

石景山区2023-2024学年第一学期初二期末

英 语

学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

考生 须知	1. 本试卷为闭卷考试，共8页，满分60分，考试时间为90分钟。 2. 请在试卷和答题卡上准确填写学校名称、姓名和准考证号。 3. 试题答案一律填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。答题卡上的选择题用2B铅笔规范填涂，其他试题用黑色签字笔作答。 4. 考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并交回。
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第一部分

本部分共33题，共40分。在每题列出的四个选项中，选出最符合题目要求的一项。

一、单项填空（每题0.5分，共6分）

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. This book is for Mary. Please pass it to _____.
A. her B. them C. him D. it
2. The 19th Asian Games opened _____ September 23rd in Hangzhou.
A. in B. to C. at D. on
3. You shouldn't listen to loud music _____ it can hurt your ears.
A. because B. but C. so D. although
4. —Excuse me, _____ are the apples?
—Twelve yuan a kilo.
A. how many B. how old C. how long D. how much
5. I _____ in Haikou five years ago, but now I live in Beijing.
A. live B. lived C. am living D. will live
6. —_____ we finish this task today?
—No, you don't have to. You can finish it tomorrow.
A. Must B. May C. Can D. Shall
7. The new supermarket in our town is much _____ than the old one.
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. the biggest
8. —What is your brother doing?
—He _____ a poster about traditional Chinese festivals.
A. makes B. will make C. is making D. made
9. —Where did you go last Saturday?
—I _____ to Shougang Park with my friends

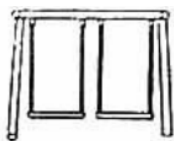
- A. go B. went C. will go D. am going
10. George is 1.9 meters tall. He is _____ in our class.
- A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
11. Lisa _____ to school when she saw the accident yesterday morning.
- A. walked B. is walking C. was walking D. has walked
12. We _____ cooking lessons next term. How exciting it is!
- A. have B. had C. will have D. were having

二、完形填空（每题1分，共8分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

“Hey, Ben, let’s go riding to the park,” called Dion. He and Thomas were on their bikes and wanted Ben to come along.

Ben shook his head 13. All of his friends had bicycles. He did not. Ben wished he had one so he could go riding with his friends. He used to have a tricycle (三轮车) when he was small, but he was much too big for that now. When he asked his mom for a 14, his mom said, “Not yet, Ben.” She told him he had to 15 until his birthday. Ben did not want to do that. He was feeling sad.



swings

One day, Ben went to the park near his house. When he got there, he saw there were no other kids to play with—the park was empty. He was about to go back home when he 16 something. There was a nice bike near the swings. The bike was not locked up (锁住). There was nobody around. It would be easy to take the bike. Ben 17 if he should do it.

Ben touched the bike. If he took it, he would not have to wait until his birthday. He could 18 with his friends. That would make him happy. He wanted to take the bike. What should he do?

Ben thought about it. This was not his bike. It belonged to somebody else. That kid would be very sad to 19 the bike, Ben thought. He knew he would be sad if a kid took a bike from him. This was a bad idea.

Ben turned away from the bike. He decided to wait until his birthday. As he walked home, still without a bicycle, Ben felt 20.

13. A. sadly B. secretly C. suddenly D. coldly
14. A. tricycle B. bike C. swing D. cake
15. A. wait B. return C. keep D. prepare
16. A. pictured B. faced C. remembered D. noticed
17. A. dreamed B. decided C. wondered D. guessed

18. A. step B. ride C. hold D. jump
 19. A. take B. share C. lose D. show
 20. A. tired B. surprised C. crazy D. happy


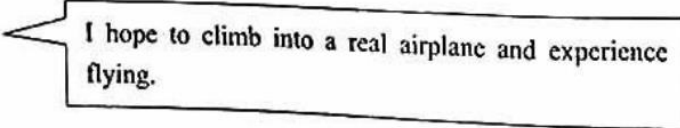

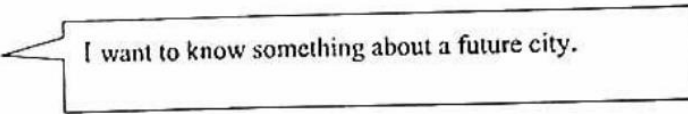

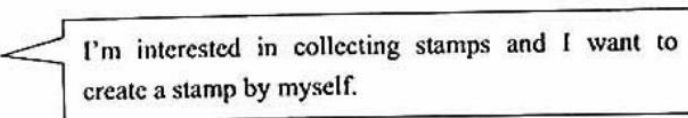
三、阅读理解（每题2分，共26分）

(一) 阅读下列博物馆介绍，请根据人物喜好和需求匹配最适合的参观地点，并将博物馆所对应的A、B、C、D选项选填在相应位置上。选项中有一项为多余选项。

A

Winter Programs at Museums

A. The Postal Museum	B. The Air and Space Museum
Would you like to join us this winter vacation? You can create a stamp with your own design, write and mail a postcard, and learn about the history of stamps.	If you enjoy programs about air and space, please come here. It's a good place to make and fly your own paper airplane, watch an IMAX movie, and climb into a real airplane.
C. The Science Museum	D. The Building Museum
You can experience video arts and computer technology, play VR games to explore a future city, and ask the robots questions about science. It will be wonderful! Have fun!	Want to enjoy designing? Come and join us. You can also go on field trips to some famous buildings, and build small houses with soft blocks (木块). All the programs are free.

21. _____  **Alice** 
22. _____  **Tony** 
23. _____  **Harry** 

(二) 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

B

Giving

Shari was so excited for her birthday. She thought about the fun party and the presents she would get. However, her mom told her that she had to make room for new toys by choosing some old toys to give away.

Shari was not happy. She loved all of her toys! Her mom sat down with her in front of her toys.

They looked through the toys one at a time. Most of the toys Shari wanted to keep. Her mom put them in the “keep” pile (堆). Then Shari saw one toy bear that she had forgotten about.



“Oh, look at the lovely bear! Keep him, please,” she told her mom.

“Shari, you forgot about him. Are you sure you will really play with him again?” Mom asked.

“Well, yes. I will play with him.” Shari said unhappily.

“That’s fine, but there might be someone else out there who would love to have him. Some kids don’t have any toys.” said Mom.

When they were finished, there was a very large “keep” pile, and some toys in the “donate” (捐赠) and “maybe” piles. Mom and Shari cleaned the “maybe” and “donate” toys, then put them in bags. They went to a place where homeless kids lived. They asked the workers if they could hand out toys.

Seeing the kids’ smiles made Shari so happy. Shari turned to her mom and asked if they could get the “maybe” bag out of the car. The other kids needed those toys more than she did! Shari felt so great that her choice made the other kids so happy.

24. What did Shari’s mom ask her to do?

- A. To buy homeless kids some new gifts.
- B. To invite friends to her birthday party.
- C. To choose some old toys to give away.
- D. To help the workers make some toys.

25. How did Shari feel when her mom talked about the toy bear with her?

- A. Surprised.
- B. Relaxed.
- C. Unlucky.
- D. Unhappy.

26. What made Shari change at the end of the story?

- A. The homeless kids’ smiles.
- B. The amazing birthday party.
- C. Her mother’s touching words.
- D. Her friends’ birthday presents.

C

In ancient (古代的) times, people tried to explain the world based on what they saw. People saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth and went down on the other side. So they believed ht the sun traveled around the earth. Going directly from observation (观察) to conclusion (结论) is called non-scientific thinking.

Here is an example of non-scientific thinking. Maybe you had a stomachache, and ate some chocolates. An hour later, you felt much better. You might think that it was the chocolates that made you feel better. But there are other possible explanations. Maybe you had taken some medicine an hour earlier, and it took a while to work. Maybe enough time had passed, and you would have felt better without eating the chocolates.

While the scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing wrong conclusions. It helps you to avoid non-scientific thinking. It reminds you to take your first conclusion as one of several possible conclusions. It also reminds you to find evidence (证据) to support your conclusion.

The five steps in the scientific method begin by questioning an observation, and end with a conclusion that is based on evidence. Step 1 is to ask a question about your observation, such as, “What makes a stomachache feel better?” Step 2 is to state a possible answer to the question, such as, “Chocolates make a sick stomach feel better.” Step 3 is to test. You could wait until you have a stomachache again, eat some chocolates, and see what happens. You could ask a lot of people if eating chocolates had ever made a stomachache feel better. Step 4 is to think about the findings—think about what happened when you made tests. Step 5 is to draw a conclusion—and share it with others.

27. Why does the writer use the example of the sun and the earth in Paragraph 1?

- A. To show what non-scientific thinking is like.
- B. To prove that the sun travels around the earth.
- C. To help people explain the world around them.
- D. To tell us people in ancient times were clever.

28. What do you know about the steps in scientific thinking?

- A. Many findings are from what you see.
- B. Conclusions usually come from testing.
- C. Interviewing is a quick way to get answers.
- D. Questions are more important than answers.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The reasons why scientific thinking is more popular.
- B. The possible explanations for non-scientific thinking.
- C. The differences between scientific and non-scientific thinking.
- D. The conclusions made by scientific and non-scientific thinking.

D

Teens (青少年) will have a duty on caring for the environment. However, according to a new study, teens' low interest in nature may be something we should worry about.

The study finds that teenagers' interest in nature wanes. Researchers asked 1,269 students, ages 8 to 14, to take part in an online survey across four weeks in March 2017. The questions were designed to help researchers tell how much the kids' interest is in nature. The findings show that for children ages 8 to 11, one out of two felt very close to nature. However, in the older age group, only one in five felt the same closeness.

How did this happen? Natural reasons, such as the beginning of puberty (青春期) and hormonal changes, could lead to teens' changing interests. Experts note other reasons could include teens' activities, such as sports and spending time with friends, which could take more of teens'

attention. And of course, computers and technology also take their attention.

The effects (影响) of nature on our health are too many to be told. The findings said that spending time in parks, forests and other green spaces as a child lowered the risk (降低风险) of developing a number of health problems. Kids' interest in nature is not just good for themselves, but to others, and the world as a whole.

So it is important to help kids keep an interest in nature. There are many ways that parents can play a part. You can encourage kids to spend time outdoors doing fun activities or visit places that focus on the beauty of nature. You can also set an example for your teens. Recycling and volunteering to help clean up the community show that you are interested in protecting the environment, and that will influence (影响) teens as well.

30. What does the underlined word “waned” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Goes up. B. Gets larger. C. Stays fixed. D. Becomes weaker.

31. What can you learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Computers take most of teens' attention.
B. Teens spend too much time doing sports.
C. Natural reasons could change teens' interest in nature.
D. Teens' activities are the main reason for their problems.

32. Paragraph 4 mainly talks about _____.

- A. the ideas about nature protection B. the effects of nature on the world
C. what places are important for health D. why kids' interest in nature is helpful

33. Why does the writer write this passage?

- A. To tell kids some ways to solve natural problems.
B. To advise parents to help teens keep an interest in nature.
C. To ask teachers to help students protect the environment.
D. To encourage children to learn more about the environment.

第二部分

本部分共5题, 共20分。根据题目要求, 完成相应任务。

四、阅读表达 (第34-36题每题2分, 第37题4分, 共10分)

阅读短文, 根据短文内容回答问题。

People recently expressed great surprise at a map. It clearly shows the country's historic sites and cultural relics (历史古迹和文物). The map was made by Wu Yunjie, who was born in the 1990s, CCTV News reported.

Wu is crazy about cultural relics and has a deep interest in history. When he was in college, he would often make use of his free time to travel around the country, exploring and recording the details of historic sites. In 2020, he started collecting information on cultural relics and making the map.

Wu spent a lot of time on research and carrying out on-site visits. Though faced with many difficulties, Wu has joy in “this job”.

So far, Wu has traveled to nearly 30 provinces (省) and cities across the country, visited over 2,000 cultural relic sites and more than 200 museums, and taken over 300,000 photos.

Now, the map he made has nearly 10,000 historical landmarks with different colors: Red signs (标记) show the cultural relic sites under state protection (国家保护) or the national-level museums, while green signs stand for the provincially protected historical sites.

The map is popular online, and a person posted, “I actually found the old tower (塔) around my house on the map!” However, in Wu’s eyes, the map is not perfect. It cannot be shared as an online map yet.

But Wu has been working on improving it. “If possible, I also want to record the cultural relics that have been lost overseas. They may not be able to return to their homeland right now, but the stories that they carry are what we need to know.”

34. What does the map show?

35. When did Wu start to make the map?

36. What do green signs on the map stand for?

37. What do you think of the job Wu has done on the map? Why do you think so? (Please give two reasons.)

五、文段表达（10分）

38. 某英文网站正在开展以 “Teamwork” 为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英文写一篇短文投稿，分享你的一次团队合作经历，以及你从中得到的收获。

提示词语：basketball game, lose, catch, practice, support

提示问题：● Share a story about your experience of working in a team.

● What have you learned from the experience?

Teamwork is very important.

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英语试卷答案及评分参考答案

一、单项填空（每题0.5分，共6分）

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. A
7. B 8. C 9. B 10. D 11. C 12. C

二、完形填空（每题1分，共8分）

13. A 14. B 15. A 16. D
17. C 18. B 19. C 20. D

三、阅读理解（每题2分，共26分）

21. B 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. A
28. B 29. C 30. D 31. C 32. D 33. B

四、阅读表达（第34-36题每题2分，第37题4分，共10分）

34. It clearly shows the country's historic sites and cultural relics with signs.

35. In 2020.

36. They stand for the provincially protected historical sites.

37. 略。

五、文段表达（10分）

38. One possible version:

Teamwork is very important. When I see the word “teamwork”, I can't help thinking of my basketball team.

Last term, our school held a basketball game. Because of my carelessness, we lost that game. But my team members didn't say any hard words to me. They offered to help me practice “throwing and catching” after school. With their help, I improved a lot. Two months later, we won the city school game.

From this experience, I have learned that good teamwork is to help and support each other. With good teamwork, nothing is impossible.