

# 2019~2020学年广东广州天河区广东实验中学附属 天河学校初二下学期期中英语试卷

## 一、单项选择题

(本大题共10小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5分)

- 1 — \_\_\_\_\_ the population of China?  
—It's about 1.4 billion.  
A. What's                      B. How many is                      C. How much is                      D. How is
- 2 The class is \_\_\_\_\_ to hold 50 students.  
A. enough large                      B. large enough                      C. so large                      D. too large
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ children to climb high.  
A. It is; of                      B. That is; of                      C. It is; for                      D. That is; for
- 4 I was the first \_\_\_\_\_ the test paper, but I still checked it carefully before handing in.  
A. finished                      B. has finished                      C. to finish                      D. finishing
- 5 The delicious bread \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. is sold well                      B. are sold well                      C. sells well                      D. sell well
- 6 Cormorants \_\_\_\_\_ fish in southern part of our country by fishermen.  
A. are used to catch                      B. used to catch  
C. used to catching                      D. are used to catching
- 7

\_\_\_\_\_ number of Chinese sayings and idioms talk about dragons, and \_\_\_\_\_ number of them is more than one hundred.

- A. The; a                      B. A; the                      C. A; a                      D. The; the

8 You look so tired. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ and have a good sleep?

- A. go to bed                      B. going to bed                      C. went to bed                      D. to go to be

9 I remember \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ the bike needed \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. hearing; saying; to repair                      B. to hear; say; to repair  
C. hearing; say; repairing                      D. to hear; saying; to be repaired

10 —How about going skating?

— \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I don't feel like it.                      B. You're good.                      C. I'm bored.                      D. I'm glad you like it.

## 二、语法选择题

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

11 Viruses don't respect borders ( 国界 ) . They threaten ( 威胁 ) lives. But there is   1   thing that can go beyond borders and unite people—music.

On April, 19,   2   music fans around the world tuned into the livestreamed benefit concert One World: *Together at Home*. The eight-hour event had many big names   3   Lady Gaga, Taylor Swift, Celine Dion and Lang Lang. WHO Director General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said the event   4   to bring entertainment, joy and hope into the homes of people all around the world.

The concert showed videos which told the stories   5   teachers, delivery drivers, healthcare workers and grocery store clerks. The concert's performers sang from home and shared   6   feelings about the current situation.

Lady Gaga performed   7   song *Smile*. "This is really a true love letter to all of you all over the world, and I hope a reminder of the kindness that's   8   right now, " she said. Chinese pianist Lang Lang played along his wife, German pianist Gina Alice Redlinger. He said it was one of   9   experiences of his life. "We both know music is without borders,   10   I do think good music can unite the world and give people power, " he said.

1. A. another                      B. other                      C. the other                      D. others

- |                 |                |               |              |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2. A. millions  | B. millions of | C. million of | D. million   |
| 3. A. include   | B. including   | C. includes   | D. included  |
| 4. A. held      | B. holds       | C. is held    | D. was held  |
| 5. A. of        | B. in          | C. by         | D. for       |
| 6. A. theirs    | B. they        | C. their      | D. them      |
| 7. A. a         | B. an          | C. the        | D. /         |
| 8. A. to happen | B. happens     | C. happened   | D. happening |
| 9. A. good      | B. well        | C. better     | D. the best  |
| 10. A. so       | B. but         | C. or         | D. yet       |

### 三、完形填空

(本大题共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

12

Once there lived a famer named Henry. He had a brother, Mike, who was an excellent gardener. Mike was   1   for his skill and his beautiful trees.

One day, Henry went to town to visit Mike, "Look, my brother, " said Mike." Here is the best   2   tree from my garden. Take it home and   3   it so that you, and your children, and your children's children can enjoy it." Henry was   4   with the apple tree and went back home. The next morning, he began to wonder (想知道)   5   he should plant it.

"If I plant it on the hill, " he said to himself, "the wind might catch it and shake down the fruit; If I plant it close to the road, people who   6   will pick some of them; But if I plant it..."

Finally, he planted the tree in a corner behind his house, where no one else would notice it. But the tree bore (结出)   7   fruit the first year, nor the second. Henry sent for his brother and said to him   8   : "You have cheated me. This is the third year and it brings me   9   but leaves."

When Mike saw where the tree was planted, he laughed and said: "You have planted the tree in such a cold corner without   10   or warmth. How could you expect flowers and fruit to grow? "

- |               |              |              |               |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. simple  | B. famous    | C. similar   | D. common     |
| 2. A. pear    | B. grape     | C. apple     | D. banana     |
| 3. A. sell    | B. wash      | C. hide      | D. plant      |
| 4. A. tired   | B. patient   | C. pleased   | D. popular    |
| 5. A. why     | B. where     | C. how       | D. when       |
| 6. A. pass on | B. pass down | C. pass away | D. pass by    |
| 7. A. no      | B. lots of   | C. a little  | D. some       |
| 8. A. happily | B. angrily   | C. kindly    | D. carelessly |



- A. She secretly accepted the Nobel Prize by herself.
  - B. She's the second Chinese to win the 2015 Nobel Prize.
  - C. She has an ordinary heart though winning the Nobel Prize.
  - D. She won the 2015 Nobel Prize in Medicine with three scientists.
- (4) What does "it" refer to in the last paragraph?
- A. the achievement    B. artemisinin    C. recognition    D. the Nobel Prize
- (5) What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. China lacks talented scientists like Tu Youyou.
  - B. Tu's achievement was admitted by the world a long time ago.
  - C. Chinese scientists should work harder to win more Nobel Prizes.
  - D. More Chinese achievements should be recognized.

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If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and had written in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question.

It is the same in history many things have been forgotten because we do not have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep a record of the most important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For example, we know a lot about the people who lived in China 4, 000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned to write.

Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. They have heard about it from older people, and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings, and these have been sung and acted and told for many generations. For most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call "remembered history". Some of it has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us as written history is, because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

- (1) Which of the following ideas is not suggested in the passage?
- A. "Remembered history", compared with written history, is less reliable.
  - B. Written records of the past play the most important role in our learning of the human history.

- C. A written account of our daily activities helps us to be able to answer many questions.
- D. Where there are no written records, there is no history.
- (2) We know very little about the central Africa 200 years ago because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. there was nothing worth being written down at that time
- B. the people there ignored the importance of keeping a record
- C. the written records were perhaps destroyed by a fire
- D. the people there did not know how to write
- (3) "Remembered history" refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. history based on a person's imagination
- B. stories of important happenings passed down from mouth to mouth
- C. songs and dances about the most important events
- D. both B and C
- (4) "Remembered history" is regarded as valuable only when \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. it is written down
- B. no written account is available
- C. it proves to be true
- D. people are interested in it
- (5) The passage suggests that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if the ancient people had \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. kept a written record of every past event
- B. not burnt their written records in wars
- C. told exact stories of the most important happenings
- D. made more songs and dances

15

Chinese President Xi Jinping has encouraged the young Chinese to hold firm belief and develop genuine skills to devote themselves to the great cause of building a great country ahead of China's Youth Day, which falls on May 4.

### **Be curious**

Youth is a crucial time to train a person's thinking and abilities, and young people should maintain their sensitivity to new things and explore new practices and truths in a daring way.

### **Devotion to country**

The youth should have a deep understanding of the history and progress of the Chinese people's fighting in modern times. They should devote themselves to the motherland, the people, and the nation.

### **Responsibility and Loyalty**

Chinese youth should bear the responsibility for the country's future, the nation's fate, and people's happiness. Youth organizations should unite young people better and firmly follow the

Party.

### Don't burn the night oil

When I was young, I would get seriously sick once almost every month. Why? Because I often **burnt the midnight oil** to complete the work. Then I realized that it was not the right way and was not sustainable, so I cleared my mind—while I was passionate inside, I stayed calm outside.

### Hardworking and honest

The country's young people should study hard, improve their moral character, and insist on their honesty, meanwhile, they must own the socialist values so that young people of every generation can have their own opportunities and create their lives and history.

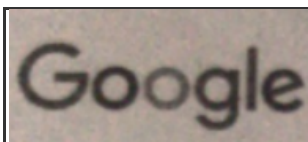
### Optimistic and strong

Young people should be optimistic and strong when facing difficulties. They should dare to dream, work hard to fulfil their dreams, and contribute to the nation.





- (1) When did Chinese President Xi Jinping give his encouragement to the young?
  - A. On May 3.
  - B. On May 4.
  - C. On May 5.
  - D. On May 6.
- (2) According to the passage, when the young meet new things, they should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be curious
  - B. devote to the country
  - C. be responsible and loyal
  - D. be hardworking and honest
- (3) What's the meaning of **burn the midnight oil** in the Paragraph 5?
  - A. Use up the oil.
  - B. Stay up late.
  - C. Burn the oil at midnight.
  - D. Make a midnight snack.
- (4) Which behavior meets Xi's encouragement?
  - A. Liu felt blue when he failed in the Mid-term exam.
  - B. Lucy stopped to practice after getting worse in English.
  - C. Mike kept blaming others when he lost the basketball game.
  - D. Peter liked daydreaming without taking any action.
- (5) Where can you probably read this article?
  - A. Advertisement.
  - B. Diary.
  - C. Novel.
  - D. Newspaper.

16

Fortune magazine recently published a list of the 100 greatest designs of modern times, which shows a clear change in design ideas over the past decades. In the 1950s, design mostly referred to the aesthetics (美学) of a product, such as the sleek (造型优美的) design of a sports car. But today, the focus is on how it can solve problems and change society in a positive way.



Placed third on the list, the search engine is seen as a great design not because its pages look pretty, but because it organizes a huge

	<p>amount of information in a smart way and allows people to find anything they want, just by typing in one simple box. Its value lies in bringing knowledge and information to everyone.</p>
	<p>The top design, Apple's iPhone, was not chosen because of its physical appearance. People were more impressed by how the iPhone has made life easier for its users. "It's a flexible design that becomes whatever each user wants it to be, " said Kathleen Brandenburg, a world-famous designer.</p> <p>In Apple's App Store, people from all walks of life can create their own apps for different purposes. By providing a platform for people to be creative, the iPhone provides users with great possibilities.</p>
	<p>The Chinese app WeChat is also on the list. It offers many kinds of functions, such as messaging, video calling and online payment. It's a "one-stop shop that makes our life much easier, " Fortune wrote.</p>
	<p>Lego is one of the most popular toys in the world, with 75 billion Lego pieces made yearly. In 1964, for the first time, consumers could buy Lego sets, which included all the parts and instructions to build a model. Later, Lego introduced themed sets, such as town, castle, and space-themed sets. These small plastic bricks (积木) are not only fun to play with, but also inspire children's imagination and creativity by allowing them to experiment.</p>
	<p>In big cities, many people have to travel a long distance between the bus or subway stop and their homes or offices. Thanks to China's Mobike, people can solve the "last mile" problem by riding bikes, Fortune said.</p> <p>Mobike's bikeshare service allows people to find a bike almost anywhere in most Chinese cities. Its cashless system allows people to easily open a bike lock with a smartphone.</p>

- (1) How many great designs on the list are introduced in the passage?
- A. 100                      B. 3                              C. 4                              D. 5
- (2) Which design is the No. 1 on the list?
- A. Google.                      B. Apple's iPhone.      C. WeChat.                      D. Lego.
- (3) From the article, which description of the design is right?
- A. Thanks to it pretty pages, Google is seen as a great design.
- B. Without Apple's iPhone, people can hardly create their own apps.

- C. WeChat, a "one-stop shop", is the only Chinese design on the list.
- D. Lego can inspire children's imagination and creativity.
- (4) Why can Mobike be on the list according to the passage?
- A. Many people have to travel a long distance between the stop and homes.
- B. People can easily go back home or office from the stop by riding bikes.
- C. The bikeshare service allows people to find a bike anywhere in China.
- D. The cashless system allows people to easily open a bike lock with key.
- (5) What's purpose of the article?
- A. To show the difference between ancient and modern designs.
- B. To explain how to make a good design in the past and now.
- C. To introduce several great modern designs on the list.
- D. To show how the designs solve problems and change society.

## 五、阅读填空

(本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分)

17

Can you, sing in different voices? Chinese singer Zhou Shen can do this. 1 On the show, he sang a song in five different voices—the voice of a little girl, a king and a young man. 2

Zhou's road to success was not easy. 3 However, his voice didn't change like other boys during puberty. It still sounded like a girl's voice so that his classmates laughed at him and he dared not sing in public.

But his love of music made him stronger. While studying in Ukraine, he learned Ukrainian, Russian, Italian, and Polish. 4 He started to sing on TV talent shows and gradually came to accept himself. "I accept my voice, " Zhou said. "It is good as long as it is natural and honest."

Zhou Shen doesn't just sing well, but also humorous. 5 Therefore, the ones who like him call him "treasure boy".

- A. He loved singing when he was a little boy.
- B. The 27-year-old took part in this year's TV show *Singer*.
- C. He can sing *Let it Go* in nine different languages.
- D. His talent impressed people.
- E. He has a nice personality and is friendly to his fans.

## 六、首字母填空

(本大题共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

- 18 Having too much stress is bad for our health because it can cause many serious i\_\_\_\_\_.
- 19 She is s\_\_\_\_\_ from a bad cold, and she must go to see a doctor.
- 20 The flowers were so sweet that they a\_\_\_\_\_ many bees flying among them.
- 21 England has s\_\_\_\_\_ 52 in their first basketball game.
- 22 The girl likes smiling, and always gives others a good first i\_\_\_\_\_.

## 七、句型转换

(本大题共5小题, 每小题1分, 共5分)

- 23 Tom Cruise is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ (act) in America.
- 24 Our school will soon make a \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) on the date of the sports meeting.
- 25 We shouldn't judge someone by his \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) .
- 26 Linda usually helps those \_\_\_\_\_ (able) children in her spare time.
- 27 The government gave the factory the last \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) .

## 八、完成句子

(本大题共4小题, 共10分)

- 28 当那个男孩听到这个消息, 他的眼睛瞪得像牛一样。

When the boy heard the news, his eyes \_\_\_\_\_ like a cow.

29 这本书是莫言先生在1995年写的。

This book \_\_\_\_\_ Mo Yan in 1995.

30 游客很早就已经出发去爬山了。

The travelers have \_\_\_\_\_ early to climb the mountain.

31 在电影中，那个小男孩很聪明，经常使坏人陷入困境。

In the film, the boy was smart and always \_\_\_\_\_ the bad men \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 九、书面表达

(本大题共1小题，共10分)

32 风筝起源于中国，中国风筝有着悠久的历史。请根据下面给出的提示，写一篇文章介绍风筝。要求包括所有提示要点，可适当发挥。



风筝的制作是一种传统的工艺，由中国人发明，通常是用纸和竹子做的。

风筝一开始用于打仗，后来用于娱乐，现在越来越受欢迎。

风筝经常以动物的形状制成。如：鸟、鱼等等。

北京、天津、山东等地所制的风筝最为出名。

你的感想。

### 注意：

- 1、短文要有你自己的观点：适当拓展内容。
- 2、词数：80词以上。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：entertainment 娱乐 n.

Kites

Kites have a long history.