力部分）

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

二、客观题

正确形式填空

61. dependent 62. musician 63. fifth 64. less 65. returning
66. practical 67. funny 68. comfortable 69. instructive 70. incorrectly

语法填空

71. on 72. dollars 73. a 74. focusing 75. being
76. to lead 77. said 78. that 79. will change 80. helpful

盖文娟老师：

本套试卷题量中等,难度中等,对于学生们基础知识和能力素养都有一定考察。

选择题方面除了基本词汇外,还涉及到了词汇用法的考查。完型填空方面,难度不大,只要充分结合上下文,仔细小心即可。阅读理解方面,难度一般偏上,说明文为主,综合考查了学生们对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。正确形式填空与语法填空方面,难度中等,要求学生在学习词汇时重点掌握其词性转换、短语搭配等拓展内容,平时的积累是制约此题得分的重要因素。写作难度中等,体裁和话题都是日常生活常见的,话题介绍巴尔扎克,注意写作的结构分布及语言表达准确性,可使用连接词使文章更加连贯。

综合评定:此套试卷难度中等,90 分以上为不错,93 分以上优秀,96 分以上非常优秀!此学期至关重要,英语学科的难度开始上升。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!