

初一年级 英语学科 第二次自测练习

使用时间: 2020.9.19 时间: 60 分钟

一、单选 (每小题 0.5 分, 共 15 分)

1. Anna lives with her family in a house close _____ some mountains.
A. In B. from C. to D. on
2. My hobby is _____.
A. listen to music. B. play basketball C. playing football D. reading book
3. Do you like playing _____ piano?
A. the B. / C. a D. an
4. There is a girl on the grass. _____ name is Maria.
A. Her B. She C. I D. His
5. ---Let's go shopping now, OK? ---I'm sorry because I _____ some cooking.
A. am doing B. doing C. do D. does
6. My pen pal comes _____ England, so he speaks English very well.
A. from B. at C. for D. to
7. Look! Some boys _____ playing soccer on the playground.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
8. Thank you for _____ me with my English.
A. helping B. help C. helps D. to help
9. Let's go swimming. That _____ good.
A. sound B. sounds C. look D. are
10. ---What does she _____?
---She has long hair and a round face.
A. look like B. look C. like D. likes
11. I think this movie is very interesting, _____ my friends don't like it.
A. and B. so C. then D. but
12. ---Do you like elephants? ---Yes, I _____.
A. am B. like C. do D. does
13. ---What time does Alice usually get up? ----She _____ at six.
A. get up B. is getting up C. gets up D. is get up
14. I like _____ to the movies with my friends and _____ sports.
A. go; play B. going; to play C. going; playing D. to go; playing
15. In this photo, I am _____ basketball _____ school.
A. play; at B. playing; at C. playing; in D. to play; in
16. I'd like _____ shopping with you.
A. go B. goes C. to go D. going
17. ---_____ her sister? ----She's fine.
A. How B. What C. What's D. How's
18. Tom often finishes _____ his homework at 9 pm on weekdays.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. does
19. What _____ your parents do?

- A. are B. does C. do D. is
20. ---- _____ is your mother? ----She's a teacher.
A. How B. What C. What's D. How old
- 21 Do you like playing _____ piano?
the B. / C. a D. an
22. There is a girl on the grass. _____ name is Maria.
A. Her B. She C. I D. His
23. —Let's go shopping now, OK? —I'm sorry because I _____ some cooking.
A. am doing B. doing C. do D. does
24. ---Let's go swimming. ----That _____ good.
A. sound B. sounds C. look D. are
25. —What does she _____?
—She has long hair and a round face.
A. look like B. look C. like B. likes
26. I think this movie is very interesting, _____ my friends don't like it.
A. and B. so C. then D. but
27. —Do you like elephants? —Yes, I _____.
A. am B. like C. do D. does
28. I'd like _____ shopping with you.
A. go B. goes C. to go D. going
29. What _____ your parents do?
A. are B. does C. do D. is
30. —_____ is your mother? —She's a teacher.
A. How B. What C. What's D. How old

二、完型填空（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）A

Mr. Wang teaches English in a middle school. He likes his work very much. He wanted _1_ a teacher even when he was a young boy.

There are six classes in a school day at Mr. Wang's middle school. Mr. Wang teaches five of these six classes. _2_ his "free" hour from 2 to 3 in the afternoon, Mr. Wang _3_ meet with parents, check students' homework and _4_ many other things. So Mr. Wang works hard from the moment he gets to school early in the morning until he leaves for home late in the afternoon, and his "free" hour is not free at all.

In his English lesson, Mr. Wang sometimes teaches poems (诗). He likes poems very much, and he likes Li Bai's poems _5_ of all. In his fifth class today, Mr. Wang taught a poem. He wrote the poem on the blackboard and read it.. As soon as he finished _6_ the poem, the students began to ask questions. He answered all the questions. Then he asked his students to talk about the poem. _7_ one wanted to stop when the bell rang.

8 home, Mr. Wang thought about the fifth class. He was happy about what he did as a teacher. Every one of his students _9_ the poem. When they started to talk, they forgot about the time. He did not have to make them _10_. He only had to answer their questions and help them understand the poem.

- 1 A. was B. being C. to be D. be

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2 | A. In | B. At | C. To | D. On |
| 3 | A. has to | B. has | C. able to | D. will |
| 4 | A. take care for | B. care of | C. take care of | D. be careful of |
| 5 | A. better | B. good | C. well | D. best |
| 6 | A. reading | B. to read | C. read | D. doing |
| 7 | A. Not | B. No | C. Have no | D. Any |
| 8 | A. By the way | B. To his way | C. On his way | D. In the way |
| 9 | A. liked | B. asked | C. had | D. wanted |
| 10 | A. learning | B. to learn | C. learn | D. leant |

B

Everybody needs friends. You can feel very sad and 11 if you don't have someone to play with or 12 with. Here are some ideas to help you in 13 friends and keeping friends.

When we want to make friends with someone 14 to him or her is the best way. People like to see smiles. They are the most beautiful expression (表情) in the 15. When you smile, you can 16 happiness to them.

Many people think friends should share worries so they like talking with their friends about their 17. But don't forget you should do the same. 18 plays an important role in friendship keeping. Listen carefully to 19 people are saying, and respond (回应) in a right way. Body language (身体语言) can also show that you're listening.

If you want to have a lot of friends, be a 20 person first!

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. A. free | B. happy | C. tired | D. lonely |
| 12. A. talk | B. run | C. cry | D. sit |
| 13. A. doing | B. making | C. looking | D. hearing |
| 14. A. talking | B. walking | C. smiling | D. speaking |
| 15. A. school | B. home | C. world | D. earth |
| 16. A. make | B. send | C. get | D. sell |
| 17. A. happiness | B. family | C. trouble | D. school |
| 18. A. Reading | B. Seeing | C. Talking | D. Listening |
| 19. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. when |
| 20. A. shy | B. friendly | C. cold | D. beautiful |

三

阅读理解(每小题 1 分, 共 19 分)

(A)

One day an elephant walks into a forest to make friends. At first, he sees a monkey on a tree and asks, "Will you be my friend?" The monkey replies, "You are too big. You can't swing (摆动) from trees like me." Then, the elephant meets a rabbit. The rabbit says, "You're too big to play in my burrow (洞穴)!" ... The elephant is upset (烦恼的).

The next day, the elephant sees all the animals running for their lives. He asks them what is the matter. The bear replies, "There is a tiger in the forest. He'll eat us up." The elephant walks to the tiger and asks him not to eat other animals, but the tiger refuses. The elephant

gives the tiger a hard kick (猛踢). The tiger runs for his life. All the animals thank the elephant. They say, "You're just the right size to be our friend."

1. The animal the elephant meets first is.

A. the monkey B. the rabbit C. the bear D. the tiger

2. Why does the elephant feel upset?

A. Because he is too big.

B. Because he can't swing from trees

C. Because he can't play in the burrow.

D. Because they don't make friends with him.

3. What's the matter with the animals in the forest?

A. They lost their houses. B. The tiger will eat them up.

C. They can't find the elephant. D. They don't have friends.

4. What does the underlined word "right" mean in Chinese?

A. 合适的 B. 右方的 C. 直接的 D. 正面的

5. What is the best title (标题) for the passage?

A. The Monkey, B. The Tiger

C. An Elephant Makes Friends. D. Some Animals.

(B)

Do you have any foreign friends? Do you know their characteristics (特征)

The Germans are very quiet and they always keep calm. They don't like to speak more words. They look very serious. They like different kinds of amusements. The Germans are very hard-working. They like tidiness, especially the women, who always keep their home clean.

In some ways, the Englishmen look the same as the Germans. They are very quiet and never talk too much with the strangers. They are really polite, so we often hear they say "Thank you" or "Sorry". The gentlemen are also the Englishmen.

The French's holidays are very long. They like travelling and usually spend their long time staying in other countries. The Frenchmen are more outgoing (外向的) than the Germans. It is very easy to make friends with them. Compared to the Frenchmen, the Americans are more outgoing. And they are even opener than all of the Europeans. They don't like to depend on (依靠) others.

So it is very usual that the students do part-time jobs in their free time. And in Americans' eyes, success is an important part in their life.

1. According to the passage, _____ are very quiet.

A. only the Germans

B. only the Englishmen

C. only the Frenchmen

D. both the Germans and the Englishmen

2. What does the underlined word "tidiness" mean in Chinese?

- A. 整洁 B. 安静 C. 时尚 D. 随意

3. Who always say "Thank you" or "Sorry"?

- A. Germans B. Englishmen C. Frenchmen D. Americans

4. What can we learn about the Frenchmen from the passage?

- A. They are more outgoing than the Americans.
B. It is very easy to make friends with them.
C. They like travelling in their own country
D. They look serious and are always hard-working

5. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Foreigners Hobbies
B. Who Are More Outgoing
C. Characteristics of the Foreigners
D. Success is An Important Part in Americans Life

(C)

It helps us understand the world better if we know a little geography and have some maps at hand. But with maps in Chinese only, misunderstanding is possible in studying world events. Chinese names are long, hard to pronounce and without meaning to a foreigner. For the opening of the country maps are important and helpful and needed badly.

I wish maps various languages, such as those used in the United Nations, would come out and be sold in all bookstores open to Chinese.

1. The writer is mainly talking about ____.

- A. geography B. maps C. Chinese names D. the opening of the country

2. Knowing a little geography and having some maps in Chinese only, a foreigner ____.

- A. can study world events easily
B. can study world events without misunderstanding
C. can't study world events without misunderstanding
D. will feel joy in studying world events

3. What are the difficulties for a foreigner to use a map in Chinese?

- A. A foreigner has nowhere to buy a map
B. All the bookstores only open to Chinese.
C. The names of Chinese people are long, hard to pronounce and without meaning.
D. The names of places on a map in Chinese are long, hard to pronounce and without meaning.

4. In the United Nations people use maps in ____.

- A. foreign languages only B. Chinese only

C. various languages D. English only

5. According to the passage maps in foreign language are badly needed ____.

- A. in a country open to other parts of the world
- B. if a country is going to join the United Nations
- C. when we are learning geography
- D. if there are no maps in bookstores open to Chinese

(D)

Kangaroos(袋鼠) live in Australia. They can't run and they can't walk. But they can jump. They can jump very fast. Baby kangaroos are very small and only 3cm long. They can't jump and they can't see. A young kangaroo is always in its mother's pouch(育儿袋) for the first six months. They can see when they are nine weeks old. They can jump when they are eight months old. Camels(骆驼) live in desert. They can close their long noses to keep out the sand. Camels have humps(驼峰) on their backs—some have one and some have two. Humps do not carry water. They carry food. If a camel is hungry, its hump will get smaller. If a camel is thirsty, it will drink a lot of water at one time. A thirsty camel can drink a lot of water. If it drinks a lot of water, it won't drink again for over a week.

1. Kangaroos _____ very fast.

- A. walk B. run C. jump D. go

2. A young kangaroo leaves its mother's pouch when it's _____ old.

- A. nine weeks B. eight months C. seven months D. one year

3. Camels' _____ can close and keep out the sand. 21·cn·jy·com

- A. long noses B. big bodies C. humps D. four feet

4. A camel drinks _____.

- A. little water B. water very often
C. a little water when it's thirsty D. a lot of water when it's thirsty

四、阅读回答问题（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

Many people like to travel by plane, but I don't. The airport is usually far from the city. You have to get there early and wait for hours before the plane takes off and it is often late. You can't open the window. You can't choose the food. Planes are fast but it still takes hours to get out of the airport and into the city.

I like traveling by train. I think trains are safe. Railway stations are usually in downtown. When you are late for a train, you can catch another one. You can walk around in the train and open the windows. You can see many interesting things on your way. I know it takes a little more time. I also like cars. You can start your journey when you want to, and you don't need to

get to a railway station or a bus stop. Also you can carry many things with you in a car. But sometimes there are too many cars on the roads.

1. Does the writer like to travel by plane?

2. Where are the railway stations?

3. Why does the writer like to travel by car?

4. What is the bad thing of travelling by car?

5. How can you carry many things with you when you travel?

五 选适当的句子填入短文，有一项多余。（每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

Parents in Baltimore must no longer turn a blind eye to their children's behavior. If the kids run away from school, 1 , according to a new law (法规) in the city.

"Many efforts have been done by schools, 2 , " explained a lawmaker. "We have to get those parents and young people to know about seriousness of being in school." Since the law started early this year, more than 400 parents have been warned(警告) because their children missed many days of school. If they don't make efforts to change the bad habit of their children, 3 and receive speech on how to educate their children.

Barbara Gaskins, one of these "lazy" parents, felt angry about the news. " 4 and taught him the importance of education. It just didn't work," Gaskins said. "Parents are not the persons to blame(责怪, 指责)at all. It will not solve the problem."

A possibly they will be put into jail for a year or so

B and everything has failed

C the parents might be put into jail (监狱)

D I dropped my son off at the bus stop each morning

E they will be punished.(惩罚)

六、综合阅读 （10 分）

Her name is Ann. She (A)is from Britain. She is in China with her father and mother. She can speak (B) a little Chinese. She studies in No 5 Middle School in Shenyang. She is in the same school (C)_____ her parents. She is a good student. (F)她每周上学 5 天 and she likes getting up early. ①She doesn't like to be _____. She often goes to school early. ②But today she gets up late and she gets to the classroom (D)_____ 7:20. (G) But there are no students in it. She is not late. ③ It's Sunday today. The students are all at home.

1. 在文中(C)处和(D)处填入适当的词_____.
2. 写出(A) 和(B)的同义词语: _____.
3. 将(F)处译成英语_____
4. 将(G)句改写为 But there _____ students in it.
5. 把 She is still early.放入文中①②③正确的位置: _____

七、短文填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 7 分) 请将答案 写在短文下面的横线上

One day, a fox comes to a big farm. There (51) _____ (be) many animals there. The fox goes up to a duck and says, "I hear that your mother is good at (52) _____ (sing) songs .Can you sing as well as your mother?" After hearing this, the duck closes its (53) _____ (eye) and begins to sing. Suddenly, the fox catches the duck, puts it into (54) _____ (it) mouth and runs away. People on the farm learn about the thing and then they quickly cry out (55) _____ (loud). Then the duck says to the fox, "Those people think that you are stealing (偷) their duck.

Tell them that the duck is yours, not theirs," The fox thinks that the duck is right, so it opens its mouth and wants (56) _____ (say) the words. As soon as the fox opens its mouth, the duck (57) _____ (jump) out of its mouth and runs away quickly.

The fox is unhappy and it is very hungry too. It regrets (后悔) listening to the duck.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

八、完成句子 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

1. What are Anna's favourite subjects? (同义句)

What subjects _____ ?

2. Sam would like to be your friend. (变成同义句)

Sam _____ your friend.

3. I'd like some rice and fish .(对画线部分提问)

_____ you like?

4. 你住的离你的学校近还是远?

Do you live _____ from your school?

- 5 我擅长游泳。

_____.

6. 艺术和科学是她最喜欢的学科。

_____ and _____ her favourite _____.

7. 你住的离你的学校近还是远?

Do you live _____ from your school?

8. 德国人讲德语。 _____

9. 每个人都会有一个梦想。 _____

10. 我 6 岁上学。 _____

11. Sam would like to be your friend. (变成同义句)

Sam _____ your friend.

12. Anna is from Germany. (对划线部分提问)

Which _____?

13. Jim often gets up at 6:30. (对画线部分提问)

_____ Jim often _____ up?

14. I'd like some rice and fish. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you like?

15. My aunt drives a car in a factory. (一般疑问句)

_____ your aunt _____ a car in a factory?

九、用所给词的适当形式填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. I want to tell you that the students all enjoy _____ (they) at school this new term.

2. Do you know his _____ (parent) names?

3. In his spare time, he enjoys singing and _____ (dance)

4. He seldom _____ (brush) his teeth in the evening.

5. Jason wants _____ (make) friends with his new classmates.